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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1872-73

IN TWENTY VOLUMES

Volume I. Messages and Papers of the President.
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Volume XIX. Messages and Papers of the President.
Volume XX. Messages and Papers of the President.

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1873

THIRD SESSION, FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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- Volume 1....No. 1, part 1, Foreign Relations, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Volume 2....No. 1, part 2, War, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3....No. 1, part 5, Interior, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4....No. 1, parts 3, 4, 6, and 7, and No. 2.
Volume 5....No. 3 to No. 19, inclusive, except No. 5.
Volume 6....No. 5 and No. 190, with which is bound Mis. Doc. No. 44.
Volume 7....No. 20 to No. 91, inclusive.
Volume 8....No. 92 to No. 150, inclusive.
Volume 9....No. 151 to No. 210, inclusive, except Nos. 160 and 190.
Volume 10....No. 160, Commercial Relations.
Volume 11....No. 211 to No. 242, inclusive, except No. 240.
Volume 12....No. 240, Coast Survey.

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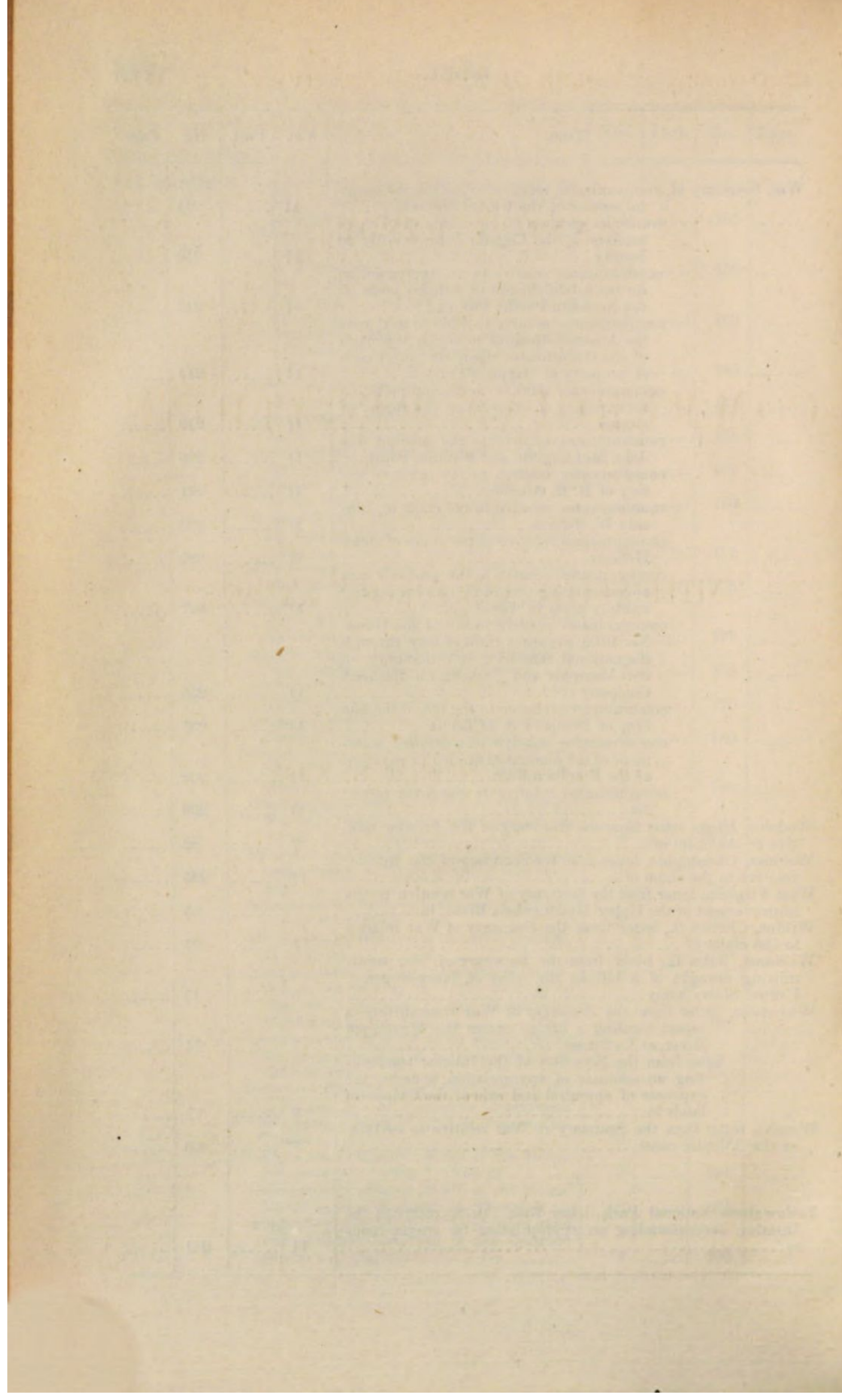
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42D CONGRESS, }
3d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 160.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS

MADE BY

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1873.

ACTS OF CONGRESS CREATING A STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, at the commencement of its session, in a compendious form, all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have come to the knowledge of the Department.

Approved August 16, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations now required to be reported by the act approved August 16, 1842, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, within sixty days of the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this Government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Approved August 18, 1856.

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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

A report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1872.

JANUARY 30, 1873.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 27, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress of August 16, 1842, and August 18, 1856, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Together with the consular reports and returns, one hundred and thirty-three in number, which are comprised in the present report, are to be found seven communications from diplomatic officers of this Government. Two of these were contributed by Mr. James R. Partridge, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, and relate, the first to the commerce between the United States and Rio de Janeiro, and the second to the traffic between Great Britain and that port; three are from Mr. C. C. Andrews, minister resident to Sweden and Norway, and relate severally to the production of iron, to agriculture, and to commerce and manufactures in Sweden, and the remaining two, from Mr. Thomas Biddle, minister resident to Salvador, and Mr. E. D. Bassett, minister resident and consul-general to Hayti, and contain accounts of the commercial resources of the republics in which those ministers reside.

Attention is also invited to a series of tabular statements herewith submitted, exhibiting the imports, exports, and navigation of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. The tables of imports and exports, of which those adverted to are a compendium, were obtained from the British board of trade and forwarded to this Department by Mr. Adam Badeau, consul-general in London. The information which they contain is transmitted to Congress in a compendious form, the original tables being deemed too voluminous for publication *in extenso*. The

tables of navigation were derived from the same source, and are transmitted without alteration.

I have further the honor to append hereto ten tables, containing commercial statistics of European countries, carefully prepared in this Department from the statistical publications of foreign governments received during the past year from the agents of this Government abroad, and from the representatives of foreign nations residing in the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

1.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at, and cleared from, Austro-Hungarian ports during the year 1870.*

From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Argentine Republic.....	1	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	16	4,127	.....	.....	5	2,018	.....	.....
Brazil.....	28	5,080	.....	.....	78	18,250	.....	.....
Egypt.....	72	75,702	15	8,177	107	89,318	1	840
France:								
Mediterranean Sea.....	88	27,575	38	12,466	160	55,056	1	149
Atlantic Ocean.....	2	308	1	398	81	32,066	.....	.....
Algeria.....	2	265	5	1,514	21	6,641	1	678
Greece:								
Ionian Islands.....	20	4,108	55	18,914	67	8,487	89	26,899
Greece.....	360	59,973	71	23,399	388	74,233	103	28,839
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	798
Great Britain and Ireland.....	361	199,194	1	42	120	120,630	1	740
Possessions in America.....	10	4,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessions in Asia.....	11	7,899	.....	.....	6	5,044	.....	.....
Italy.....	3,494	232,728	1,941	139,665	4,939	368,679	631	35,781
Malta.....	4	474	8	1,911	24	3,657	3	1,626
Moldavia and Wallachia.....	50	9,663	.....	.....	10	2,137	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	16	4,781	.....	.....	24	7,203	.....	.....
North Germany.....	4	476	.....	.....	3	580	.....	.....
Peru.....	1	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia:								
Black Sea.....	35	12,048	.....	.....	4	908	6	2,935
Baltic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,215	.....	.....
Spain.....	9	2,509	5	1,466	4	989	8	2,903
Possessions in America.....	7	1,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
States of the Church.....	.....	.....	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Domingo.....	6	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	9	1,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	612	.....	.....
Turkey.....	884	197,197	213	65,323	625	200,082	638	176,559
United States.....	54	19,998	.....	.....	22	12,150	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	1	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,546	873,603	2,354	273,419	6,698	1,009,955	1,483	278,747

* This and the succeeding statement are from the Statistical Year-book of the imperial royal statistical central commission.

2.—Statement showing the principal imports and exports of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the year 1870.

Productions.	Imports.	Exports.
Colonial productions and tropical fruits:		
Cocoa.....centners	5, 637	.....
Coffee.....do	529, 031	4, 005
Spices.....do	39, 610	460
Tropical fruits.....do	392, 081	5, 744
Tea.....do	3, 654	164
Sugar, refined.....do	777	348, 055
pulverized.....do	168	754, 656
Molasses.....do	20, 678	208, 423
Tobacco, manufactured.....do	8, 140	16, 821
unmanufactured.....do	156, 829	135, 982
Garden and field produce:		
Vegetables and fruit, fresh.....do	558, 533	556, 335
Nuts.....do	88, 709	184, 527
Thrashed wheat and spelt.....do	997, 196	3, 941, 417
Rye, maslin, buckwheat, millet.....do	338, 944	1, 624, 775
Indian corn.....do	1, 171, 027	207, 498
Pulse.....do	23, 914	781, 017
Barley, malt.....do	271, 516	2, 076, 426
Oats.....do	312, 833	683, 431
Rice.....do	405, 090	2, 803
Flour and meal.....do	406, 570	2, 949, 987
Hops.....do	8, 991	43, 552
Navew, hemp, linseed, &c.....do	153, 049	1, 060, 527
Cloves, grass, and garden-seeds.....do	65, 803	75, 063
Mustard-seed, pulverized mustard, anise, and caraway seeds.....do	13, 261	2, 517
Fish, salt, dried, smoked, pickled, &c.....do	184, 482	1, 424
Animals:		
Cattle for the shambles and for labor, as follows:		
Oxen and bulls.....head	110, 421	54, 781
Cows and young cattle.....do	31, 069	24, 055
Calves.....do	15, 524	32, 513
Sheep and goats.....do	82, 922	196, 946
Lambs and kids.....do	9, 780	29, 390
Hogs.....do	575, 063	291, 488
Sucking pigs.....do	32, 426	19, 724
Horses and colts.....do	14, 651	8, 124
Asses and mules.....do	486	168
Animal production, not mentioned under other heads:		
Undressed hides and skins, common.....centners	258, 970	41, 484
not specially designated.....do	1, 316	612
Feathers.....do	5, 095	38, 827
Meat and meat sausages.....do	5, 309	28, 608
Wax.....do	1, 554	3, 168
Cheese.....do	28, 926	12, 91
Metals, unmanufactured and partially manufactured:		
Lead, unmanufactured, manufactured, and litharge.....do	52, 315	, 848
Iron, unmanufactured, old, broken.....do	3, 220, 167	6, 836
remelted, unfashioned, wrought, and rolled.....do	271, 133	77, 107
Rails for railways.....do	2, 336, 260	1, 165
Steel, of all kinds.....do	16, 978	.....
Sheet-iron, iron and steel plates, steel wire, tires, rough, wrought coach-ware, iron, recast, chains for anchors and vessels.....centners	325, 304	47, 657
Iron castings, common.....do	175, 907	28, 935
Quicksilver.....do	4, 439	2, 500
Zinc.....do	112, 396	4, 511
Metals, base, not mentioned under other heads, such as copper, brass, tin, nickel, &c., unmanufactured.....centners	123, 340	6, 211
Copper, brass, tin, packfong, &c., cast, drawn, stretched.....do	4, 784	10, 147
Metal, precious, unmanufactured, or in clippings or coin:		
Gold.....do	1. 39	0. 28
Silver.....do	72. 06	10. 30
Gold coins.....do	483. 61	216. 91
Silver coins.....do	2, 151. 96	2, 978. 61
Gold and silver coins, value of.....florins	3, 031, 143	9, 056, 596
Materials used in weaving and knitting:		
Cotton.....centners	935, 241	31, 907
Flax.....do	430, 507	23, 531
Hemp.....do	46, 869	42, 075
Wool.....do	216, 809	193, 927
Silk and refuse of silk.....do	14, 366	7, 596
Twines and yarns:		
Cotton, rough, and mattings.....do	155, 198	1, 355
Bleached.....do	4, 260	700
Colored.....do	12, 664	2, 023
Linen twines:		
Rough.....do	36, 348	92, 466
Bleached or colored.....do	1, 116	2, 146
Twisted.....do	2, 769	3, 263

2.—Statement showing the principal imports and exports of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, &c.—
Continued.

Productions.	Imports.	Exports.
Woolen yarns:		
Rough.....centners..	64,904	11,775
Colored, twisted.....do..	3,919	2,074
Materials used in weaving and knitting—cotton goods:		
Common.....do..	1,212	3,526
Middling.....do..	9,690	16,151
Fine.....do..	2,308	1,164
Superfine.....do..	383	124
Earthen ware:		
Commonest quality.....do..	82,377	40,795
Common quality.....do..	2,137	14,426
Medium quality.....do..	2,440	17,951
Fine quality.....do..	3,765	21,227
Metal wares:		
Iron ware, commonest quality.....do..	589,097	66,437
common quality.....do..	25,369	89,096
fine quality, and arms.....do..	15,188	28,406
Wares of base metals not especially mentioned.....do..	8,590	14,268
Vehicles and vessels:		
Ships and other vessels of wood.....tonnage..	1,631	251,648
of iron.....do..	218	.....
Vehicles:		
Wagons and sleighs.....number..	333	4,627
Railway-cars.....do..	110	16
Railway-cars, value of.....florins..	2,187,892	.....
Fats and fat oils, such as butter, grease, lard, goose-grease, pork-fat, and spermaceti.....centners..	2,909	418,834
Fish-oil.....do..	61,092	244
Fats, not especially mentioned, unperfumed, as tallow, &c.....do..	104,933	67,640
Olive-oil.....do..	234,430	839
Cocoa-nut and palm oil.....do..	33,630	14
Hemp, rape, linseed, and all other oils not especially mentioned.....do..	154,453	24,431
Beverages and comestibles:		
Beer.....do..	9,191	394,764
Burned spirituous liquors.....do..	16,115	248,972
Grape and fruit wine:		
Fermented and unfermented.....do..	117,107	282,405
Comestibles, common, such as bread, pastry, mustard, prepared.....do..	54,409	18,051
fine, such as chocolate, cakes, candy, sardines, &c.....do..	5,668	1,980
Wood for fuel, building purposes, &c.:		
Wood for fuel.....cubic feet..	6,434,600	4,714,500
Timber, ordinary.....do..	7,457,200	51,872,200
from other than European countries.....centners..	13,812	82
Anthracite coal and peat.....do..	18,542,396	18,503,963
Materials used in turning and carving, such as teeth of animals, meerscham, mussel-shells, whalebone, ivory, and mother-of pearl.....centners..	21,192	.....
Minerals not mentioned under other heads, raw, ground, and washed.....do..	1,474,991	769,469
Medicines, perfumery, and substances used in coloring, dyeing, and the manufacture of chemicals:		
Articles used in the manufacture of medicines and perfumery, fine.....centners	7,031	1,466
Same articles, superfine.....do..	2,192	669
Substances used in coloring and tanning, such as dye woods and roots, divi-divi, catechu, quercitron, tan-bark, sumac, acorns, nut-galls.....centners..	517,549	242,011
Madder, ground and unground, wood, weld, and dyer's saffron.....do..	16,661	1,993
Cochineal, garancine, indigo, extracts of madder.....do..	30,756	1,515
Buckthorn berries, lac-dye, litmus, orleans, India-ink, raw, in bladders.....do..	2,452	218
Dye-wood, extract of stuffs used in tanning, and orchilla.....do..	23,008	1,149
Turpentine, pitch, and tar-oil.....do..	21,044	1,740
Petroleum, white and dark.....do..	649,671	18,207
Gums, and other juices of plants not especially mentioned in the tariff.....do..	25,752	783
Salt, for culinary purposes, brine, and sea-water.....do..	427,959	977,155
Substances used in the manufacture of chemicals.....do..	653,536	201,598
Linen goods:		
Cordage, pack-thread, gray, (also sacks of the same).....do..	70,053	22,752
Common and commonest.....do..	5,927	81,524
Medium quality.....do..	193	2,814
Fine quality.....do..	70	939
Superfine quality.....do..	12	34
Woolen goods:		
Commonest quality.....do..	3,152	8,376
Common quality.....do..	22,273	43,041
Medium quality.....do..	21,788	25,143
Fine quality, also printed.....do..	508	4,830
Superfine quality.....do..	38	250
Silk goods:		
Fine quality.....do..	2,982	447
Common quality.....do..	1,761	6,171
Oil-cloth, oiled muslin, oiled silk.....do..	5,408	354
Articles of clothing and ornament.....do..	2,035	16,482
Hats and caps of straw, reed, bast, &c., with trimmings.....do..	6,055	273

2.—Statement showing the principal imports and exports of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, &c.—
Continued.

Productions.	Imports.	Exports.
Articles of bast, rushes, grass, reed, chips, canes, and paper goods :		
Articles of bast, rushes, grass, reed, chips, canes, and straw....centners..	14, 235	3, 004
Hats and caps of straw, reed, bast, &c., without trimmings.....	153, 619	1, 696
Paper :		
Commonest quality.....centners..	42, 274	26, 468
Common quality.....do.....	624	41, 837
Fine quality.....do.....	6, 394	62, 974
Finest quality.....do.....	439	89
Paper goods.....do.....	5, 859	22, 698
Leather :		
Common quality.....do.....	113, 461	18, 182
Fine quality.....do.....	3, 828	1, 962
Leather and rubber goods :		
Common quality.....do.....	3, 847	12, 610
Fine quality.....do.....	3, 574	14, 454
Gloves.....do.....	39	1, 103
Wooden ware :		
Common and commonest quality.....do.....	119, 685	175, 328
Fine quality.....do.....	6, 554	69, 170
Superfine quality.....do.....	7, 661	12, 658
Glass and glass ware :		
Glass, commonest quality.....do.....	36, 681	61, 204
common quality.....do.....	24, 872	109, 911
medium quality.....do.....	3, 393	98, 002
fine quality.....do.....	1, 117	68, 135
superfine quality.....do.....	2, 617	6, 004
Glass ware, medium quality, value.....florins..	125	
fine quality, value.....do.....	30, 482	
superfine quality, value.....do.....	103, 109	
Instruments, machines, and small hardware :		
Instruments.....centners..	5, 891	8, 796
Machines and parts of machines.....do.....	469, 656	31, 437
Small hardware.....do.....	2, 258	67, 007
Chemicals, candles, soap, and matches :		
Chemicals and dye-stuffs.....do.....	48, 381	69, 191
Candles.....do.....	1, 515	13, 823
Soap.....do.....	9, 768	5, 810
Matches.....do.....	6, 176	95, 147
Articles of literature and art :		
Books, scientific maps, and musical prints.....do.....	39, 551	13, 474
Pictures on paper.....do.....	1, 649	759
Refuse articles :		
Oil-cake, oil-cake meal, &c.....do.....	6, 613	282, 669
Rags, hard or soft paper-pulp, clippings of paper, &c.....do.....	16, 949	41, 188
Bones, bone-dust, and tutty, claws, feet, horns, clippings of hides and skins.....centners..	85, 125	194, 650

FRANCE.

3.—Statement showing the value of general imports into, and exports from, France for the
years 1868 and 1869.*

From or to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
	Million francs.	Million francs.	Million francs.	Million francs.
Africa, west coast.....	15. 5	13. 6	8. 6	8. 5
other parts.....	4. 0	4. 4	1. 2	1. 8
Algeria.....	72. 2	64. 9	143. 8	150. 4
Australia.....			4. 6	1. 1
Austria.....	52. 4	45. 0	13. 1	20. 8
Barbary States.....	14. 3	22. 2	7. 2	11. 4
Belgium.....	473. 6	436. 9	297. 2	333. 8
Brazil.....	87. 1	94. 6	76. 1	99. 8
Chili.....	10. 8	13. 8	34. 6	40. 3

* From the report of the French commission of customs

3.—Statement showing the value of general imports into, and exports from, France, &c.—Cont'd.

From or to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>
China.....	76.3	51.8	6.8	5.5
Cochin China and Siam.....	1.8	4.0	4.7	6.4
Denmark.....	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.2
Danish possessions in America.....	0.9	0.6	4.2	4.1
Ecuador.....	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.5
Egypt.....	54.6	52.3	56.5	64.7
French Guiana.....	1.6	1.4	6.4	7.0
French possessions in India.....	9.6	11.3	1.0	1.5
Great Britain.....	664.2	648.8	1,149.4	1,159.0
possessions of, in America.....	4.5	7.6	4.9	7.2
India.....	117.0	147.5	18.0	14.1
Africa.....	10.6	16.3	10.3	8.3
Mediterranean.....	6.9	2.5	11.3	10.4
Greece.....	9.5	6.1	13.2	16.2
Guadeloupe.....	21.7	23.5	15.4	14.5
Guatemala.....	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.6
Hayti.....	27.3	21.0	3.6	0.9
Hanseatic towns.....	47.0	43.8	43.0	59.6
Italy.....	383.3	361.0	253.6	298.7
Japan.....	73.4	40.2	6.7	7.9
Martinique.....	26.1	26.1	20.0	20.0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mexico.....	5.7	7.6	25.3	16.7
Netherlands.....	51.7	46.6	36.4	48.1
possessions of, in America.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
India.....	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.6
New Grenada.....	7.0	9.7	28.0	23.4
Norway.....	40.6	44.0	6.1	5.7
Oceania.....	0.2	0.6	4.5	2.6
Portugal.....	9.5	12.8	21.3	19.9
Peru.....	41.1	37.4	27.8	33.2
Philippine Islands.....	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Réunion.....	20.7	19.8	9.7	10.9
Rio de la Plata.....	89.2	99.2	79.2	86.4
Roman States.....	2.9	3.2	11.9	14.5
Russia.....	171.3	127.7	40.0	50.5
Senegal.....	16.2	12.6	15.5	15.2
Spain.....	113.5	124.7	219.3	156.8
possessions of, in America.....	57.0	57.7	27.9	11.0
Ste. Marie, Mayotte, and Nossi Be.....	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.7
St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Grande Pêche.....	19.4	21.4	7.2	6.8
Sweden.....	51.7	56.2	6.0	6.7
Switzerland.....	377.1	390.2	371.5	365.1
Turkey.....	301.5	185.6	109.9	114.4
United States.....	160.3	181.2	162.1	289.2
Uruguay.....	43.1	51.2	41.5	43.3
Venezuela.....	13.8	11.0	4.4	6.1
Zollverein.....	391.8	339.1	241.4	282.2
Waifs and salvages.....	0.4	0.8	.....	.....
Coal for steamers.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.8
Total.....	4,258.7	4,008.7	3,720.9	3,993.6

4.—Statement showing the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from France during the years 1868 and 1869.

Countries whence and whither.	1868.		1869.	
	French.	Foreign.	French.	Foreign.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.....	40,349	101,465	31,753	127,399
Black Sea.....	20,672	261,842	4,780	165,653
Sweden.....	34,481	257,517	31,030	269,526
Norway.....	48,575	168,815	48,327	178,828
Denmark.....	1,395	4,465	1,421	6,582
Great Britain.....	618,117	3,192,790	647,352	3,450,712
Malta and Gibraltar.....	5,805	19,506	6,367	10,106
German Zollverein.....	4,750	65,785	4,243	68,247
Mecklenburg.....	80	146	.....	.....
Hanseatic cities.....	76,654	76,626	85,870	255,394
Netherlands.....	11,336	77,893	12,890	85,710
Belgium.....	22,223	34,938	34,308	28,024
Portugal, including Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, and Azores.....	25,570	28,521	33,499	24,529
Spain, including the Canary Islands.....	133,912	279,415	148,878	229,342
Austria.....	9,336	166,966	2,487	144,617
Italy.....	540,843	538,501	529,354	468,179
Papal States.....	23,702	7,214	39,865	13,690
Greece, including the Archipelagos.....	1,703	28,555	1,416	13,789
Turkey, including the Archipelagos.....	239,869	431,552	249,406	237,237
Egypt.....	132,353	143,027	171,592	176,223
Barbary States.....	71,067	1,889	73,900	5,294
Western coast, from Morocco to the Cape of Good Hope, not including Senegal.....	68,084	2,520	40,483	1,504
Western parts and Cape of Good Hope.....	19,747	1,422	35,237	5,683
Eastern parts and the Island of Mauritius.....	13,959	266	15,932	3,315
Other parts, including the island of Madagascar.....	12,933	207	11,419	669
East India English Company.....	54,658	37,636	43,301	54,607
East India Dutch Company, Java and Sumatra.....	1,910	.....	1,148	733
Philippine.....	1,817	.....	.....	.....
China.....	2,775	749	4,993	.....
Cochin China and kingdom of Siam.....	18,738	1,151	21,608	5,110
Japan.....	3,463	10,639	1,741	669
Australia.....	5,649	.....	4,950	644
Oceania.....	3,517	952	2,847	353
United States:				
Atlantic.....	213,700	273,412	110,589	408,187
Pacific.....	8,017	5,502	10,261	1,876
Mexico.....	60,661	865	59,778	3,416
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras.....	1,918	410	2,408	1,057
New Granada.....	43,341	241	41,209	3,411
Venezuela.....	12,269	818	11,032	1,748
Brazil.....	130,780	17,051	111,748	53,852
Uruguay.....	64,425	20,581	75,075	28,706
Rio de la Plata.....	119,495	26,188	149,367	39,849
Ecuador.....	3,937	275	2,759	1,381
Peru.....	53,012	37,068	49,311	48,305
Bolivia.....	2,579	.....	176	.....
Chili.....	36,977	12,527	33,735	15,742
Haiti and San Domingo.....	33,052	683	24,680	8,274
Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.....	20,387	68,283	16,771	78,990
British possessions, north.....	7,185	10,884	4,122	11,650
Others, including the Antilles and Guiana.....	8,024	.....	15,050	34,783
Saint Thomas.....	5,383	212	3,303	212
Dutch Guiana, Curaçoa, &c.....	360	.....	.....	135
Algiers.....	736,104	18,057	707,239	15,908

GREAT BRITAIN.

5.—Statement showing the value of the total imports and exports of merchandise from and to each foreign country and British possession of Great Britain, for the years 1870 and 1871.*

Countries.	Total imports.		Total exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
FOREIGN.				
Russia :				
Northern ports.....	£13,365,943	£13,700,431	£8,554,271	£8,171,253
Southern ports.....	7,195,184	10,020,944	1,516,328	1,760,987
Sweden.....	6,399,435	5,438,992	1,930,354	2,072,579
Norway.....	2,191,458	2,128,150	1,287,817	1,365,532
Denmark.....	3,053,425	2,553,562	2,329,319	2,049,227
Danish West Indies.....	17,007	34,639	774,046	527,600
Germany.....	15,404,218	19,263,319	28,065,534	38,493,772
Holland.....	14,315,717	13,970,036	17,303,845	22,099,144
Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast.....	851	247	.....	20
Java.....	259,846	470,234	902,642	845,103
Other possessions in the Indian Seas.....	.....	.....	.....	3,261
West India Islands.....	19,555	38,711	195,589	294,799
Guiana.....	108,884	164,659	53,160	45,803
Belgium.....	11,247,864	13,573,274	8,949,154	12,815,735
France.....	37,607,514	29,848,488	21,982,999	33,388,360
Algeria.....	230,571	443,807	127,824	121,970
French possessions in Senegambia, Bourbon, (Réunion.).....	.....	.....	3,388	12,046
French possessions in India.....	64,284	64,106	.....	.....
West India Islands.....	60,730	.....	43,979	42,943
Guiana.....	.....	1,457	.....	.....
Portugal.....	3,022,508	3,840,869	2,253,091	2,199,730
Azores.....	313,050	363,084	99,638	85,079
Madeira.....	56,747	91,336	93,488	93,871
Portuguese possessions :				
Western Africa.....	151,344	125,795	138,351	113,536
Eastern Africa.....	.....	270	19,446	26,688
Macão.....	142,820	98,833	.....	.....
Spain.....	6,067,018	7,759,441	3,113,751	3,983,011
Canary Islands.....	431,797	604,113	250,356	214,550
Spanish ports in Northern Africa.....	1,087	.....	.....	.....
Fernando Po.....	36,905	20,681	23,012	16,376
Philippine and Ladrone Islands.....	1,197,945	1,391,254	786,376	487,032
Spanish West India Islands.....	5,362,339	2,632,095	2,820,411	3,214,539
Italy.....	3,843,605	4,624,278	6,293,277	7,666,154
Austrian territories.....	1,104,662	1,238,428	2,073,920	2,085,143
Greece.....	1,279,325	2,030,970	1,033,693	880,504
Turkish dominions :				
European Turkey.....	4,662,935	4,819,518	5,277,572	4,623,642
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1,045,524	1,151,291	642,073	797,877
Asiatic Turkey.....	1,973,974	2,218,992	2,199,519	1,820,805
Egypt, including the transit from India.....	14,116,820	16,387,424	8,828,975	7,125,355
Tripoli and Tunis.....	82,450	140,827	80,038	42,345
Morocco, exclusive of ports in the possession of Spain.....	238,769	419,357	273,888	240,161
Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated.....	1,569,437	1,816,419	1,024,954	1,095,453
Eastern Africa, (native states).....	57,874	120,982	90,297	38,902
Abyssinia.....	.....	.....	487	.....
Madagascar.....	6,304	11,437	3,328	.....
Arabia, (Muscat).....	43	.....	2,474	1,051
Persia.....	13,589	40,863	16,609	9,428
Borneo.....	78,643	64,264	1,102	890
Siam.....	197,681	.....	42,496	45,530
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin.....	4	40,185	9,679	619
China, exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macão.....	9,481,737	11,830,388	6,363,391	6,795,924
Japan.....	96,173	109,224	1,777,293	1,746,419
Islands in the Pacific.....	100,014	77,079	52,186	25,261
Hayti and San Domingo.....	230,832	218,559	401,220	355,256
United States :				
Atlantic.....	47,676,054	59,374,943	30,670,191	37,747,309
Pacific.....	2,128,781	1,759,520	635,898	945,528
Mexico.....	299,813	397,334	1,058,128	1,218,026
Central America.....	1,054,277	1,061,611	379,969	321,306
United States of Colombia.....	906,279	1,042,339	2,201,367	2,704,793
Venezuela.....	81,915	59,515	147,944	320,980
Ecuador.....	138,411	277,766	58,979	67,486
Peru.....	4,881,075	3,971,968	1,853,706	2,375,528
Bolivia.....	123,921	269,352	2,009	24,512
Chili.....	3,828,225	3,798,361	2,767,048	2,149,311

* This and the succeeding statement are from the report of the custom-house in London.

5.—Statement showing the value of the total imports and exports of merchandise, &c.—Cont'd.

Countries.	Total imports.		Total exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
FOREIGN—Continued.				
Brazil.....	£6, 127, 448	£6, 693, 426	£5, 543, 803	£6, 536, 945
Uruguay.....	999, 925	1, 231, 993	835, 094	1, 118, 697
Argentine Republic.....	1, 486, 425	1, 988, 679	2, 428, 182	2, 541, 647
Patagonia.....	7, 755	1, 726	224	8
Whale fisheries, northern.....	178, 335	139, 217	63	65
Total from and to foreign countries.....	238, 425, 080	258, 071, 062	188, 689, 245	228, 013, 406
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.				
Helgoland.....			140	40
Channel Islands.....	457, 389	509, 110	916, 138	972, 432
Gibraltar.....	59, 673	78, 879	830, 120	1, 138, 923
Malta and Gozo.....	119, 573	157, 548	1, 156, 982	857, 117
British possessions on the river Gambia.....	33, 352	34, 988	57, 488	59, 067
Sierra Leone.....	68, 124	107, 278	252, 596	232, 055
British possessions on the Gold Coast.....	300, 469	399, 654	421, 072	477, 108
Ascension.....			4, 217	2, 445
St. Helena.....	3, 356	8, 669	28, 854	20, 819
South Africa, Cape of Good Hope.....	2, 433, 697	2, 439, 889	1, 625, 622	1, 943, 210
Natal.....	440, 213	418, 598	336, 755	372, 090
Mauritius.....	871, 387	833, 386	499, 975	538, 509
Aden.....	2, 633	25, 279	110, 403	71, 324
India:				
Bombay and Scinden.....	9, 368, 593	10, 317, 865	4, 926, 606	5, 099, 876
Madras.....	3, 156, 037	4, 482, 443	2, 034, 581	1, 299, 016
Bengal and Burmah.....	12, 565, 533	15, 937, 077	13, 132, 562	12, 613, 915
Total.....	25, 090, 163	30, 737, 385	20, 093, 749	19, 012, 807
Straits Settlements.....	2, 547, 320	2, 696, 319	2, 407, 577	2, 073, 977
Ceylon.....	3, 450, 974	3, 167, 673	941, 344	971, 265
Hong-Kong.....	281, 159	367, 944	3, 570, 733	3, 024, 084
Australia:				
West Australia.....	101, 096	115, 014	110, 448	82, 189
South Australia.....	1, 242, 640	1, 808, 201	915, 018	1, 429, 839
Victoria.....	5, 781, 911	5, 344, 915	4, 687, 123	4, 722, 254
New South Wales.....	3, 712, 330	3, 659, 100	2, 824, 048	2, 833, 894
Queensland.....	723, 882	693, 744	366, 587	370, 482
Tasmania.....	381, 425	370, 772	206, 797	177, 156
New Zealand.....	2, 131, 980	2, 529, 297	1, 625, 460	1, 497, 900
Total.....	14, 075, 264	14, 520, 143	10, 735, 481	11, 113, 714
British North America:				
Dominion of Canada.....	7, 629, 722	8, 378, 479	6, 764, 185	8, 292, 660
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.....	60, 751	76, 644	79, 328	92, 655
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador.....	659, 846	668, 682	585, 934	537, 180
Prince Edward Island.....	165, 045	167, 992	154, 980	189, 206
Total.....	8, 515, 364	9, 291, 797	7, 584, 427	9, 111, 701
Bermudas.....	8, 928	2, 935	54, 933	73, 393
British West India Islands.....	4, 469, 901	5, 571, 828	2, 658, 131	2, 407, 484
British Guiana.....	1, 470, 370	1, 408, 005	925, 947	889, 555
British Honduras.....	96, 022	156, 037	170, 305	182, 026
Falkland Islands.....	37, 082	11, 074	8, 343	16, 089
Total from and to British possessions.....	64, 832, 413	72, 944, 418	55, 391, 332	55, 561, 294
Total from and to foreign countries.....	238, 425, 080	258, 071, 062	188, 689, 245	228, 013, 406
Total from and to foreign countries and British possessions.....	303, 257, 493	331, 015, 480	244, 080, 577	283, 574, 700

Territory	Population	Area (sq. miles)	Value of exports (£)	Value of imports (£)	Number of vessels	Value of shipping (£)
Turkish dominions:						
European Turkey.....	401	228,241	401	228,241	438	254,371
Wallachia and Moldavia	212	81,848	212	81,848	116	40,030
Asiatic Turkey	130	33,113	130	33,113	143	43,170
Egypt	514	380,967	514	380,967	920	557,630
Tripoli and Tunis	50	24,149	51	24,506	39	8,530
Morocco	74	12,369	74	12,369	10	1,836
Western coast of Africa, not partitioned	198	83,388	199	84,599	183	82,107
Eastern coast of Africa—native states	3	3,092	3	3,092	6	2,921
Madagascar	1	287	1	287	1	504
Arabia:						
Territories of the Imam of Muscat					2	1,385
Other states, not separately enumerated					2	1,385
Persia	1	598	1	598	2	1,177
Native territories in the Indian seas:					3	1,571
Borneo	4	1,794	4	1,794	1	398
Siam					6	1,883
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	5	2,603	5	2,603	1	452
China, (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macão)	119	108,240	119	108,240	85	67,674
Japan	8	4,556	8	4,556	47	32,455
Islands in the Pacific	12	8,673	12	8,673	3	1,282
United States of America:						
On the Atlantic	2,628	2,451,580	2,630	2,452,897	2,425	2,419,680
On the Pacific	108	103,812	108	103,812	100	90,134
Hayti and the Dominican Republic	40	13,041	40	13,041	37	8,861
Mexico	75	28,242	75	28,242	68	32,806
Central America	22	10,009	22	10,009	19	8,020
U. States of Colombia, (New Granada)	74	97,515	74	97,515	78	93,222
Venezuela	13	3,120	13	3,120	1	196
Ecuador	9	3,096	9	3,096	8	2,674
Peru	197	176,206	197	176,206	194	171,897
Bolivia	27	18,449	27	18,449	3	1,620
Chili	114	66,753	114	66,753	232	144,922
Brazil	546	199,008	547	199,268	891	403,085
Uruguay	100	24,820	100	24,820	184	96,386
States of the Argentine Confederation	158	62,351	158	62,351	263	121,989
Paraguay	1	140	1	140	1	326
Patagonia	1	483	1	483	1	326
Whale fisheries:						
Northern	20	6,274	20	6,274	14	4,806
Total foreign countries	41,536	13,484,701	58,837	17,487,942	52,837	15,780,809
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.						
Heligoland	1,671	236,434	1	35	2	70
Channel Island	40	23,360	1,825	250,483	1,301	172,409
Gibraltar	11	5,947	41	23,942	295	102,280
Malta and Gozo	16	3,643	17	10,302	298	179,043
British possessions on the River Gambia			16	3,643	16	3,221

6.—Total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, (sailing and steam,) including their repeated voyages, &c.—Continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Continued.								
Sierra Leone.....	12	3,102	1	108	32	7,812	.....	7,812
British possessions on the Gold Coast.	17	3,024	.....	.....	46	8,503	132	8,635
Ascension .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,465	.....	2,465
St. Helena	6	1,922	.....	.....	4	712	.....	712
Cape of Good Hope	113	63,223	.....	.....	148	78,239	1,001	79,240
Natal	22	6,069	.....	.....	32	9,372	.....	9,372
Mauritius	47	23,360	.....	.....	43	21,747	.....	21,747
Aden	2	910	.....	.....	76	80,689	.....	80,689
British possessions in India:								
Bombay and Scinde.....	158	178,236	1	468	279	298,613	.....	298,613
Madras	105	81,613	.....	.....	62	49,594	.....	49,594
Bengal and Burmah.....	481	537,893	.....	.....	479	533,373	11,751	545,124
Singapore and the Eastern Straits Settlements.....	76	54,921	.....	.....	181	143,067	8	147,196
Ceylon	89	51,185	.....	.....	165	133,841	3	135,591
Hong-Kong	12	12,741	.....	.....	104	90,241	.....	90,241
British Australia:								
West Australia.....	5	2,445	.....	.....	9	6,392	.....	6,392
South Australia	41	30,053	.....	.....	43	34,716	.....	34,716
Victoria	73	84,994	.....	.....	111	133,353	.....	133,353
New South Wales	47	50,978	.....	.....	68	69,882	.....	69,882
Queensland	16	13,046	.....	.....	17	13,339	.....	13,339
Tasmania	11	5,676	.....	.....	10	4,851	.....	4,851
New Zealand	52	41,003	.....	.....	56	42,223	.....	42,223
British North America:								
Dominion of Canada	1,550	1,120,765	.....	.....	887	698,544	367	920,263
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island	3	2,432	.....	.....	7	3,492	.....	3,492
Newfoundl'd and coast of Labrador.	164	27,305	.....	.....	212	40,091	21	43,820
Prince Edward Island.....	68	19,673	.....	.....	37	12,252	6	13,913
Bermudas	2	719	.....	.....	40	13,127	1	13,328
British West India Islands	703	236,888	2	1,357	533	179,070	31	189,829
British settle'm'ts in Honduras, (Belize)	33	13,066	.....	.....	20	11,500	7	16,923
British Guiana.....	91	33,664	.....	.....	252	87,789	.....	87,789
Falkland Islands.....	1	352	.....	.....	2	734	.....	734
Total British possessions.....	5,738	2,970,641	166	21,314	5,873	3,266,646	645	3,545,299
Total foreign countries and British possessions.....	47,274	16,455,342	17,467	4,024,555	58,710	19,047,455	6,900	21,067,981

Total number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom, during the year 1871.

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	28,175	11,250,120	10,047	2,607,518	38,222	13,857,638	36,013	13,396,583
FOREIGN.								
Russian.....	751	264,482	71	26,088	822	290,570	709	259,499
Swedish.....	1,617	322,153	189	42,174	1,806	364,327	1,635	315,805
Norwegian.....	5,272	1,361,741	411	109,797	5,683	1,471,538	3,469	765,777
Danish.....	1,771	233,491	913	112,272	2,684	345,763	2,649	334,751
German.....	3,071	1,017,854	2,442	423,037	5,513	1,440,891	5,519	1,394,465
Dutch.....	938	140,091	637	97,370	1,575	237,461	1,322	222,534
Belgian.....	713	168,423	33	11,156	746	179,579	746	181,962
French.....	2,518	315,855	2,113	284,936	4,631	600,791	3,721	515,927
Spanish.....	388	156,391	58	22,011	446	178,402	424	175,749
Portuguese.....	132	38,407	5	2,185	137	40,592	104	35,272
Italian.....	890	363,182	279	114,731	1,169	477,913	1,161	503,564
Austrian.....	330	134,720	91	35,022	421	169,742	418	169,213
Greek.....	24	6,903	10	2,679	34	9,582	32	9,415
United States of America.....	657	667,607	163	131,560	820	799,167	767	758,266
Other countries.....	27	13,922	5	2,019	32	15,941	21	8,673
Total foreign.....	19,099	5,205,222	7,420	1,417,037	26,519	6,622,259	22,697	5,650,872
Total British and foreign.....	47,274	16,455,342	17,467	4,024,555	64,741	20,479,897	58,710	19,047,455
							4,344	1,239,999
							6,900	2,020,526
							27,041	6,890,871
							65,610	21,067,981

NETHERLANDS.

7.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered into and cleared from the Netherlands during the year 1870.*

From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Prussia	963	122, 370	91	3, 638	542	46, 840	349	12, 865
Oldenburg	48	917	3	163	10	428	17	306
Bremen	162	12, 496	3	187	69	8, 320	6	2, 409
Hamburg	135	30, 913	8	445	201	34, 317	15	2, 461
Denmark	94	8, 648	5	295	85	11, 209	21	7, 072
Mecklenburg	11	589			8	473		
Russia, east, and White Sea.	954	192, 083			99	23, 006	211	54, 758
Sweden	307	101, 852			102	20, 750	135	53, 461
Norway	754	139, 432			137	20, 118	796	188, 481
Belgium	2	230	6	1, 512	6	1, 280	11	4, 053
Great Britain	3, 364	1, 102, 967	281	83, 057	2, 642	969, 385	1, 825	571, 335
France	224	47, 105	5	3, 025	252	46, 861	15	4, 877
Spain	26	4, 475			4	516	1	178
Portugal	70	10, 383			36	7, 203	22	3, 724
Italy	56	19, 536			72	33, 597		
Costa Rica	15	3, 965			11	3, 530		
Danubian Principalities	51	14, 951			1	858		
Ionian Islands	8	1, 232			5	790		
Greece	2	346						
Turkey	22	6, 650			3	2, 516		
Russia, Black Sea	138	60, 892						
Canary Islands	1	230			1	97		
Coast of Guiana	3	895			5	1, 617		
Cape of Good Hope	1	197			2	328		
British East Indies	40	23, 867			7	4, 236		
Java	246	199, 128			135	103, 979		
China	6	2, 337			3	1, 065		
United States	130	69, 083			38	24, 346	1	713
British America	4	1, 885			4	3, 021	1	705
Central America	1	194						
Mexico	2	531						
Venezuela	2	241						
Cuba	5	1, 010			6	1, 002		
Hayti	1	680						
Porto Rico	10	3, 879			10	2, 244	1	162
Curaçoa	8	1, 482			7	1, 244		
Surinam	20	4, 667			25	5, 688		
Brazil	5	989			1	152		
Rio de la Plata	9	1, 783			55	13, 963		
Chili	1	332						
Peru	28	20, 484						
Greenland	1	256						
Japan	2	770			1	320		
West coast of Africa	17	6, 057			11	4, 054		
Lubeck					4	232		
Gibraltar					24	3, 193		
Papal States					1	148		
Malta					1	1, 291		
Australia					2	1, 418		
Total	7, 949	2, 223, 009	402	92, 322	4, 628	1, 405, 635	3, 427	907, 560

* This, and the statement following, are from the report of the finance department of the Netherlands.

8.—Statement showing the general imports and exports to and from the Netherlands during the year 1870.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Potatoes	96, 664	454, 643
Potato-flour	665, 003	1, 810, 161
Earthen-ware of all kinds	2, 099, 961	2, 000, 400
Ammunitions and gunpowder	1, 213, 007	1, 515, 683
Ashes, pot, pearl, wood-ashes and soda	3, 805, 601	1, 099, 592
Beer	174, 892	137, 326
Tin and tin-ware	714, 889	.....
Books, maps and charts, prints or plates	1, 457, 048	1, 100, 823
Butter	2, 511, 280	17, 385, 364
Spring and mineral water	266, 306	.....
Manganese	1, 020, 593	829, 206
Cocoa	536, 479	328, 291
Chemicals, including aqua-fortis, vitriol, and oil of vitriol	2, 820, 608	3, 257, 769
Drugs, including lemon and orange peel, ginger, camphor, cummin, palm-oil, and succades	12, 595, 952	8, 199, 832
Twine:		
Of hemp, flax, and oakum of all kinds	4, 897, 291	1, 805, 103
Of cotton of all kinds	23, 167, 473	16, 389, 863
Of wool of all kinds	15, 911, 489	14, 071, 420
Dyed with madder	107, 600	909, 660
Distilled spirits, including perfumery, varnish, spirits of wood and other	4, 300, 833	8, 701, 520
Glass and glass-ware	2, 735, 952	1, 862, 125
Gold and silver:		
In bars and in coin	41, 661, 638	17, 396, 206
Ware, in leaf, wire, metals, jewels, &c., and unwrought coral	1, 196, 314	429, 089
Grain:		
Wheat	14, 672, 080	8, 045, 100
Rye	20, 959, 166	4, 914, 080
Barley	6, 149, 738	2, 410, 843
Buckwheat	657, 954	96, 962
Oats, beans and vetches, pease, mixed, peeled or broken grain, including bread, biscuit, flour, bran, vermicelli, macaroni; also pastry and confectionery	15, 204, 371	8, 988, 059
Hair of all kinds, and hog's bristles	1, 070, 734	849, 137
Hemp, hatched and unhatched, and oakum	2, 056, 619	572, 149
Honey and molasses	827, 606	720, 032
Hops	650, 938	467, 117
Horns, &c	125, 899	.....
Wood:		
For ship-building, and timber of all kinds, wainscoting, and wood for pipes, casks, masts, fuel, willow, wood-hoops, hoop-wood, and undressed staves	11, 794, 421	3, 712, 132
Fire-wood for manufacturing purposes; walnut-wood for gun-plates	808, 234	518, 947
Wood-ware	659, 149	491, 367
Dye-wood of all kinds	1, 178, 501	989, 818
Hides:		
Undressed, sheep, lamb, hare, and rabbit skins; also seal-skins and skins of other marine animals, and undressed furs	7, 468, 581	6, 627, 548
Tanned and dressed of all kinds, Russia leather, parchment, saddlery, &c., India-rubber shoes and other articles of rubber and gutta-percha, and dressed furs	8, 862, 118	7, 809, 184
Iron:		
Pig, ore, malleable, bars, rods, bands and plates; also old iron, steel in leaves and bars; also railroad iron, gutters, gas-pipes, &c.	20, 329, 481	15, 147, 568
Iron-ware, cast and wrought nails, wire-chains, utensils for factories and machinery, instruments of iron, steel, &c	16, 861, 765	8, 643, 331
Indigo	5, 488, 848	5, 143, 986
Cheese and pot-cheese	384, 054	10, 542, 528
Lime of all kinds, tophus, and cement	1, 592, 959	.....
Cotton, unspun	23, 734, 242	20, 723, 442
Oil-cake, turnip, hemp, and linseed	788, 695	89, 709
Coffee	42, 747, 686	35, 035, 810
Coal, hard, and of all kinds	18, 743, 150	.....
Copper and brass:		
Raw and purified, ore, brass in blocks, and old copper	4, 941, 303	.....
Wrought or flattened, both copper and brass, new silver in plates, manufactured copper-ware, new silver-ware, medals and plated ware, plates for copper coin, wire, and nails	2, 366, 764	.....
Small articles, including manufactured ivory and coral, pins, articles of mother-of-pearl, instruments, (mathematical, &c.,) umbrellas, &c	10, 558, 735	7, 654, 071
Cork, in leaves, and cut	440, 011	.....
Quicksilver	216, 636	.....
Lead of all kinds, ore, and shot	2, 523, 323	1, 870, 480
Manufactured goods, &c:		
Of silk, lace, ribbons, tulle, millinery goods and wearing apparel, cotton stockings, and all other woven or knit goods	45, 401, 908	31, 562, 314
Manufactured goods, &c.:		
of hemp, flax, and oakum, raw, bleached, waxed, or dyed, linen prints, table-cloths and napkins, bed-tick, cambric and canvas	4, 152, 596	3, 217, 153
wool, including cloths and carpets	20, 534, 571	12, 242, 598

8.—Statement showing the general imports and exports to and from the Netherlands during the year 1870—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Mats and strips	127, 996	.....
Manure and wood-ashes	4, 005, 341	3, 940, 691
Furniture, including musical instruments, lamps, frames, and mirrors	2, 292, 995	2, 115, 284
Oils:		
edible, of all kinds; also petroleum	14, 492, 633	10, 442, 530
of flat and round seed	2, 304, 453	6, 382, 144
Horses and colts	829, 700	1, 305, 700
Paper of all kinds, and playing-cards	2, 895, 702	3, 027, 410
Pitch, tar, and resin	1, 248, 094	1, 922, 901
Perfumery, oil of bergamot, &c.	290, 517	.....
Rice and paddy, and ground refuse of rice	14, 906, 777	5, 546, 048
Fat, tallow and lard; also stearine and candles of all kinds	5, 054, 267	6, 516, 154
Bamboo	603, 614	384, 542
Saltpeter, raw and refined	2, 308, 182	1, 976, 703
Bark, ground and unground	117, 371	.....
Butchers' cattle of all kinds	2, 271, 660	14, 824, 555
Spices of all kinds, pepper, and pimento	2, 097, 987	2, 032, 538
Tutenag, wrought and unwrought	5, 531, 577	4, 6314, 29
Steen, unbaked freestone; also marble and alabasters of all kinds, rough or wrought, (tophus not included)	893, 721	317, 723
Sugar:		
raw	55, 146, 484	9, 296, 852
refined	416, 636	38, 065, 948
Tobacco:		
in roll or leaf; also pressed or unpressed stems	10, 776, 240	8, 440, 350
cut, snuff, &c.; also cigars	1, 354, 895	2, 593, 093
Teeth, elephant and walrus	301, 122	220, 241
Turpentine and oil of turpentine	442, 803	.....
Tea	10, 023, 440	3, 123, 190
Tin and tin-ware	7, 978, 550	.....
Fish-oil of all kinds; also seal-fat	1, 416, 668	1, 454, 932
Clocks and watches	1, 562, 012	890, 258
Feathers and down	1, 048, 542	.....
Dye-stuffs, including red earth, bone-black, bluing, brown-red, gall-nuts, litharge of gold and silver, cobalt, chalk, curcuma, white-lead, madder, ocher, orchil, sumac, zinc-white, zinc-gray, (indigo specially mentioned)	8, 864, 336	7, 136, 313
Fish of all kinds, fresh, smoked, dry, or salt	1, 450, 025	4, 051, 723
Flax, raw or hatched, oakum, &c.	944, 413	16, 795, 144
Meat and pork of all kinds	523, 111	2, 252, 518
Fruits, fresh, dried or preserved, almonds, currants, prunes, raisins, and figs ..	4, 393, 505	2, 186, 247
Whalebone, cut and uncut	29, 069	.....
Wax of all kinds, images, and sealing-wax	568, 534	751, 598
Wine	8, 183, 136	4, 620, 792
Wool of all kinds	10, 195, 183	8, 343, 756
Seeds of all kinds	10, 209, 679	3, 678, 240
Soap, hard, soft, and perfumed	460, 968	488, 962
Silk, raw, manufactured and unmanufactured	4, 466, 725	4, 547, 751
Salt, raw and refined	711, 148	.....
Sulphur, raw and refined	2, 187, 417	1, 605, 674
Sundries	9, 928, 529	14, 517, 441
Bones .....	.....	196, 909
Trees, plants, &c. ....	.....	1, 264, 447
Chicory-root, prepared and ground .....	.....	420, 189
Machinery and agricultural implements .....	.....	3, 954, 573
Yeast .....	.....	3, 568, 627
Wearing apparel, new and second hand .....	.....	2, 066, 252
Copper and copper-ware of all kinds, new silver in plates, new silver-ware, and plated ware .....	.....	6, 224, 715
White lead and zinc .....	.....	627, 774
Madder of all kinds .....	.....	4, 122, 337
Tin .....	.....	6, 341, 952
Tin-ware .....	.....	182, 947
Total	654, 735, 466	539, 366, 025

ITALY.

9.—Statement showing the direct navigation of Italy with foreign countries for the year 1868.*

From or to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Argentine Republic.....	71	29, 417	34	12, 626
Austria.....	2, 609	146, 819	2, 573	152, 999
Belgium.....	6	2, 100	10	2, 853
Brazil.....				
Chili.....	4	1, 803		
Egypt.....	81	37, 824	72	35, 156
Ecuador.....				
France.....	3, 214	327, 769	2, 989	305, 723
French possessions.....	343	21, 244	330	20, 655
Great Britain.....	58	18, 821	488	201, 978
British possessions.....	1, 081	80, 813	1, 060	75, 101
Greece.....	188	42, 298	146	36, 386
Hamburg.....	6	1, 588	2	878
Monaco.....	34	502	30	441
Netherlands.....	3	714	1	390
Portugal.....	6	1, 476	4	1, 517
Danubian Principalities.....	217	72, 894	22	6, 992
Russia.....	377	132, 133	43	11, 916
Spain.....	295	59, 214	168	27, 146
Spanish possessions.....	2	424	3	640
Tunis.....	344	26, 965	340	27, 625
Turkey.....	152	26, 595	80	7, 191
United States.....	94	29, 438	23	6, 598
Uruguay.....	60	22, 595	17	4, 529
Venezuela.....	3	611		
Total.....	9, 248	1, 084, 057	8, 435	939, 340

* From the statistics of the kingdom of Italy for the year 1868.

SWITZERLAND.

10.—Statement showing the value of merchandise imported into and exported from Switzerland during the years 1867 and 1868.†

From or to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>	<i>Million francs.</i>
France.....	353. 8	377	368. 9	371
Italy.....	75. 8	71. 9	109. 1	127. 3
Austria.....	6. 0	5. 1	4. 1	3. 1
German Zollverein.....		265		219

† From the report of the Swiss bureau of statistics.

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1914	6	1	6	6	6
1914	7	1	7	7	7
1914	8	1	8	8	8
1914	9	1	9	9	9
1914	10	1	10	10	10
1914	11	1	11	11	11
1914	12	1	12	12	12
1914	13	1	13	13	13
1914	14	1	14	14	14
1914	15	1	15	15	15
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1914	17	1	17	17	17
1914	18	1	18	18	18
1914	19	1	19	19	19
1914	20	1	20	20	20
1914	21	1	21	21	21
1914	22	1	22	22	22
1914	23	1	23	23	23
1914	24	1	24	24	24
1914	25	1	25	25	25
1914	26	1	26	26	26
1914	27	1	27	27	27
1914	28	1	28	28	28
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1914	37	1	37	37	37
1914	38	1	38	38	38
1914	39	1	39	39	39
1914	40	1	40	40	40
1914	41	1	41	41	41
1914	42	1	42	42	42
1914	43	1	43	43	43
1914	44	1	44	44	44
1914	45	1	45	45	45
1914	46	1	46	46	46
1914	47	1	47	47	47
1914	48	1	48	48	48
1914	49	1	49	49	49
1914	50	1	50	50	50
1914	51	1	51	51	51
1914	52	1	52	52	52
1914	53	1	53	53	53
1914	54	1	54	54	54
1914	55	1	55	55	55
1914	56	1	56	56	56
1914	57	1	57	57	57
1914	58	1	58	58	58
1914	59	1	59	59	59
1914	60	1	60	60	60
1914	61	1	61	61	61
1914	62	1	62	62	62
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1914	67	1	67	67	67
1914	68	1	68	68	68
1914	69	1	69	69	69
1914	70	1	70	70	70
1914	71	1	71	71	71
1914	72	1	72	72	72
1914	73	1	73	73	73
1914	74	1	74	74	74
1914	75	1	75	75	75
1914	76	1	76	76	76
1914	77	1	77	77	77
1914	78	1	78	78	78
1914	79	1	79	79	79
1914	80	1	80	80	80
1914	81	1	81	81	81
1914	82	1	82	82	82
1914	83	1	83	83	83
1914	84	1	84	84	84
1914	85	1	85	85	85
1914	86	1	86	86	86
1914	87	1	87	87	87
1914	88	1	88	88	88
1914	89	1	89	89	89
1914	90	1	90	90	90
1914	91	1	91	91	91
1914	92	1	92	92	92
1914	93	1	93	93	93
1914	94	1	94	94	94
1914	95	1	95	95	95
1914	96	1	96	96	96
1914	97	1	97	97	97
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1914	6	1	6	6	6
1914	7	1	7	7	7
1914	8	1	8	8	8
1914	9	1	9	9	9
1914	10	1	10	10	10
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1914	21	1	21	21	21
1914	22	1	22	22	22
1914	23	1	23	23	23
1914	24	1	24	24	24
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1914	26	1	26	26	26
1914	27	1	27	27	27
1914	28	1	28	28	28
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1914	41	1	41	41	41
1914	42	1	42	42	42
1914	43	1	43	43	43
1914	44	1	44	44	44
1914	45	1	45	45	45
1914	46	1	46	46	46
1914	47	1	47	47	47
1914	48	1	48	48	48
1914	49	1	49	49	49
1914	50	1	50	50	50
1914	51	1	51	51	51
1914	52	1	52	52	52
1914	53	1	53	53	53
1914	54	1	54	54	54
1914	55	1	55	55	55
1914	56	1	56	56	56
1914	57	1	57	57	57
1914	58	1	58	58	58
1914	59	1	59	59	59
1914	60	1	60	60	60
1914	61	1	61	61	61
1914	62	1	62	62	62
1914	63	1	63	63	63
1914	64	1	64	64	64
1914	65	1	65	65	65
1914	66	1	66	66	66
1914	67	1	67	67	67
1914	68	1	68	68	68
1914	69	1	69	69	69
1914	70	1	70	70	70
1914	71	1	71	71	71
1914	72	1	72	72	72
1914	73	1	73	73	73
1914	74	1	74	74	74
1914	75	1	75	75	75
1914	76	1	76	76	76
1914	77	1	77	77	77
1914	78	1	78	78	78
1914	79	1	79	79	79
1914	80	1	80	80	80
1914	81	1	81	81	81
1914	82	1	82	82	82
1914	83	1	83	83	83
1914	84	1	84	84	84
1914	85	1	85	85	85
1914	86	1	86	86	86
1914	87	1	87	87	87
1914	88	1	88	88	88
1914	89	1	89	89	89
1914	90	1	90	90	90
1914	91	1	91	91	91
1914	92	1	92	92	92
1914	93	1	93	93	93
1914	94	1	94	94	94
1914	95	1	95	95	95
1914	96	1	96	96	96
1914	97	1	97	97	97
1914	98	1	98	98	98
1914	99	1	99	99	99
1914	100	1	100	100	100

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 21.)

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There are fourteen American houses engaged in business in this city, representing a cash capital of probably two and one-half millions of gold dollars. Of these, eight are merchants, two *barraqueros*, one grocer, one stationer, one manufacturer, one dealer in American goods. There are also nine English houses, six German, two Italian, six native, and one French, which ship to a considerable extent to the United States. The heaviest shipper of hides to the United States is a native of the country. During the past year many of the native houses have imported heavily from the United States. Nearly all the cars in use on the many horse-railroads in this city (numbering over two hundred) are brought from New York.

But few of our countrymen are engaged in sheep-farming, the number of *estancias* owned by Americans numbering but five. The principal and most valuable article of export to the United States is:

HIDES.

Of this article there have been exported to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872: Dry ox and cow hides, 737,963; wet salted ditto, 7,059, representing a value 3,718,000 gold dollars. Lowest price for dry river-hides during the year, 17.14 cents per pound; lowest price for classified of this province, 21.07 cents per pound; highest price for river-hides during the year, 18.39 cents per pound; highest price for classified of this province during the year, 22.14 cents per pound. The tendency of prices seems to be upward. The official returns for the year 1871 show a falling off in the export of hides, to all countries, of 275,000 pieces. I judge the principal cause of this to be the great insecurity for life and property on the frontiers, where this branch of industry is most productive, the lands approaching the towns and cities being too valuable for cattle-raising. During the year several successful Indian raids have deprived many of all their property. On one occasion it was estimated that upward of 200,000 head of cattle were swept off by the Indians in one district; hence a reluctance on the part of farmers and settlers to occupy the exposed districts, preferring to remain where life and property are more secure.

The business in salted hides to the United States has fallen away to only two shipments during the year. This has been caused by the removal of the *saladeros*, or killing establishments, to points beyond the limits of the city, principally to Ensenada. Shipments formerly averaged 4,000 salted hides monthly, being used in place of ballast.

WOOLS.

There have been shipped to the United States of this article 11,900 bales, or 10,700,000 pounds, representing a value of 1,700,000 gold dol-

lars, the first cost of the article averaging 15 cents per pound during the year. The reduction in the tariff of the United States will probably induce larger shipments during the coming year. The official returns for the year 1871 show 71,523,809 kilograms to have been exported, of which about one-tenth was sent to the United States.

SHEEP-SKINS.

Of this article there have been shipped to the United States during the year 4,418 bales, representing a value of 636,000 gold dollars. The trade in this line promises to be larger than ever, and whereas, five years ago, there were but half a dozen killing establishments, (*graserias*,) to-day they number seventy-seven, with a capacity for boiling down 58,240 sheep daily. The average first cost of this article has been about 14 cents gold per pound.

NUTRIA-SKINS.

The number of bales of this article shipped during the year has been 402, or 362,000 pounds, representing a value of 125,000 gold dollars, being eight times more than the average for the past five years; due doubtless to the great accumulation of stock and the unusually low prices. The average price has been 25 cents per pound.

WATER-HOG SKINS.*

Shipments have amounted to 13,550 skins, representing a value of 8,000 gold dollars, the average first cost being 50 cents per skin. The home consumption of this article is increasing every year, and, in course of time, prices promise to rule too high to render exporting profitable. The great bulk of this article goes to the United States.

HIDE-CUTTINGS.

Shipments have amounted to 754 bales, representing a value of 37,700 gold dollars. The export of this article during the past three years is only about one-fourth of the amount of previous years. It is asserted that the article can be worked up cheaper in European markets than in our own. The average price has been 4 cents per pound, first cost.

HORSE-HAIR.

The shipments for the past year have been 1,600 bales, representing a value of 403,000 gold dollars, and embraces little over one-third of the entire production of the country. Average first cost is 25 cents per pound for hair from the provinces, and 30 cents per pound for hair of this province. The shipments are above the average for the past five years.

GOAT-SKINS.

Shipments have been 647 packages, representing a value of 174,300 gold dollars, and embracing nine-tenths of the entire production of the country. The average first cost of the article has been 40 cents per pound.

* *Carpinchos*.

FEATHERS, (OSTRICH.)

Shipments of 115 boxes and two bales, representing a value of 84,000 gold dollars, and two-thirds of the produce of the country.

Recapitulation of merchandise shipped from Buenos Ayres to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

737,963 dry ox and cow hides	}	\$3,718,000 00
7,059 wet salted hides		
11,900 bales wool		1,712,000 00
4,418 bales sheep-skins		636,000 00
1,600 bales horse-hair		403,000 00
402 bales nutria-skins		125,000 00
754 bales hide-cuttings		37,700 00
2 bales and 115 boxes feathers		84,000 00
647 packages goat-skins		174,300 00
13,550 water-hog skins		8,000 00
Sundry stag-skins, old iron, &c.		59,766 98
Total value of exports, gold		<u>6,957,766 98</u>

FREIGHTS.

Freights have ruled the entire year at \$5 gold, and 5 per cent. per ton measurement for bales; $\frac{5}{8}$ cent gold, and 5 per cent. per pound weight for dry hides; $\frac{5}{16}$ cent gold, and 5 per cent. per pound weight for salted hides.

DUTIES.

The following are the export duties collected here on produce: Dry ox and cow hides, 15 pounds and upward, .26 cent each; dry kips, 4 to 15 pounds, .12 cent each; salted ox and cow hides, 30 pounds and upward, .38 cent each; salted kips, 10 to 30 pounds, .08 cent each; hair, .40 cent per 25 pounds; cuttings, .20 cent per 100 pounds; wool, .096 cent per 25 pounds; sheep-skins, .0024 cent per pound; goat-skins .016 cent per pound; nutria-skins, .0144 cent per pound; feathers, .06 cent per pound; bones, (shin and shank,) .56 cent per mil.; ash, (bone,) .80 cent per ton.

IMPORTS.

The total imports to the Argentine Republic have been for the year \$39,393,006, a decrease from the amount of the preceding year of over \$7,000,000. Of this amount but \$1,909,049 came from the United States, ten millions from England, and six and a half from France. Of the amount from the United States, \$996,275 was for lumber; \$64,106 was for flour; \$86,484 was for iron articles; \$42,787 was for machines; \$71,113 was for furniture; \$31,922 for starch; \$173,215 for kerosene, and \$101,824 for tobacco. My table of imports and exports are made from the custom-house reports of the Argentine Republic for the year 1871, no later data being attainable. There is evidently an increasing demand for certain goods from the United States, and I believe that the returns for the next two years will show a decided increase in the amount of our goods imported. This trade would be largely fostered by a line of steamers between the river Plata and New York. The course pursued by the United States and Brazil Steamship Company tends to hinder rather than favor it. No person living here has freight or packages sent more than once by that line. If an arrangement were made by this company by which express packages should be received

at New York and transhipped at Rio to one of the steamers that leave that port almost daily for the river Plata, it would materially serve different home interests, by enabling merchants to obtain promptly articles of large value and small bulk; also samples of goods, and especially by causing immediately a large circulation of United States periodicals and other advertising mediums. This company not only refuses to do this, but their representative in Rio refuses to allow an agent to go on board, receive the packages as they are discharged, and convey them to the river Plata steamers at his own expense, alleging that they had plenty of business at Rio, and did not wish to promote trade with the river Plata. It is understood that the owners of this line are largely engaged in the coffee trade, and for that reason have no interest in promoting commerce farther than Rio. As the New York and Rio line of steamers is subsidized by the United States Government, it seems to me proper to inform the Department of this utter neglect on their part of the national and commercial interests, on account of which I understand the subsidy to have been granted.

The preceding statistics of exports are for the year ending September 30, 1872, and are taken from the books of the consulate and other private data.

The tables annexed are taken from the custom-house reports for the year 1871. They include the entire commerce of the Argentine Republic.

DEXTER E. CLAPP.

Statement showing the commerce of the Argentine Republic for the year 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Drugs	\$386, 358	From all countries.
Forage	3, 680	United States.
Do	47, 550	From all countries.
Flour	64, 106	United States.
Do	592, 478	From all countries.
Iron articles	86, 484	United States.
Do	1, 703, 597	From all countries.
Thread, cotton	780	United States.
Do	64, 069	From all countries.
Thread, (not cotton)	733	United States.
Agricultural implements	41, 130	Do.
Do	69, 601	From all countries.
Instruments, mathematical	324	United States.
Do	6, 008	From all countries.
Instruments, musical	1, 420	United States.
Do	74, 833	From all countries.
Office articles	2, 568	United States.
Do	95, 437	From all countries.
Lumber	996, 275	United States.
Do	1, 240, 591	From all countries.
Wood	26, 612	United States.
Do	98, 211	From all countries.
Machines	42, 787	United States.
Do	116, 357	From all countries.
Fancy goods	35, 143	United States.
Do	186, 124	From all countries.
Dress trimmings, &c.	16, 547	United States.
Do	309, 373	France.
Do	475, 964	England.
Do	1, 256, 349	From all countries.
Furniture	71, 113	United States.
Do	127, 802	Germany.
Do	30, 574	England.
Do	22, 217	Italy.
Do	363, 601	From all countries.
Works of art	9, 904	United States.
Do	38, 692	Italy.
Do	68, 236	From all countries.

Statement showing the commerce of the Argentine Republic, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Hops.....	\$3, 038	United States.
Do	14, 532	From all countries.
Starch	31, 922	United States.
Do	55, 959	From all countries.
Fish, preserved.....	8, 010	United States.
Do	97, 878	From all countries.
Arms of all classes.....	2, 508	Germany.
Do	64, 530	Belgium.
Do	257	United States.
Do	15, 046	France.
Do	29, 165	England.
Do	118, 997	Total from all countries.
Coffee	121, 853	Brazil.
Do	189, 434	Total from all countries.
Spices.....	55, 342	Do.
Soap.....	4, 904	Do.
Tea.....	118, 965	Do.
Yerba, (Paraguayan).....	339, 496	Paraguay.
Yerba, (Brazilian).....	1, 381, 961	Brazil.
Groceries, (not included above)	12, 670	United States.
Do	2, 588, 809	Total from all countries.
Kerosene-oil	173, 215	United States.
Do	271, 864	From all countries.
Olive-oil	471, 157	Do.
Sugar.....	808, 763	Brazil.
Sugar, refined.....	22, 864	United States.
Do	257, 964	France.
Do	648, 118	Holland.
Do	166, 714	England.
Do	3, 246, 091	Total from all countries.
Alcohol.....	5, 089	United States.
Liquor, (in bottles).....	533	Do.
Liquor, (in casks).....	314	Do.
Liquor, (distilled).....	1, 797, 116	From all countries.
Beer.....	277	United States.
Fermented liquors.....	238	Do.
Vinegar.....	156	Do.
Beer, (total)	335, 081	From all countries.
Wines.....	4, 872, 055	Do.
Spirits, (various).....	64, 050	Do.
Vinegar.....	12, 669	Do.
Coal.....	4, 873	United States.
Do	264, 410	From all countries.
Coke.....	12, 441	England.
Preserved fruits	526	United States.
Preserved fruits, (total)	106, 003	From all countries.
Butter.....	9, 840	United States.
Do	17, 487	From all countries.
Drugs.....	37, 614	United States.
Paints and naval articles.....	44, 569	Do.
Do	484, 374	From all countries.
Tobacco and cigars	101, 824	United States.
Do	1, 159, 261	From all countries.
Cloth, (cotton)	9, 074	United States.
Do	4, 711, 585	From all countries.
Cloth, (linen)	36, 783	United States.
Do	547, 086	From all countries.
Silks.....	675, 619	Do.
Cloth, (various).....	2, 407, 893	Do.
Total imports during the year 1871.....	37, 814, 484	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Animal oil.....		\$58, 343	To all countries.
Dried meat.....		1, 059, 594	Do.
Horse-hair.....		270, 041	To United States.
Do		677, 783	To all countries.
Goat-skins.....		101, 774	To United States.
Do		105, 725	To all countries.
Kid-skins.....		3, 061	To United States.

Statement showing the commerce of the Argentine Republic, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Kid-skins		\$76,204	To all countries.
Carpincho-skins		3,900	To United States.
Do		5,759	To all countries.
Nutria-skins		96,226	To United States.
Do		177,765	To all countries.
Dry ox and cow skins	738,292	2,030,304	To United States.
Do	144,955	398,627	To Belgium.
Do	249,172	685,253	To Spain.
Do	41,319	113,628	To France.
Do	12,988	35,717	To England.
Do	130,444	358,722	To Italy.
Dry ox and cow skins, (total)	1,600,665	4,400,989	To all countries.
Salted ox and cow skins	146,375	585,500	To Belgium.
Do	52,415	209,660	To United States.
Do	401,021	1,608,084	To England.
Salted ox and cow skins, (total)	697,505	2,794,020	To all countries.
Horse-hides, (total)	120,394	172,961	Do.
Sheep-skins	kilograms 7,953,445	170,597	To United States.
Do	do 20,854,506	1,388,745	To all countries.
Skins of different animals		1,392	Do.
Glue stock	kilograms 351,920	16,409	To United States.
Do	do 1,151,644	59,453	To all countries.
Wool, (unwashed)	do 7,264,168	757,802	To United States.
Do	do 71,523,809	7,465,294	To all countries.
Wool, (washed)	do 14,725	1,527	To United States.
Do	do 41,171	4,284	To all countries.
Ostrich feathers	19,780	21,513	To United States.
Do	31,177	34,299	To all countries.
Grease and lard	13,939	1,818	To United States.
Do	34,281,302	4,926,940	To all countries.
Total		30,879,713	

NOTE.—Various small articles are not enumerated in the above table.

Statement showing the navigation in the Argentine Republic for the year 1871.

Flag of—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Germany.....	3	1,066	51	14,832	3	1,066	5	682
West Indies.....	8	4,844	23	4,983	8	4,844	59	15,523
Belgium.....	4	1,165	29	8,188	4	1,165	143	54,457
Brazil.....	10	2,426	156	34,200	10	2,426	109	24,065
Chili.....	.....	.....	16	5,184	.....	.....	37	17,859
Spain.....	1	294	118	33,100	1	294	27	6,323
Uruguay.....	478	200,564	283	29,373	478	200,564	206	33,511
United States.....	3	1,190	106	47,696	3	1,190	86	33,621
France.....	42	41,825	142	58,443	42	41,825	56	22,326
Holland.....	.....	.....	41	9,985	.....	.....	2	351
India.....	.....	.....	3	1,819	.....	.....	13	6,475
England.....	103	101,375	244	95,545	103	101,375	195	55,454
Italy.....	42	26,337	34	13,642	42	26,337	21	5,739
Paraguay.....	120	28,178	42	4,126	120	28,178	11	1,216
Other nations.....	.....	.....	10	3,172	.....	.....	142	65,866
Total.....	814	409,264	1,298	364,288	814	409,264	1,112	343,468
			2,112	773,552			1,926	752,732

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

Flag of—	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.														
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.												
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.											
		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.												
	PORTS OF GREECE AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS—Cont'd.																			
Turkey	Santiquaranta																			
Greece	do																			
Italy	do																			
Austria	Santorino																			
Greece	do																			
Italy	do																			
Austria	Syra	1	262																	
Greece	do																			
Turkey	do																			
Wallachia	do																			
Greece	Vastizza																			
Do	Zacholi	1																		
Do	Zante	2																		
United States	do																			
Germany	do																			
Italy	do																			
Holland	do																			
England	do																			
Greece	Zea	4																		
Italy	do	1																		
	PORTS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.																			
Greece	Aivali	18																		
Turkey	do	2																		
Greece	Alazzata	2																		
Do	Andros																			
Do	Antifilo	1																		
Turkey	Antivari	2																		
Austria	do																			
Greece	Atalia	1																		
Do	Bodrum	1																		
Turkey	Calimnos																			
Wallachia	do																			

Greece	Candia	9	478	11	650	12	962	21	1,952
Turkey	do	2	172			2	266		
Austria	do					4	430		
Italy	do					1	106		
Servia	do					1	38		
Wallachia	do					1	150		
Greece	Canca	1	42			4	699		
Turkey	do	1	125	3	698	4	424	13	2,164
Austria	do					3	714		
Italy	do					2	327		
Austria	Cavalla	9	2,970						
Turkey	Cimara	1	32	1	32				
Greece	Cyprus	1	191						
Italy	do	1	189	3	480				
Turkey	do	1	100						
Austria	do					1	87	1	87
Greece	Cismé	1	119						
Turkey	do	15	1,388	17	1,583	11	972	11	972
Wallachia	do	1	76						
Austria	Constantinople	1	341	54	64,610	38	19,688		
Greece	do	1	28			14	3,636		
England	do					3	1,132		
Italy	do					2	521	128	100,035
Turkey	do					1	75		
Russia	do					1	470		
Sweden	do					4	1,913		
Wallachia	do					1	293		
Greece	Cusandi	1	28	1	28				
Turkey	Duluzno	1	68	1	68	1	20	1	20
Austria	Durazzo	4	260			6	271		
Greece	do	13	768	131	31,821	15	683	139	32,115
Italy	do	1	121			1	17		
Turkey	do	9	501			11	630		
Austria	Enos	1	367	1	367				
Greece	Eradea	1	36	1	36				
Austria	Galatz	2	584						
Greece	do	25	5,065	29	6,116				
Russia	do	1	225						
Wallachia	do	1	242						
Greece	Girbi	1	51	1	51				
Austria	Ibrailla	1	173						
Greece	do	17	3,965	20	4,580				
Italy	do	2	442						
Greece	Idra	1	27	1	27	7	603	7	603
Italy	Larnaca	1	429	1	429				
England	Kusteridje							1	648
Austria	Limassol	3	658	5	941				
Greece	do	2	283						
Do	Mandalia	3	98	3	98				
Turkey	Metelino	1	38	1	38	3	165	5	532
Greece	do					2	367		

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

[illegible]

Austria	Valona	1	50	22	791	1	16	1	74	17	857				
Greece	do	14	455	}	}	1	1	1	362	}	}				
Italy	do	1	79			1	1	1	62						
Turkey	do	6	207			7	7	7	359						
Austria	Volo	1	98	}	}	1	1	1	233	}	}				
Greece	do	3	124			4	4	4	473						
Turkey	do	2	121			1	1	1	56						
Denmark	Vurla					1	1	1	134	1	134				
Austria	Varna						16	1		1	16				
PORTS OF RUSSIA.															
Denmark	Gamla Carleby	1	150	1	50										
Austria	Jeniski	1	295	}	}	2									
Russia	do	1	148												
Do	Marionopoli								136	1	136				
Austria	Nicolaieff	2	894	}	}	3									
Germany	do	1	190												
Austria	Odessa	15	6,590					1	1,082	2	977				
Greece	do	1	183	}	}	24				}	}				
Italy	do	7	1,822												
Russia	do	1	199												
England	do										9,713				
Denmark	St. Petersburg														
Holland	do														
Germany	Riga														
Holland	do														
Austria	Taganrog	3	523	}	}					}	}				
Greece	do	14	2,907					18							
Russia	do														
Germany	do										1,134				
Do	Uleaborg	1	120			1									
Austria	MALTA	1	99	}	}					}	}				
Greece		1	66					2					209	}	}
England		1	77					2					166		
Italy		1	275					7					1,331		
Turkey	do	2													
Austria															
Greece															
England															
Italy															
Turkey															
Austria	Alexandria	53	69,138	}	}	60				}	}				
Italy	do														
France	do	1	375												
England	do	1	667												
Greece	do														
Wallachia	do														
Austria	Port Said	1		}	}	3				}	}				
Italy	do	2													
France	do	1													
Austria															
Italy															
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Austria	Brindisi	3	401	7	1,005				1	86	15	1,674
Italy	do	4	604						13	1,529		
Greece	do								1	59		
Italy	Gagliari	2	248	2					12	2,296		
Austria	do								2	1,106	16	4,348
Greece	do								1	240		
Sweden	do								1	706		
Italy	Cannellino	4	195	4					2	231	2	231
Do	Carloforte	1	271	1					1	216	1	216
Do	Castellamare								57	9,294		
Do	Catania	86	13,787	86					3	1,222	61	10,841
United States	do								1	325		
England	do								23	1,139	23	1,139
Italy	Cesunatico	15	655	15								
Austria	Chiaggia	1	11						172	2,613	172	2,613
Italy	do	273	4,997	274					21	2,980	21	2,980
Do	Civita Nuova	13	508	13								
Greece	Civita Vecchia	1	107	1								
Italy	Cupra Marittima	2	72	2					1	28	1	28
Do	Empedocle	5	605	5					2	179	2	179
Austria	Falconera	14	361						15	397		
Italy	do	33	632	47					40	794	55	1,191
Austria	Fano	1	5	9								
Italy	do	8	250						11	383	11	383
Do	Fermo								1	62	1	62
Do	Gallipoli	2	356	2								
Austria	do											
Denmark	do											
Germany	do											
England	do											
Holland	do											
Sweden	do											
Greece	Gargaliano											
Italy	do											
Austria	Genoa	2	662	3								
Italy	do	1	80									
United States	Girgenti											
England	do											
Italy	do											
Do	Giulia Nuova											
Greece	Grimani	1	22	1								
Italy	Grottamare	3	84	3								
Austria	Lampeduse											
Italy	Licata	3	554	3								
United States	do											
England	do											
Italy	Lignano	4	101	4								
Do	Lipari	2	308	2								
Do	Leghorn	1	183	1								
Do	Magna Vacca	11	338	11								
Do	Manfredonia											

Austria	Porto Tulle	4	254	72	3,172																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

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PORTS OF BELGIUM.											
Austria	Antwerp	1, 436	4	1, 436	30	9, 252	7	7, 637	2	573	13
Denmark	do	120	1	120					1	491	10, 816
France	do	394	2	394							
Germany	do	433	3	433							
Greece	do	261	1	261							
England	do	1, 011	3	1, 011							
Italy	do	2, 375	7	2, 375							
Holland	do	983	5	983							
Sweden	do	337	1	337							
Russia	do	420	1	420							
Belgium	do						1	1, 243			
PORTS OF HOLLAND.											
Holland	Amsterdam	597	1	597	1	597			1	215	830
England	do										
Austria	Rotterdam	978	1	978							
England	do	790		790	5	2, 022	1	550	2	406	
Holland	do						4	1, 763	2	464	5, 850
Germany	do								3	850	
Sweden	do								4	1, 817	
PORTS OF GERMANY.											
England	Bremerhaven								1	258	258
Germany	Hamburg		3	304	3	304			1	238	
England	do								1	140	578
Holland	do								1	200	
Germany	Dantzic	180	1	180	1	180					
PORTS OF SWEDEN.											
Denmark	Göteborg								1	310	310
Sweden	Pitea	298	2	298	2	298					
PORTS OF NORWAY.											
Denmark	Hammerfest	105	1	105	1	105					
Do	Tromsø	130	1	130	1	130					
INDIA.											
Austria	Bombay	5, 809	7	5, 809							7, 165
Belgium	do	1, 243	1	1, 243							
England	do	6, 208	6	6, 208							

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

Flag of—	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.											
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.					
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.				
Austria United States Germany England Italy Sweden United States England Sweden United States Do Sweden United States	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. New York do do do do do Philadelphia do do Richmond Savannah do New Orleans			2	958			2				2	1,216				
				15	6,421			43	17,768			4		4	1,811		
				2	541							1		1	544		
				8	3,339							3		3	1,450		
				13	5,373							7		7	3,628		
				3	1,136												
				3	1,314												
				2	818			6	2,559								13,214
				1	427												
				1	377			1	377								
				1	359												
				1	110			2	469								
				2	839			2	839								
		Denmark	Gonaives			1	122			1	122						
United States	Patorico			1	466			1	466								
Denmark	Laguayra			1	120			1	120								
Italy Austria Denmark Germany England Holland Sweden Denmark Germany	BRAZIL. Bahia do do do do do do Ceara do			1	920			1	920			1	334				
											3		3	857			
											2		2	422			
											4		4	798			
											5		5	1,246			
											1		1	211			
											3		3	869			
											2		2	286			
											1		1	216			
																	4,737
Denmark	Gonaives			1	122			1	122								
United States	Patorico			1	466			1	466								
Denmark	Laguayra			1	120			1	120								
Italy Austria Denmark Germany England Holland Sweden Denmark Germany	BRAZIL. Bahia do do do do do do Ceara do			1	920			1	920			1	334				
											3		3	857			
											2		2	422			
											4		4	798			
											5		5	1,246			
											1		1	211			
											3		3	869			
											2		2	286			
											1		1	216			
																	502

VIENNA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received February 3, 1872.)

It is not unusual in Europe for the trade, manufactures, and wealth of a people to increase in proportion to the amount of military prestige and continental influence they resign. But as an individual becomes an outcast when he augments his hoard at the expense of decency and public spirit, so a nation's sacrifice of honor to Mammon is a step toward ruin. Laws guard the miser's lucre, society for its own sake protecting the loathsome fungus which has fastened itself upon it; but when the most civilized states become misers, plunderers will make the laws for nations. Wealth is but an incumbrance and a sorrow-producing burden to a people who have lost the power to defend it or themselves. To promote commercial prosperity and at the same time to retain the confidence of weak neighbors and the respect of powerful ones, is to enjoy all the luxury which a state can afford. In recording the yearly progress of a nation, it is not enough to count its ducats and inventory its ships; its increase in strength abroad and security at home must also be estimated, for a country too rich for courage and patriotism has commenced to decline.

While other great states have marshaled armies for offense and defense not merely of established boundaries, but of important principles, the government at Vienna, for the first time since Rudolf, of Hapsburg, six hundred years ago, made it the imperial city, has during the past year appeared to consider trade, commerce, local improvements, and internal affairs as matters of the first importance. Each nation draws for itself the line of demarkation which separates wanton and reckless interference with neighbors' quarrels from proper defense of the higher law, which alone secures safety to the weak, and justice alike to weak and strong. So far as any European conflict is due to the doctrine of forming political states on the basis of the language spoken, and in utter disregard of natural boundaries and of historic association, identity of commercial interest and political sympathies of the people, it involves the vital principle upon which this state is founded. While the Swiss speak but three languages, French, German, and Italian, the people of this country have more than a score of native tongues. Italian is spoken on the borders of Italy and in Southern Tyrol; German is the language of Central Cis-Leitha, of small parts of Bohemia, and is used by scattered portions of the population in towns and districts in Hungary. Bohemian is the native tongue of two-thirds of the population of Bohemia, and Hungarian is the principal language of Hungary; but Polish, Russian, Slavonian, Moravian, Slovackian, Croatian, and Servian each have districts in which they predominate, and they are all more or less intermingled throughout the empire. In regard to nationality more than four-tenths of the total population are Slavic; about one-fourth are Germans, including a large number of Jews who speak German and are reckoned with the Germans; nearly one-sixth are Magyars; one-tenth are Eastern Romans, and the rest are Jews, Armenians, Gypsies, and other nationalities.

In spite of this confusion of languages and the more marked and appreciable differences of race, this monarchy has survived for many hundred years, and has recently been placed upon a basis of political and material progress; and if the changes contemplated are permitted to mature, and the people become accustomed to the exercise of legitimate

power over local questions without interference, while looking only to the central government for protection from foreign aggression, the destructive doctrine of state boundaries according to accents will find as little favor here as in America.

During the past year the direct trade of this country might have been increased to a much greater extent, the attention of France being turned solely to defending her soil, and Germany being in a state of ferment and blockade. Many of the goods produced in these countries might have been supplied by factories here if a little more enterprise and energy had been used to expand workshops and supply the demand. The consuls of Austro-Hungary in foreign countries called attention to this opportunity, and the minister of commerce endeavored to further the interest of the monarchy with his influence, but the people generally were anxious to do exactly what their forefathers did, and expansion and contraction of business according to any special circumstances is an art not yet acquired by them.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE.

The direct trade with the United States has been larger from this district than ever before, and it would be for the benefit of both countries if all the goods manufactured here which go to our country were bought here and shipped direct.

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Vienna, Brunn, and Pesth, to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Kind of merchandise.	Consulate at Vienna.	Consular agency at Brunn.	Consular agency at Pesth.	Total from con- sular district, 1871.	Total from con- sular district, 1870.
	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.
Buttons	1,060,268 24	.....	.....	1,060,268 24	613,968 97
Dress goods and shawls	568,148 96	.....	.....	568,148 96	440,364 72
Pipes and pipe fixtures	347,754 27	.....	.....	347,754 27	427,008 70
Gloves	587,423 63	.....	.....	587,423 63	422,664 89
Fancy bronze and leather ware.	581,956 76	.....	.....	581,956 76	403,894 90
Musical instruments	322,228 42	.....	.....	322,228 42	277,015 47
Cloth	4,136 00	425,754 58	.....	429,890 58	245,915 90
Skins, hides, fur, and leather..	361,080 12	.....	.....	361,080 12	218,853 46
Jewelry	48,168 61	679 10	.....	48,847 71	36,927 93
Glycerine	29,691 15	.....	16,954 78	46,645 93	48,972 86
Wax flowers and beads	74,593 41	.....	.....	74,593 41	29,008 89
Drugs and chemicals	33,542 95	1,937 31	996 70	36,476 96	20,143 02
Fans	342,842 21	.....	.....	342,842 21	19,048 66
Wooden ware	3,342 00	.....	.....	3,342 00	17,203 23
Wine, beer, and liquor	22,071 00	.....	20,106 11	42,177 11	35,160 67
Paintings and engravings	57,078 83	.....	.....	57,078 83	10,449 90
Canes	95,218 10	.....	.....	95,218 10	10,015 46
Glass, clay, and china ware	37,809 70	.....	.....	37,809 70	9,109 35
Prunes .....	.....	.....	17,979 73	17,979 73	9,745 83
Paper	19,010 35	.....	.....	19,010 35	.....
Furniture nails	7,594 85	.....	.....	7,594 85	5,336 56
Human hair	94,068 62	.....	.....	94,068 62	4,787 01
Machinery and instruments	12,051 85	.....	.....	12,051 85	3,404 40
Bronze statues	22,369 20	.....	.....	22,369 20	.....
Clocks	16,507 75	.....	.....	16,507 75	2,399 56
Perfumery	43,648 14	.....	.....	43,648 14	.....
Artificial flowers	76,597 65	.....	.....	76,597 65	.....
Other goods	149,619 31	3,854 88	290 00	153,764 19	27,831 41
Total	5,018,822 08	432,225 87	56,327 32	5,507,375 27	3,339,231 75

Statement showing the value of the exports from Vienna, Brunn, and Pesth to the United States during the several quarters ending September 30, 1871.

Date.	Consulate at Vienna.	Consular agency at Brunn.	Consular agency at Pesth.	Total from consular district.
	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>
Quarter ending December 31, 1870	941, 937 86	114, 359 52	11, 387 35	1, 067, 684 73
Quarter ending March 31, 1871	1, 338, 244 28	92, 229 07	35, 409 93	1, 465, 883 28
Quarter ending June 30, 1871	1, 198, 638 23	114, 909 47	7, 061 93	1, 320, 609 63
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	1, 540, 091 71	110, 727 81	2, 468 11	1, 653, 197 63
Total for year ending September 30, 1871	5, 018, 822 08	432, 225 87	56, 327 32	5, 507, 375 27

Statement showing the value of the exports from the Vienna consular district to the United States since the year 1855.

Years.	Consulate at Vienna.	Consular agency at Prague.	Consular agency at Brunn.	Consular agency at Pesth.	Total from consular district.
	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>
1855	606, 824 68				606, 824 68
1856	686, 522 55				686, 522 55
1857	883, 662 54				883, 662 54
1858	843, 293 51				843, 293 51
1859	1, 127, 059 88				1, 127, 059 88
1860	2, 082, 830 38				2, 082, 830 38
1861	1, 734, 341 02				1, 734, 341 02
1862	2, 413, 170 00				2, 413, 170 00
1863	1, 820, 867 00				1, 820, 867 00
1864	1, 627, 258 66	410, 752 64	271, 801 70		2, 309, 813 00
1865	1, 997, 778 61	705, 739 52	385, 949 47		3, 089, 467 60
1866	3, 645, 563 94	2, 036, 746 81	2, 118, 673 63		7, 800, 984 38
1867	3, 086, 745 49	2, 931, 024 56	1, 236, 935 50		7, 254, 705 55
1868	2, 761, 596 41	1, 812, 352 71	302, 095 99		4, 876, 045 11
1869	2, 771, 022 39	1, 404, 588 72	262, 721 73		4, 438, 332 84
1870	3, 040, 878 92		247, 218 05	51, 134 78	3, 339, 231 75
1871	5, 018, 822 08		432, 225 87	56, 327 32	5, 507, 375 27
Total in 17 years	36, 148, 238 06	9, 301, 204 96	5, 257, 621 94	107, 462 10	50, 814, 527 06

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

The instructions of the Department of State require detailed information to be communicated touching the employment in each consular district of the capital of citizens of the United States, whether employed in industrial, agricultural, scientific, or commercial pursuits. In agricultural pursuits there is no American capital employed in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; in commercial there is very little, though it cannot be doubted that, if more American merchants were interested in the direct trade between the two countries, it would be greatly to the advantage of the people of our country. So long as the exchanges are effected almost entirely by foreigners, and the American merchants are kept more or less in ignorance of the state of manufactures and of markets here, that just competition and rivalry is wanting by which alone monopolies are defeated and the rights of the people of both countries secured.

In scientific and industrial pursuits, however, the direct and indirect influence exerted by our citizens is second to that of no other nation.

Not alone by our own citizens is the progress of our country represented, but enterprising capitalists here have, in some instances, sent their own private envoys to spy out the inventions and improvements of our land. Emigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, who have lived in the United States, and who appreciated the rapidity with which our country has been developed by cutting loose from traditions and notions which have outlived their days of usefulness, and by the diffusion of knowledge, the employment of labor-saving machines—by less of contemplation and theory, and more of action and energy—have returned to their native land and are quietly advancing their own interests by introducing in these countries the knowledge acquired during their sojourn in ours. Not only are our inventions and practical improvements adopted as they become understood, but our customs and laws also find discriminating admirers and discreet advocates. The governmental reforms which have been commenced will, when fully developed, place this empire first among the monarchies of continental Europe as a liberal government, and establish the governing powers upon the firm basis of due regard for the rights, prejudices, and interests of all the different races composing its people; and it cannot be doubted that many of the principles which are now so earnestly contended for have been deduced from the practices of our Government, and find their best illustration in the union of our States.

In the city of Pesth, one hundred "American houses," as they are called, are now being erected. They are blocks of houses, each one designed for a single family, in contradistinction to the houses in most European cities, in which several families occupy the same house, each in one flat or story. These houses in Pesth are substantially built of stone, and provided with water, gas, and all modern improvements, and their popularity is proven by the fact that they were all sold before they were completed. The great engineering project by which the Danube is to be made navigable at all seasons has waited the convenience of American engineers, and one of the most distinguished of them is now on the Danube making the necessary investigations, and that work of the first importance to all Europe will, doubtless, in due course be accomplished according to his plans.

SEWING-MACHINES.

One of the most important industrial enterprises carried on by American capital is the introduction of sewing-machines of American manufacture. Not only in Vienna and Pesth, but in nearly all the cities and even in the more remote towns of Hungary, the most conspicuous sign to be seen is that of some American sewing-machine company. The principal sewing-machine firms of our country are represented here, and have a considerable amount of capital engaged in the introduction of their manufactures. But imitations of the several American sewing-machines are manufactured here by thousands. One manufactory is said to have made fifteen thousand this year. They are furnished with the American trade-mark, so that the inexperienced have no means of detecting the fraud by examining the machine itself, and as every art of counterfeiters is exhausted to corroborate the falsehood engraved upon the machine, the people of the country have no protection against this wicked fraud. A trade-mark treaty with this country does not merely concern the rights of those whose names and reputations are being so willfully injured for the benefit of a few manufacturers here, but also the right and duty of the Government to protect the purchasers of these

machines against this fraud. The few who are interested in the manufacture of these machines and imitating American trade-marks are the only ones really opposed to a trade-mark treaty, but these few are active in their opposition, and the same cunning which enables them to palm off their manufactures as American machines has been used to prevent a trade-mark treaty.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Important efforts have been made by American manufacturers to introduce reapers and similar machines into Europe. The advantages of a machine which will do work equally well as manual labor and much faster and cheaper, the benefits not only to land-owners and capitalists, but also to the laborers, are in America beyond the pale of doubt and discussion. Not so in Europe. When, last year, the agent of an American reaper was to give an exhibition of the practical working of the machine near Berlin, a crowd of laborers collected for the avowed purpose of destroying an implement which, if it did what was claimed for it, would do their work and take away their bread, and for the protection of the machine it was necessary to secure the presence of a soldier, that embodiment of law, order, and authority, before whom on this continent even the prejudices of the people bow. The same spirit is prevalent in other countries, with perhaps the exception of Russia. There the peasants appear to be not only docile, but intelligent, and labor-saving machines find careful and ready hands to operate them, and quick appreciation among its industrious people; and Russia doubtless offers at the present time the least resistance, so far as prejudice is concerned, to these enterprises. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire the same appreciation has not been accorded. While the fertile plains of Hungary naturally present a most attractive field for the introduction of these labor-saving machines, and while the government aware that the production might be greatly increased by their use, the wealth of the country enhanced, its prosperity promoted, and the elevation of the people secured, and while, on its behalf, encouragement is given to the manufacturers to bring such machines here, the agricultural bureau having itself bought an American reaper and keeping fully informed as to the various improvements, the peasants themselves, on the other hand, have regarded every machine as a Trojan horse, dangerous to their rights and customs, and sometimes, incited by interested overseers and managers, have greeted agents introducing them with maledictions. In some countries of Europe labor is so cheap that the owners of estates would not find it to their advantage to buy machines. As, for instance, an American visited a large estate in Saxony to sell reapers, and found villages of laborers attached to the estate, and the proprietor stated that their ancestors for several hundred years had been laborers on that estate, and that the price which he now paid for the harvest labor of a man and his wife was nine silbergroschen for both, a sum less than 22 cents. Where two field-hands can be obtained at so small a cost it is evident that machines are unnecessary. This, however, is not the case in Hungary. A harvest laborer ordinarily receives fair remuneration for his work, and when the harvest is good there is no surplus labor. This year has been one of special disaster to Hungary, operating directly against the introduction of these improvements. An extraordinary freshet in the Theiss and Danube has overflowed almost the entire districts Banat and Bacska, four or five millions of jochs having been under water and rendered useless for the entire year. This is the best

wheat district of Hungary, full of small estates and of farmers cultivating their own land, and therefore belonging to the class by whom machines can be most satisfactorily used. Not only has much of the wheat crop been destroyed, but the Indian corn has proved a partial failure, and a large number of people have found it impossible to find subsistence or employment, and are this year working for any wages offered. For these reasons this has not been a year in which there would be a demand for labor-saving machines.

The attention of American agents should be directed to the smaller estates and those managed by their owners, as they have little opportunity for a fair trial on the large estates, which the proprietors seldom or never visit. These are managed by overseers, who are generally well satisfied to employ a large number of laborers, the estates so managed not always yielding profits, and in some cases the noble owners draw from their official and other revenues to support their estates. If a land-owner resides in this expensive capital, and depends upon his estates for an income, he often finds ample exercise for his business faculties in anticipating the proceeds of his crops, and providing for the renewal of his mortgages; and when proprietors have been compelled to dispose of estates which yielded little or no income, overseers have been sometimes found rich enough to buy them. So long as these relations are maintained, improved cultivation is a practical impossibility. If the owner sends to his estate a useful machine, it must contend with the prejudice of the overseer and of the laborer who uses it. The unskillfulness or neglect of the workman is attributed to the imperfection of the machine. If in the contest with some unfortunate obstacle the strength of the team proves greater than the resistance of the machine, it may at once be abandoned as useless. American machines are made for intelligent and careful use, and, while strong enough, are very light. The English machines are so heavy that American farmers would not think of using them, but they are stronger, and therefore less liable to be disabled by unskillful handling, and this reason operates in favor of the English manufacturer, as well as the commercial treaty under which he brings his wares to this country on terms not conceded to Americans, because of the high duty levied on the manufactures of this country when taken to the United States.

FIRE-ARMS.

Of all the industries in which the capital of our countrymen is here engaged, there is none in which American skill and ingenuity are more clearly demonstrated than in their improvements in implements of war. The events of 1861 turned the attention of our people to military engines, and Europe has been obtaining the results of the study and thought which patriotic duty at that time demanded. When our own country relapsed into its normal peaceful condition, these inventions were naturally offered abroad, and many governments are now making this skill available without public acknowledgment, for it is no longer fashionable to boast of military preparations. On the contrary, since an unprepared and peacefully disposed state has so recently been found able to put into the field upon the first signal for war a million of men fully equipped and ready for unchecked conquest, all countries seem to have adopted for military affairs the motto, "Modesty is the best policy." Never before were inventive faculties in greater demand, for notwithstanding the late corrections of frontiers, transfers of important fortresses, and obliterations of smaller states as independent powers, the

looked-for time when Europe would disarm and cultivate the arts of peace has not yet arrived. Instead of disarming, there is the most extraordinary and vigorous preparation for war, not only by those who have gained so much by successful war, but by nations that can ill afford the draughts on their financial and other resources, and whose policy is and must be peace at any price, except that of dismemberment and destruction. Arms are being manufactured, ammunition prepared, fortifications planned, military chests replenished, troops mustered, armies maneuvered, and sham battles fought for the purpose of instructing officers and soldiers, and preventing mistakes in the real ones which are to follow. During this month Europe has presented a spectacle never before seen. In Russia two armies of Russian soldiers contended in a sham campaign on the grandest scale, and in the course of the military operations the capital was relinquished by the one army and occupied by the other. In Austria like manoeuvres were executed on the plains of Hungary and under the personal supervision of the Emperor, the Honved* army taking part. Almost every continental nation, great and small, has shown extraordinary activity in army reorganization, and the subject of national defense has by many been discussed as a question too grave to admit of delay. Even England, committed to peace and commerce, and protected as she is by the "strip of silver sea" and floating bulwarks of iron, has set her armies in the field for training, and has watched the skill of her defenders and criticised the evolutions of her lines as she has never before done. It has been a field day for Europe, France and Germany only excepted, for French soil is occupied by hostile armies, and German soldiers, fresh from battles fought and countries vanquished, would find in the sham battlefield neither instruction nor excitement. The recent changes on the continental map have evidently not been reassuring to Europe, but how or when the next storm is to break, what nation is to bend before it, and pay the dreadful penalty of being weak, unprepared, or unskillful, is left to conjecture. Now more than ever before there is "armed peace" in Europe. It is no longer standing armies which require to be disbanded to prevent war, for the only question now discussed is the readiest way to make armed nations, and whether, with every man a skilled soldier, a country can even then defend itself. Many who believed that public sentiment protected countries devoted to the pursuits of peace now think that well-trained and powerful armies, supported by able diplomatists, have methods of creating a public sentiment in their own favor, and, if need be, of silencing or disregarding hostile sentiments. Nations are not blind-folded when they give judgment, and the world is not yet so far advanced that power and weakness are weighed in the same balance.

The Gatling gun stands prominent among American inventions of fire-arms in which American capital has been employed in this country, and the Hotchkiss gun, for firing shells, mentioned in a previous report, has been carefully tried by the military authorities here with most satisfactory results.

The factory for the manufacture of metallic cartridge shells, for which a large amount of expensive machinery had been brought from America, has remained closed since last year. The cartridge manufactured is the invention of the owner, and the law of this country compels him to commence the manufacture within a year or forfeit all rights under his patent. He accordingly made lawful contracts and commenced the manufacture, when an order in council prohibited their export, and, in consequence, he relinquished the manufacture. If, however, he ceases

* Hungarian militia.

for two years, he will lose all rights under his patent. This patent is believed to be very valuable, and it can scarcely be doubted that the cartridge will ultimately be adopted here. How is this inventor to preserve his rights under the law when a country does not make a contract nor permit contracts to be executed for other countries?

PATENT-LAWS.

The lack of treaty stipulations and of established principles of international law concerning the rights of foreign inventors may, perhaps, at some future time, be cited as an evidence of the semi-barbarism of the present age. The operation of the law on this subject, in the several civilized states, is most unequal. In the United States any foreigner can show that an invention is new and useful, and that he was actually the inventor, and thereby secure his rights for seventeen years as fully as though he were a citizen, and at the same moderate cost for examination and recording. Discrimination between inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries is expressly repudiated in the law itself, and inventors in Europe often speak of our country as a land which will repay them if the result of their study and labor is of advantage to the world. The American inventor does not, however, acquire the same rights in all foreign countries. Some countries do not pretend to protect inventions relating to fire-arms. Professor Morse was refused letters-patent for his electro-magnetic telegraph. American inventors sometimes apply for patents abroad, under the impression that they secure precisely the same rights that they have in America, and upon similar conditions. It should be generally known that the patent-laws in the several countries are not uniform, and that application for letters in some of them practically amounts to filing an accurate description of the result of one's brain-labor for the benefit of that country, and without any equivalent to the inventor. The owner of a valuable invention, now in full operation in America, recently refused to take patents in Europe, or to sell a machine to come here, declaring that he had spent thirty years of his life and his entire fortune in perfecting it, and did not wish to have his labor appropriated in Europe without compensation.

The patent-laws of Austro-Hungary are in their general scope and bearing good, but there are some objectionable features embodied in them. The first is the requirement that the inventor shall commence the manufacture, in this country, within a year from the date of the patent, or lose his rights under the patent. It is rarely possible for an American to comply with this provision. When his invention is perfected, and he has applied for patents in Europe, months often elapse before he is informed that his application has been granted, and it is not to be presumed that he is prepared to hurry to this country and commence the manufacture within so short a time. For most inventions it requires a great outlay of capital to manufacture a single article, though, after the machinery is ready, thousands may be made in one day. To come from America and establish a factory, to have the proper machinery prepared, and commence the actual manufacture here, could seldom be compassed within the few months remaining after the inventor had been notified that his patent had been granted. In one case a patent was issued to a person in California, who started, when he learned of the patent, with a view to commence the manufacture, but the delays incident to so long a journey prevented him from reaching this country until all rights under the patent had been forfeited.

This provision of the law is particularly injurious to the interest of

those who happen to have the misfortune to be poor. If the invention consists of a complicated mechanism, or if it requires expensive machinery, the poor inventor is not able to commence the manufacture, while the rich capitalist does not find it to his interest to assist him when he has but to wait one year and commence the manufacture himself, the inventor's rights having been forfeited. It is a good law for rich men, inducing a person to file a description of his invention where it may be inspected by those who have factories ready for similar manufactures; and it is known that a few great firms established here have been greatly benefited by this feature of the law. It is to be supposed that the inventor pays for his patent for the purpose of introducing his invention, and that his self-interest could be relied upon to do so at the earliest practicable moment. This part of the law has recently been made more rigorous than it was before, a clause having been inserted that, even after the manufacture has been commenced, if for any cause it was suspended for more than two years, the invention becomes public property. Another objectionable feature of the law here is the annual payments required. This, again, operates equally against the poor man and the foreigner, and results often in a forfeiture of rights to an invention. A law enacted for the purpose of securing rights ought not to have technical provisions by which these rights may be forfeited.

In France the patent-law is similar to that of this country; annuities are to be paid, but the manufacture to be commenced within two years. The Italian and Spanish laws are also similar, but in Spain there are no annuities. In England payments for a patent go on increasing as the patent grows older. Americans have in some cases forfeited valuable patents after having paid their first installments in consequence of failure to pay others at the required time. In Russia the charge for patents is high, but in other respects the law is liberal. In Russia patents are obtained with great difficulty, and only for five years, and work must be commenced under it within six months. If any description of the invention has been published in any language before the application for the patent is made, it will be declared to be no novelty. The fact that Prussia has a patent-law is sufficient to induce many inventors to send drawings and descriptions, but, after they are examined, the expectant inventors are usually told that "there is nothing new under the sun," and the manufacture is commenced quite independent of the man who may have labored much of his life to enable him to produce that perfected drawing. During the year 1869 fifty-three patents were issued by Prussia, while the United States issued thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six. Bavaria issues patents for fifteen years, Saxony and Wurtemberg for ten years. The consul at Dresden, in his commercial report of 1870, says that American inventors neglect to secure patent-rights, "in consequence of which manufacturers here merely procure samples of new inventions and improvements, and manufacture those articles themselves;" and the consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main says that machines patented in the United States are copied and made everywhere in his consular district, "as there are few patent-laws by which exclusive rights can be long secured, and the patents of other countries can here be used with impunity." The character of the patent-laws, the difficulty of obtaining patents, and the restrictions imposed on those granted, furnish the true reason for the negligence of our inventors. To take without compensation the results of individual thought and labor, is to deprive a country of part of its national wealth. A civilization which permits universal exhibitions for mutual improvement and development ought to prohibit the unrewarded appropriation of a

neighbor's labor, and these exhibitions ought to be accompanied by international equity as well as comity.

The United States secure the just rights of a foreign inventor as well as those of her own citizens, and thus invite every one to bring forward his invention, and at once give our people the benefit of it. To exhibit a useful invention in America is of mutual advantage; but when a state does not secure these rights, to call its attention to a useful invention is to become accessory to larceny. If treaties or international law secured the just rights of each inventor, native or foreign, in every civilized country, international exhibitions would be mutually beneficial. The international exhibition about to take place in Vienna makes the present a favorable time to secure these treaty rights. The progress of the world would be hastened by such treaties, and they might be secured before all nations again brought their improvements in friendly rivalry together for their mutual benefit. This question is one of the first importance, and one in which all countries are interested, but the United States is much more interested than any other, and any move in the direction of securing for the labor of the inventor its just reward, must naturally be inaugurated by the United States. The number of patents issued in 1865 compared with the number issued in 1869 shows that there was in the United States an increase of more than 100 per cent.; Austro-Hungary, an increase of less than 30 per cent.; France, an increase of less than 20 per cent.; England, an increase of less than 12 per cent.; Prussia, a decrease of 20 per cent.

During the same five years the number of patents issued was, in the United States, 56,445; France, about 29,350; England, 18,339; Belgium, 9,534; Austro-Hungary, 3,371; Italy, about 1,580; Saxony, 921; Sweden and Norway, about 650; Bavaria, about 586; Wurtemberg, 570; Prussia, 367; Baden, 235.

This table is suggestive of the inequality of rights secured under the laws of the several countries, and indicates how much time and thought are devoted in our country to improving machinery for carrying on the industry of the world. Recognition of naturalized citizens has been secured by treaty with many of the great powers. The difficulties which environed that subject, and which for a time prevented such treaties, do not surround the principle which would protect the inventor who has directed his thoughts and devoted his time and money to making useful inventions for the benefit of all mankind. The true policy of every nation agrees with international comity. Valuable discoveries and inventions should be made known and protected, an opposite policy inducing concealment. Inventions stimulate to other inventions, and thus mankind progresses. The rapid means of communication between all parts of the world afforded by those comparatively recent inventions, the railway and telegraph, has had an untold effect upon the progress of the human race; where they go, civilization goes with them; they are not alone for the countries where they originated, but are for all lands, and the civilized world should provide the reward for the labor devoted to perfecting them, and every other useful invention has like claims and is entitled to similar protection.

PETROLEUM.

This important natural product, which remained so many centuries useless in its great reservoirs, and which practical Americans first placed on the list of articles of commercial value, is being constantly applied

to new uses, and as an article of export is increasing in importance to our country. Valuable as a new source from which to obtain beautiful colors and as a lubricator, it still has its principal value in the generation of light and heat.

An engineer in Moravia recently perfected an invention for the purpose of applying the heat generated in lighting a room to the boiling the tea-kettle and other culinary purposes, making, in fact, an ornamental lamp easily converted into a temporary stove. He now proposes to apply the principle of this invention to the generation of steam in boilers.

COMMERCE.

The movements of merchandise in and out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are shown in the following tables:

Table showing the total value of the exports and imports in the year 1870, in Austrian florins.

Kind of goods and merchandise.	Value.			
	Of import.	Of export.	Excess of import.	Excess of export.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Tropical products	20, 107, 586	17, 121, 737	2, 985, 849	.....
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	12, 165, 400	4, 320, 540	7, 844, 860	.....
Products from field and garden	19, 533, 994	64, 199, 818	.....	44, 665, 824
Cattle	19, 751, 288	10, 355, 378	9, 395, 910	.....
Animal products, not contained in other classes	16, 311, 236	8, 684, 552	7, 626, 684	.....
Lard and oil	13, 759, 522	11, 028, 511	2, 731, 011	.....
Edibles and beverages	2, 970, 780	8, 345, 457	.....	5, 374, 677
Fuel and building material	14, 422, 530	31, 046, 804	.....	16, 624, 274
Medicines, perfumeries, and dye-stuffs	25, 206, 762	4, 918, 664	20, 288, 098	.....
Metals, raw and manufactured	36, 195, 850	5, 140, 928	31, 054, 922	.....
Woven stuffs	75, 217, 252	31, 508, 583	43, 708, 669	.....
Yarns	31, 217, 342	9, 730, 516	21, 486, 826	.....
Dress-goods	45, 834, 694	56, 972, 332	.....	11, 137, 638
Paper and straw goods	2, 833, 041	7, 340, 990	.....	4, 507, 949
Leather, skins, furs, and India-rubber goods	14, 079, 550	14, 355, 530	.....	275, 980
Wooden, glass, and earthen ware	5, 940, 991	25, 174, 982	.....	19, 233, 991
Hardware	15, 496, 564	12, 988, 374	2, 508, 190	.....
Vehicles of transportation by land and water	2, 899, 367	6, 670, 180	.....	3, 770, 813
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods	23, 123, 808	47, 467, 886	.....	24, 344, 078
Chemical products, colors, &c.	4, 017, 748	6, 655, 661	.....	2, 637, 913
Objects of art and literature	10, 035, 710	3, 519, 825	6, 515, 885	.....
Refuse	139, 942	1, 226, 066	.....	1, 086, 124
Total florins	411, 260, 957	388, 773, 314	22, 487, 643	.....

Table showing exports and imports in 1870, compared with 1869, in Austrian florins.

Kind of goods and merchandise.	Import.			Export.		
	Value in 1870.	Value in 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value in 1870.	Value in 1869.*
Tropical products.....	20, 107, 586	23, 802, 571	.....	3, 694, 985	17, 121, 737	6, 225, 943
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	12, 165, 400	7, 769, 460	4, 395, 940	.....	4, 320, 540	4, 291, 520
Products from field and garden	19, 533, 994	17, 428, 700	2, 105, 294	.....	64, 199, 818	85, 433, 904
Cattle	19, 751, 288	20, 492, 176	.....	740, 888	10, 355, 378	13, 524, 857
Animal products.....	16, 311, 236	16, 961, 746	.....	650, 510	8, 684, 552	10, 578, 944
Lard and oil	13, 759, 522	13, 959, 635	.....	200, 113	11, 028, 511	9, 705, 388
Edibles and beverages	2, 970, 780	2, 637, 725	333, 055	.....	8, 345, 457	12, 646, 096
Fuel and building-material	14, 422, 530	13, 468, 463	954, 067	.....	31, 046, 804	30, 569, 672
Medicines, perfumeries, and dye-stuffs	25, 206, 762	27, 280, 072	.....	73, 310	4, 918, 664	5, 489, 509
Metals, raw and manufactured.....	36, 195, 850	35, 578, 001	617, 849	.....	5, 140, 928	6, 588, 929
Woven stuffs	75, 217, 252	71, 055, 575	4, 161, 677	.....	31, 508, 583	39, 283, 601
Yarns	31, 217, 342	29, 632, 257	1, 585, 085	.....	9, 730, 516	9, 789, 692
Dress-goods	45, 834, 694	53, 725, 604	.....	7, 890, 910	56, 972, 332	61, 367, 456
Paper and straw goods.....	2, 833, 041	2, 684, 537	148, 504	.....	7, 340, 990	8, 470, 474
Leather, skins, furs, &c.....	14, 079, 550	14, 359, 290	.....	279, 740	14, 355, 530	12, 737, 469
Wooden, glass, and earthen ware.....	5, 940, 991	5, 991, 835	.....	50, 844	25, 174, 982	27, 628, 327
Hardware	15, 496, 564	14, 831, 721	.....	.....	12, 988, 374	13, 169, 659
Vehicles of transportation by land and water	2, 899, 367	1, 425, 640	664, 843	.....	6, 670, 180	4, 840, 580
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods	23, 123, 808	22, 697, 652	1, 473, 727	.....	47, 467, 886	54, 895, 668
Chemical products, colors, &c.....	4, 017, 748	4, 026, 582	426, 156	.....	6, 655, 661	6, 926, 976
Objects of art and literature	10, 035, 710	8, 729, 720	1, 305, 990	8, 834	3, 519, 825	3, 736, 850
Refuse.....	139, 942	221, 793	.....	81, 851	1, 226, 066	982, 842
Total, florins.....	411, 260, 957	408, 760, 755	2, 500, 202	.....	388, 773, 314	428, 884, 356
						40, 111, 042

* The difference between the result for the year 1869 and the one published last year, is explained by the fact that the statistical central commission has but recently completed their final corrections.

The province of Dalmatia having a separate law of customs, is not included in the preceding statements.

Table showing the total value of the imports compared with that of the exports in 1870 in the province of Dalmatia.

	Austrian florins.
Value of imports	8, 571, 255
Value of exports	6, 742, 187
Excess of imports	<u>1, 829, 068</u>

Table showing the value of the exports and imports in 1870 compared with 1869 in the province of Dalmatia.

	Austrian florins.
Value of imports, 1870	8, 571, 255
Value of imports, 1869	8, 088, 981
Increase in 1870	<u>482, 274</u>
Value of exports, 1870	6, 742, 187
Value of exports, 1869	7, 893, 857
Decrease in 1870	<u>1, 151, 670</u>

A comparison of the Austrian imports for 1869 with those of 1870 shows that there has been an increase of imports in the following articles: Tobacco, raw and manufactured, fresh vegetables, preserved fruits, wheat, barley, oats, rice, flour, oil-seed, beer, brandy, rum, wine, wood, coal, lime, cement, lead, iron, iron rails, sheet-iron, wire, zinc, copper, brass, raw cotton, flax, silks, yarns, straw and paper goods, wall-paper, hardware, needles, copper and brass cooking utensils, wooden ships, railway-cars, pianos, photographic instruments, locomotives, gold and silver watches, opera-glasses, spectacles, books, newspapers, maps, sheet-music, and engravings.

There has been a decrease in the import of oranges, lemons, raw and refined sugar, molasses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, sheep-skins, feathers, honey, wax, tallow, olive, cocoa-nut, and palm oil, medicinal herbs, dye-woods, asphalt, benzine, gutta-percha, arsenic, potash, saltpeter, indigo, cream of tartar, soda, alum, canvas, common and middling fine woolen goods, fine and common silk goods, wax-cloth, goat and sheep skins, leather, wood, glass, and clay ware, lead-pencils, wax and star candles, perfumed soap, caps and powder, and rags.

In the export of 1870, compared with that of 1869, there has been a decrease in fresh vegetables, fruits, nuts, wheat, corn, Indian corn, oats, flour, clover-seed, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, horses, calf-skins, feathers, honey, wax, cheese, beer, brandy, cognac, rum, wine, delicacies, drugs, tar, oil of turpentine, salt, potash, soda, saltpeter, alum, chloride of lime, white-lead, zinc, iron, lead, iron rails, steel, sheet-iron, wire, quicksilver, copper, raw cotton, hemp, wool, raw silk, yarn, cotton, linen, and silk goods of the common and middling fine quality, fine ready-made clothes, fine brushes, straw goods, fine and common paper, playing-cards, pianos, instruments, machines, chemical products, matches, glue, shoe-blackening, wax and star candles, soap, books, and engravings.

There has been an increase in the export of refined sugar, molasses, manufactured tobacco, lard, tallow, cod-liver oil, olive-oil, timber, lumber, coal, leather, furs, wooden ships, carriages, rags, and bones.

Table showing the number and kind of cattle exported from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to foreign countries during the year 1870.

Oxen and steers.....	56,079
Cows.....	17,947
Young cattle.....	6,819
Calves.....	32,451
Sheep and goats.....	201,746
Lambs and kids.....	29,079
Hogs.....	289,722
Young hogs not weighing over 20 pounds.....	19,121

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce, in its annual report concerning the industry in its districts, states that "the past year (1870) has been one of the most memorable of this century, owing to the all-absorbing political events which transpired, and which deeply affected the conditions of commerce and industry. While at the beginning of the year some branches of industry and commerce showed great activity, and the prospects toward the middle of the year became still brighter, an injurious re-action, caused by the war between Germany and France, took place.

"Our geographical position alone, irrespective of the evils inflicted by war on commerce generally, was sufficient to make us feel its fatal effects in a high degree. What suffered most of all by the interruption of communication was the export of grain and flour. For this loss we were but partially indemnified by an increase in the demand for some articles manufactured principally at Vienna, such as artificial flowers, plumes, and fans made of ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell. Aside from this, we can speak with satisfaction of the state of all those numerous trades and industries which are directly or indirectly connected with the construction and keeping in order of railways and the building of houses. In the manufacture of sugar there is also an increased activity to be noted. All things considered, the year 1870 may be called a prosperous one, although the situation of affairs would have been still more satisfactory if the internal political distractions and dissensions had not been the cause of spreading a feeling of insecurity, which deeply affected public credit and the money-market. For these drawbacks, however, we are recompensed by the reforms inaugurated in all the departments for public instruction, the practical development of trade-societies, the timely improvements commenced in the organization of labor, the steps taken to create a better system for supplying the city of Vienna with provisions, and the construction of cheap dwellings for the working-classes. To these we may add the precautionary measures taken by the community, in conjunction with the authorities of the state, to avert the dangers which might arise from the extraordinary increase of the population of Vienna.

"Nevertheless, much remains yet to be done, such as a new law relating to the exercise of trades, a reform of the manner of levying taxes, the abolition of the octroi duty paid on all provisions entering the city limits, and a fostering of enterprises for the opening of new communications by land and water."

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An international exhibition will be opened at Vienna on the 1st of May, and closed on the 31st of October, 1873, having for its aim to represent the present state of modern civilization, and to promote its further development and progress.

The classification for objects to be exhibited, briefly stated, is :

1. Mining, quarrying, and metallurgy.
2. Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.
3. Chemical industry.
4. Articles of food as products of industry.
5. Textile industry and clothing.
6. Leather and India rubber industry.
7. Metal industry.
8. Wood industry.
9. Stone, earthenware, and glass industry.
10. Small ware and fancy goods.
11. Paper industry and stationery.
12. Graphic arts and industrial drawing.
13. Machinery and means of transport.
14. Philosophical and surgical instruments.
15. Musical instruments.
16. The art of war.
17. The navy.
18. Civil engineering, public works, and architecture.
19. The private dwelling-house, its inner arrangement and decoration.
20. The farm-house, its arrangements, furniture, and utensils.
21. National domestic industry.
22. Representation of the influence of museums of fine arts applied to industry.
23. Art applied to religion.
24. Objects of fine arts of the past.
25. Fine arts of the present time.
26. Education—teaching and instruction.

Under classification No. 26 there will be a representation of all objects and inventions which can assist in the education of a child, and contribute to its physical, intellectual, and moral development from its birth to its entrance into school ; and of educational and school matters from the elementary school upward to the technical school and university ; and of the entire system of instruction and culture, so far as it can be brought into view by products of literature, of the public press, societies, public libraries, graphic and statistical records. The history of inventions will be shown by an exhibition of machinery and apparatus of different dates, indicating the successive improvements. The history of industry will in like manner appear from a department in which analogous products of industry manufactured at different periods will be exhibited, with prices, samples, and models. The history of prices will be found in a department where specimens and samples of articles will be placed side by side in average periods of five years, and going as far back as possible, marked with the prices at the period to which they belonged. There will be also an exhibition of musical instruments, of the use of waste materials and their products, and a representation of the commerce and trade of the world.

A series of temporary international exhibitions, of such things as by their nature do not admit of long duration, will be arranged, such as living animals, dairy and vegetable produce, and of living plants injurious to agriculture. International congresses and conferences will be arranged for discussing important matters in which all nations are interested. Appropriate medals and diplomas are to be given to meritorious exhibitors. Spacious buildings are in process of erection for this exhibition, the grounds are being prepared, and all other arrangements are being made on the grandest scale.

P. S. POST.

BELGIUM.**ANTWERP.**

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received December 23.)

The accompanying tables, showing the importations and exportations to and from this port, have been compiled from the report of the chamber of commerce at Antwerp, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTATIONS.

Their approximate total value, as shown in form "A," amounts to \$176,386,909.57, being an increase of nearly 70 per cent. over the previous year of 1870. The different merchandises imported hold the following comparative rank in point of quantity, that is, when computed in kilograms, viz: Grain, (including flour;) metals and minerals, not specified; wool; petroleum; iron; salt; guano; resin and bitumen, (including specially naphtha;) coal; rice; hides; coffee; grease; cotton; sugar; drugs; vegetables; oil; flax; soda; tobacco; fruit; wines; sulphur; meat; stone; copper, and fish. In point of value these principal merchandises take the following rank and percentage of the total value of all the importations, viz: Grain, 22 per cent.; tobacco, 3 per cent.; rice, 2 per cent.; wool, 13 per cent.; wood, 3 per cent.; wines, 2 per cent.; coffee, 9 per cent.; grease, 2 per cent.; soda, 1 per cent.; cotton, 4 per cent.; gold, 2 per cent.; guano, 1 per cent.; drugs, 4 per cent.; copper, 2 per cent.; flax, 1 per cent.; hides, 4 per cent.; fruit, 2 per cent.; machinery, 1 per cent.; petroleum, 3 per cent.; iron, 2 per cent.; oil, 1 per cent.; sugar, 3 per cent.; naphtha, 2 per cent.; vegetables, 1 per cent.; while fish, meat, sulphur, woollen, linen, and cotton tissues, together with all other merchandises, make up the other 10 per cent.

MAGNITUDE OF THE IMPORTATIONS.

It is interesting to observe not only the magnitude of these principal merchandises, but also the immense increase they have experienced during the year 1871, when compared with that of 1870.

The following table will present this importance and increase, viz:

	1871.	1870.
Grain.....kilograms.	732,570,562	329,884,455
Wool.....do.....	77,523,470	51,251,027
Coffee.....do.....	27,055,462	22,719,856
Cotton.....do.....	21,175,274	14,376,493
Drugs.....do.....	1,953,056	962,978
Hides.....do.....	27,841,501	27,026,619
Petroleum.....do.....	61,261,102	49,804,429
Sugar.....do.....	19,550,195	20,556,484
Tobacco.....do.....	9,695,892	6,182,826
Grease.....do.....	22,505,409	11,846,921
Copper.....do.....	5,086,417	3,186,760
Fruit.....do.....	8,556,041	6,148,749
Iron.....do.....	56,956,555	62,088,170
Rice.....do.....	29,350,851	16,830,105

	1871.	1870.
Wines.....liters..	8,732,472	7,602,137
Soda.....kilograms..	11,097,659	7,812,230
Oil.....do.....	34,050,211	25,832,820
Meat.....do.....	6,750,211	832,820
Steel.....do.....	6,689,470	2,997,505
Sulphur.....do.....	8,240,997	5,175,009

The following table gives the importations from the United States for the years 1871 and 1870 :

	1871.	1870.
Grain.....kilograms..	63,555,162	16,872,638
Petroleum.....do.....	60,623,590	48,131,057
Cotton.....do.....	6,704,524	512,227
Grease.....do.....	6,601,430	193,781
Resin.....do.....	6,529,427	7,479,808
Tobacco.....do.....	3,842,393	1,004,201
Meat.....do.....	3,217,804	23,887
Mineral earth.....do.....	2,904,890	2,059,874
Coffee.....do.....	1,632,592	882,336
Oil of seeds.....do.....	141,695	609,116
Dye-woods.....do.....	589,768	1,953,803
Wool.....do.....	257,165	8,439
Chemicals.....frances..	280,400	33,960
Hides.....kilograms..	137,860	.....
Hops.....do.....	10,670	9,506

The table of principal importations* shows an increase for for all the merchandises with the exception of sugar and iron, and these are but small, while the increase upon the others is immense; also the table of principal importations from the United States shows a falling off in three imports, resin, (including principally naphtha,) oil of seeds, and dye-woods, but the increase of the others is highly satisfactory; that of grain, cotton, and tobacco is wonderful. It will be seen also that the leading importations to Antwerp are those in which the United States holds a foremost rank. These importations are so great, and affect the United States so directly, that some notice of each principal import may repay the effort.

GRAIN.

Under this category I have included all cereals and breadstuffs, with flour. The importations of cereals for the year ending December 31, 1871, have been truly wonderful—over 732,000,000 kilograms, or 732,000 tons, equal in value to over one-fifth of the entire importations at this port. Of this quantity over 337,000,000 kilograms were wheat. Also 63,000,000 kilograms of all cereals came from the United States, over 55,000,000 of which were wheat. These colossal figures do not comprise the quantities imported in transit, but only that upon which duty was paid, being 60 centimes the hundred kilograms for wheat, and 1.20 francs the hundred kilograms for flour. The tables show an increase over last year of over 100 per cent. in the total amount imported from all countries, and nearly 300 per cent. in the quantity imported from the

* Ante.

United States. The causes of this immense development of the grain trade were many and various. The unusually hard winter of 1870-'71 gave grave apprehensions for the harvest of 1871. The ravages of the hard freezing were terrible—so much so in some cantons that the young plants of the winter-wheat were entirely destroyed and had to be replaced by spring wheat. These apprehensions were, however, assisted by the condition of France and Germany, and especially by that of Paris, reduced, by two sieges, to starvation. Consequently, when Paris was opened up, great demands were made upon Antwerp, of which our merchants took advantage.

The importations of the latter part of 1870 had been immense, too great for the port to receive and dispose of. From all countries, by thousands of vessels, it came, centering at Antwerp, trying to find ingress to the interior. Lack of machinery to discharge upon the docks and wharves, a greater lack of rail-transportation to the interior, and the crowded condition of the warehouses, forcing the grain to lie upon the quays and rot or become seriously damaged, so affected the market that the price fell 1 franc the 100 kilograms, or to 32½ francs the 100 kilograms, for first quality.

The surrender of Paris and the immense prospective demand for provisions throughout France gave the market, by the last of January, an extraordinary impetus, sending the price of first quality wheat up to 35 francs the 100 kilograms. When spring had revealed the damage the hard winter had done, this upward tendency was aggravated to such a degree that, toward the end of March, prices had reached the figure of 38 francs the 100 kilograms, which was the highest price during the year. Antwerp had now the highest market on the continent for wheat, and consequently it obeyed the call. In seven weeks nearly 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were received at this port. It was impossible to sustain such a deluge of grain, and by the first of May the price had fallen 3 francs per 100 kilograms. After various fluctuations, by the middle of July the price had fallen to 32½ francs the 100 kilograms, being a fall of 5½ francs per 100 kilograms.

Notwithstanding the weekly arrival of over 300,000 bushels, and the temporary removal of the duty of 60 centimes the 100 kilograms, yet, at the end of the year, the market for wheat of first quality showed the respectable figure of 34¾ francs the 100 kilograms.

It is also worthy of note that nearly 4,000,000 bushels, or about one-third part of the entire importation of wheat, came from Prussia, and this, too, at the close or during the closing of the terrible Franco-German war.

As may be seen from the table A, the United States holds the second rank in the importations of wheat to Belgium, or to Antwerp. After her come Denmark, Russia, and England, this last, only by transit, certainly. The importations of rye show great increase, an increase of 400 per cent., coming principally from Prussia and Russia. Prices had ranged from 19 to 24½ francs the 100 kilograms. The transactions in oats during the year have been very disastrous. Under great demand from Germany, for oats to feed their army horses, the price ran up so that at the end of March they reached 26 francs the 100 kilograms. Immense quantities, through the influence of such prices, came from Russia and Sweden. But the question of transportation came up. It was impossible to have it forwarded from lack of rolling-stock. So it was stowed and stored away in warehouses, and, when they failed, even in ships and lighters in the docks, to the detriment of commerce. Here it soon began to heat and spoil, and soon followed a terrible reaction upon the

market, so that by the last of September it had fallen to the ruinous prices of from 14 to 15 francs the 100 kilograms. Such disaster will not soon be forgotten by the merchants of Antwerp engaged in the business.

The Belgian government has prepared and presented to the chamber a project of law to remove the duties on breadstuffs. It was accepted last winter, provisionally, as a sort of experiment. If the budget can be made to balance, and the importations of large quantities of flour do not injure the miller's trade, the project may become a law. It would certainly become a great advantage to the industrial class, as well as to commerce, if this duty could be removed. It is computed that over one and one-half million tons of wheat are ground into flour each year in Belgium.

PETROLEUM.

Antwerp holds still a front rank in the petroleum market. Although the petroleum docks are too small beyond all question, since they permit only four ships to discharge at a time, and notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of transporting it into the interior from want of cars, yet the trade has gradually increased. The arrivals during the year 1871 amounted to 449,000 barrels, in place of 400,000 in 1870. While there has been a marked decrease of nearly 40 per cent. in the importation of crude petroleum, there has been a more than compensating increase in the importation of refined petroleum, being over 42 per cent.

The prices have varied materially during the year, fluctuating from 46 to 55 francs the 100 kilograms for refined, and from 33 to 40 francs for the crude. The ports of North Germany attract great quantities of petroleum from Antwerp, on account of their more perfect system of discharging and transporting into the interior. Unless there are great improvements soon in these respects in this port, the petroleum trade will receive a severe check, perhaps a permanent loss. The merchants and city council of Antwerp are fully aware of the necessity of action, and they are trying to improve and facilitate the transfer of cargo upon the wharves. The line of steamers now building at Glasgow for the company at Philadelphia, to carry petroleum in tanks and discharge it by means of pumps, may do good service for the trade at this port.

COTTON.

Whole amount imported in 1871, 21,175,247 kilograms; amount from the United States, 6,704,524 kilograms; whole amount imported in 1870, 14,376,493 kilograms; amount from United States, 512,227 kilograms. These figures speak well for the United States, showing an increase of over 1200 per cent., while the general increase is only about 50 per cent. But a small per cent. of the quantity imported in 1871 was actually manufactured in Belgium, viz, about 15 per cent., the principal part going to Germany, France, and Switzerland. During the first part of the year the prices were firm, quoted at 98 francs the 100 kilograms for "middling Louisiana." But again the terrible question of transportation into the interior brought about disastrous delays. The cotton lay upon the wharves, exposed to the inclement weather, was tumbled through the mud, purloined by dock-thieves, and scattered through the streets, a painful sight to behold, and, aided by an unusually large supply from the East Indies and United States, the price was compelled to fall 10 francs the 100 kilograms.

But from the month of May the market began to grow firmer. There

were serious apprehensions of a short crop in the United States, which only augmented as the crop was being gathered, so that, after passing through varied changes, it reached at the close of the year 125 francs the 100 kilograms, the highest figure during the year.

The following table exhibits the different relative prices during the year :

	January.	April.	December.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Louisiana, middling	98	88	125
Santos, fair	95	85	122
Oomra, fair	85	75	94

GREASE.

Under this head are included lard, tallow, animal and fish oils, as well as old butter. The importations have been remarkable, over 22,000,000 kilograms for the year 1871, against 11,000,000 for the year 1870. The United States stands second, as over 6,000,000 kilograms came from our Union; from Rio de la Plata nearly 9,000,000, and from England about 2,500,000. As may be seen from the table of principal importations from the States, the increase has been enormous—an increase of nearly *thirty-five fold*. The greater portion of this was lard, which was imported in quantities sufficient to reduce the price from 170 francs the 100 kilograms at the beginning of the year, to 130 francs at its close. This abundance of American lard, at a much reduced price, has favored its consumption to the great detriment of other countries, especially to Hungary, whence much of the lard of Antwerp formerly came. From present indications, the present year of 1872 will show greater increase still in importations of lard and tallow from the United States, and a corresponding fall in price, as it now retails at about 120 francs the 100 kilograms. There were also imported during the year 1871 the following quantities of tallow, viz :

	Kilograms
From South America	11, 943, 000
From North America	2, 987, 500
From Australia	647, 500
Total	15, 578, 000

The price of tallow has increased instead of decreased, opening at beginning of the year at about 52 francs the 100 kilograms, and gradually increasing until December, when it closed at about 58 francs for beef-tallow, mutton-tallow being generally about one franc less.

TOBACCO.

Total importations 1871, 9,695,882 kilograms; total importations 1870, 6,182,826 kilograms; showing an increase in favor of 1871 of over 56 per cent.

	Kilograms.
Importations from United States, 1871	3, 842, 593
Importations from United States, 1870	1, 004, 201

Gain in kilograms

showing an increase of 283 per cent., another most favorable contrast

for the United States. All or nearly all the importations from the States are leaf-tobacco. Most of the cigars imported come directly from Cuba. The duty is comparatively heavy, 258 francs the 100 kilograms, so that all the common cigars are manufactured in Belgium, being, perhaps, about 1 per cent. of all the importations. The United States imports about 40 per cent. of the entire amount.

In Antwerp there are eighty-seven factories for the manufacture of cigars. These employ nineteen hundred men and one hundred women, the wages of the men being 2.75 francs, that of the women about 1.25 francs. The small duty on cigars does not interfere with their manufacture, and the business seems so prosperous, doubtless occasioned by the freedom from strikes among the workmen, that a considerable exportation is carried on, nearly 200,000 kilograms a year; 45,000 kilograms were exported to England, notwithstanding the heavy duty, caused doubtless by the frequent strikes by the English workmen, under the influence of the trades-union. During the present year, however, there have been grave apprehensions lest the Belgian laborer should be carried away by the example of his English brethren. A few strikes have taken place, but all has been satisfactorily arranged, and the cigar-makers have gone to work. At one time a serious difficulty threatened to arise, brought about by the introduction of Dutch cigar-makers. But these last had to leave Antwerp, when peace was restored.

MEAT.

Importations for year 1871, 6,750,211 kilograms; importations for year 1870, 832,820 kilograms; showing an increase of nearly 700 per cent. Importations from the United States, 1871, 3,211,804 kilograms; importations from the United States, 1870, 23,887 kilograms; showing an increase of over one hundred and thirty fold. The war made great demands upon this port, but the above increase is beyond all precedent. The importation of salt bacon alone reached the enormous figure of 30,000 cases, valued at over \$1,000,000. These immense quantities made themselves felt upon the market. At the beginning of the year bacon sold for 150 francs, but at the close of the year it had fallen to 110 francs per 100 kilograms. The prospects are equally flattering for 1872.

The "extract of meat" (included in another category) figures extensively in our port. It is imported from South America in large cases, canned in this city, and exported in part to other countries. The importations have reached 270,000 kilograms, of \$1,000,000 value. Of this amount the firm of Liebig & Co. has imported 240,000 kilograms. There is a duty upon it of 10 francs the 100 kilograms.

COFFEE, duty 13½ francs per 100 kilograms.

The following table will exhibit the comparative importations for the last two years, and from whence:

Countries.	1871.	1870.
Brazil kilograms..	8,717,040	6,332,257
England.....do.....	5,396,942	2,694,584
Holland.....do.....	5,216,438	5,256,660
Hayti.....do.....	4,585,802	3,721,371
United States.....do.....	1,632,592	882,338
All others.....do.....	1,506,647	3,832,640
Total.....	27,055,461	22,719,850

The preceding figures show that the United States has increased her importations nearly 50 per cent., while the average increase is only 22 per cent. The coffee trade holds the third rank in this port in point of value. Its development is also partly due to the demands of the war, and the fact that Alsace and Lorraine being cut off from France, it had to be shipped through Belgium. Also, as the French merchants were fully aware of the increased entry-duties that would be placed upon coffee, they took the precaution to have a large supply on hand when the new tariff should go into effect. By these influences such a demand was made for coffee that the price arose from 25 to 30 per cent. during the year, viz :

1871.		Brazil.	Saint Domingo.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
January	One-half kilogram..	0. 73 to 0. 74	0. 75 to 0. 76
December	do	0. 92 to 0. 93	0. 94 to 0. 95

This high price of coffee is greatly to be regretted, as its use in this country has almost become a necessity to the laboring class, since the stinted supply of meat he is able to procure, on account of its high price, demands some stimulus to take the place of alcoholic drinks.

OBSERVATIONS.

From the tables it may be seen that the seven principal articles of commerce, which have been specially mentioned, include nearly all the importations from the United States. It will also be observed that they are all prime necessities of life, with the exception of tobacco, and this is certainly a necessary luxury. We have grain, grease, meat, and coffee, actual necessities, cotton and petroleum, likewise essentials.

Again, these articles are imported in such quantities that, should the supply be cut off for any reason, there would be great want and suffering. Lastly, since these prime necessities are imported from the United States, living must consequently be more expensive in this country than in the United States. The rents and clothing are much cheaper here, say 50 per cent., but the laboring class does not receive the 50 per cent. of the wages they do in America; consequently the poor man is poorer here than in the States.

OTHER IMPORTATIONS.

There are, in addition to those specially mentioned above, at least ten articles of importation, which, although they do not affect the commerce between this port and the United States, are yet of sufficient magnitude to warrant some special attention. They are, in order of importance, wool, drugs, hides, sugar, copper, fruit, iron, rice, wines, and guano.

WOOL.

The importations have been large during 1871, over 77,000,000 kilograms, an increase of over 50 per cent. on 1870. This is the largest quantity of wool imported to Antwerp in any one year. About 55 per cent. came direct from Rio de la Plata. England ought to be counted

out, as a country of production, principally, all being in transit, which makes Uruguay second, and the Cape of Good Hope third country in production. The wool sales of Antwerp are enormous; at the auction sales this fall, more than 100,000 bales changed hands. But a small portion of these large quantities are consumed by the Belgian factories; they are generally transshipped, a large portion going to the United States. The prices have increased also, ranging from 250 to 280 francs the 100 kilograms. The stock at the beginning of 1871 was 36,000 bales; at the close of the year it was only 13,000.

HIDES.

There is no duty upon raw hides. There has been an increase of 3 per cent. only over the year 1870, being about the only one of the principal importations that has shown no marked increase. About 27,000,000 kilograms were imported; 50 per cent. from Rio de la Plata; 30 per cent. from Uruguay, and from the United States more than 137,000 kilograms, all gain.

SUGAR.

The importations have decreased over 1,000,000 kilograms, out of 20,000,000 for 1870. About the one-third part came from Cuba, one-fourth from Holland and France each. The United States stands credited for over 35,000 kilograms. The supply from the West Indies has decreased 25 per cent., giving a strong demand, especially during the first half of the year.

A large portion of the imported sugar is employed in the manufacture of candy. Alsace and Lorraine, cut off from Nancy, the French depot of manufactured candies, have been compelled to draw their supply from Antwerp. The importations of refined sugar have increased, but the importations of the crude have decreased more than to counterbalance the increase by 1,000,000 kilograms. There are twenty sugar-refineries in Antwerp, employing 756 hands. The cultivation of beet-sugar is immense in Belgium.

RICE.

The importations for 1871 show an increase of 75 per cent. over those of 1870, but have not yet reached the figures of 1869, viz: imported in 1871, 472,324 kilograms; imported in 1870, 357,968 kilograms; imported in 1869, 499,285 kilograms. Nearly 60 per cent. of these totals came from Akyab.

I will close the subject of importations with the following statistics for the entire commerce of Belgium. The importations have aggregated 4,497,000,000 francs, being an increase of 34 per cent. on the year 1870. The importations from the United States have increased 45,000,000 francs, or about 109 per cent. The importations by transit have also increased 41 per cent. during the year 1871. It ought, perhaps, to be remarked that these figures do not present the actual state of the commerce of either Antwerp or Belgium. The war brought about a series of events that has falsified the actual development, the real increase of commerce at these ports. At least for the present these figures are a matter of real curiosity, and we must wait until next year to discover how far this increase has been actual and, consequently, permanent.

EXPORTATIONS.

The exportations for the year 1871 aggregated, approximately, as per

Form B, a total amount of \$44,088,488.20, being an increase of over \$5,000,000 over the year 1870. This embraces only the direct exportations and not the merchandise exported in transit. The exportations for 1871 were 320,000,000 kilograms, 16,000,000 francs, 35,000,000 pieces, 131,000 liters, 33,000 head, and 1,000 cubic meters, in lieu of, for 1870, 310,000,000 kilograms, 14,000,000 francs, 21,000,000 pieces, 9,000 head, 48,000 liters, and 4,000 cubic meters.

The following tables will exhibit some of the changes, giving the principal catagories of increase and also decrease. It will be observed that the greater increase is in steel, copper, and zinc, machinery and manufactures of iron, while the wrought iron shows a terrible decrease; books and paper show large increases, while grease, clothing, thread, tissue, and hops swell the aggregate. Window-glass increases. Mirrors decrease.

Augmentations in exportations for 1871.

Arms	frances..	109, 014
Copper and nickel.....	kilograms..	218, 909
Cast and scrap iron.....	do.....	15, 706, 265
Clothing	frances..	1, 380, 603
Grain	kilograms..	828, 541
Grease	do.....	4, 496, 862
Hops.....	do.....	994, 728
Machinery.....	do.....	699, 763
Manufactured iron.....	do.....	2, 672, 923
Objects of art	frances..	708, 045
Paper and books.....	kilograms..	1, 721, 344
Steel.....	do.....	3, 678, 721
Tissue.....	do.....	1, 108, 133
Thread and yarn	do.....	1, 047, 402
Window-glass	do.....	1, 108, 727
Zinc	do.....	1, 536, 920

Diminutions in exportations of 1871.

Chemicals.....	frances..	495, 517
Coal.....	kilograms..	7, 173, 329
Fruit	do.....	1, 070, 441
Forage	do.....	1, 943, 776
Lace and linen.....	frances..	350, 487
Metals and minerals.....	kilograms..	17, 136, 869
Manufactured wood.....	frances..	386, 344
Mirrors	do.....	260, 084
Oils.....	kilograms..	1, 131, 218
Oil-cake	do.....	432, 200
Potatoes.....	do.....	4, 243, 065
Rice.....	do.....	172, 927
Soda	do.....	806, 492
Stone, cut and sawed.....	do.....	22, 853, 393
Tan-bark.....	do.....	1, 472, 320
Wrought iron.....	do.....	33, 077, 082

The total exports of Belgium entire show also a large increase, viz: Total augmentations, 1871, 141,718,707 francs; total diminutions, 1871, 27,918,888 francs. Balance in favor of 1871, 113,799,819 francs, or over \$21,000,000 gain during the year 1871, or an augmentation of 23 per cent.

The following are the leading exports from this port, with rank and percentage: Iron, 17 per cent.; cotton tissue, 10 per cent.; machinery, 9 per cent.; linen tissue, 6 per cent.; window-glass, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; paper, 5 per cent.; zinc, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; woolen tissue, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; wax candles, 4 per cent.; grease, 4 per cent.; fruits, 3 per cent.; arms, 3 per cent.; flax, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; wood, 3 per cent. of the total value of all exportations.

Principal exports to the United States.

	1871.	1870.
Arms.....frances..	163, 532	678, 356
Wood, not specified.....do....	43, 080	30, 100
manufactured.....do....	32, 875	18, 900
Candles.....kilograms..	7, 267	6, 290
Coal.....do....	400, 000	.....
Extract of meat.....do....	3, 095	.....
Rags.....do....	1, 363, 446	1, 917, 749
Drugs.....do....	2, 426	24, 055
Iron, cast and scrap.....do....	16, 642, 020	2, 550, 000
wrought.....do....	4, 000, 813	8, 872, 605
manufactured.....do....	103, 760	21, 702
Flax.....do....	1, 455	.....
Grease.....do....	25, 500	4, 760
Clothing.....frances..	106, 000	50, 000
Hops.....kilograms..	12, 358	1, 700
Metals, not specified.....do....	98, 217	143, 629
Objects of art.....frances..	5, 750	30, 700
Paper.....kilograms..	579, 446	152, 595
Leather.....do....	4, 751	6, 857
Cut stone.....do....	131, 809	199, 244
Sculptor's stone.....frances..	13, 600	6, 775
Lead.....kilograms..	1, 320, 793	906, 845
Tiles.....pieces..	22, 295	60, 410
Porcelain and crockery.....do....	26, 065	24, 654
Chemicals.....frances..	1, 275	67, 900
Cotton tissue.....kilograms..	10, 857	3, 568
Linen tissue.....do....	7, 889	14, 183
Woolen tissue.....do....	3, 589	17, 820
Mirrors.....frances..	170, 000	425, 828
Window-glass.....kilograms..	3, 494, 733	1, 993, 727
Other glass.....do....	438, 896	365, 467
Zinc.....do....	2, 571, 220	3, 319, 457

It may be seen from the above table that the principal exportations into the United States from Antwerp take the following rank, viz : iron, window-glass, zinc, lead, rags, paper, tissue, hops, &c.

IRON.

Cast and scrap iron show enormous increase, being over 16,000,000 kilograms, against over 2,000,000 in 1870, for the United States. Their totals are over 20,000,000 for 1871, and only 4,000,000 for 1870. Consequently nearly the entire amount has been shipped to the United States. The rest went to Russia.

Of the wrought iron there has been a material decrease ; 87,000,000 against 120,000,000. In this category are included rails for railroads. The demand has been, and continues to be, immense from Russia, Prussia, Turkey, England, and United States. Such demands have never been known as since the close of the French-German war. The great nations of Europe saw during its progress the advantage of railroads, and hereafter railways must precede armies. The leading nations are to-day competing with each other in the development of this department. The United States has suffered temporarily in this great increase of demand from inability of having her orders filled, as the exports have fallen off from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000. It is to be hoped that this great demand may give an impetus to the developments of our own immense tracts of iron-ore in the United States, as it doubtless will.

WINDOW-GLASS.

Exported, 1871, 18,336,680 kilograms; exported, 1870, 17,227,955 kilograms. Exported to United States, 1871, 3,494,733 kilograms; exported to United States, 1870, 1,993,727 kilograms. Slight general increase, about 75 per cent. for the quantities sent to the United States, which is second in rank. England being first for over 9,000,000.

PAPER.

The manufacture of paper is still increasing, and becoming a greater specialty of Belgium. Aided by the low wages paid laborers, the Belgium manufacturers can hold the monopoly of Europe. Sent to the United States during 1871, 579,466 kilograms; 1870, 152,595 kilograms, showing immense quantities and an increase of nearly 400 per cent. A large quantity of this was unsized printing-paper, and also some wall-paper. The total exports of paper were, 1871, 13,416,325 kilograms; 1870, 11,784,723 kilograms; over 8,000,000 to England; 1,000,000 to Brazil; and over one-half million to United States, the third in rank.

RAGS.

Total exports, 1871, 3,960,650 kilograms; exports to United States, 1871, 1,363,446 kilograms, being over 33 per cent. to the States. England received nearly all the remainder. This abundance of rags gives Belgium an additional advantage in the manufacture of paper. The manufacturers here are said to possess great knowledge and skill in the bleaching of the rags, a process not perfectly known by the American manufacturers. But the great secret of their success is the low price of labor and the docility of the laborer. There are but two manufactories of paper in the province of Antwerp, one at Duffel and the other at Turnout. This last employs about 2,000 persons, children getting 1.25 francs per day, and best hands 3.50 francs per day of twelve hours.

COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLEN TISSUE.

Most of these are manufactured in France, passing either in transit or bought and resold at Antwerp; 22,000 kilograms of these tissues have been exported to the United States in 1871. The total exports aggregated over three and one-half millions, nearly 50 per cent. of which was cotton. This was a gain of over 1,000,000 kilograms compared with 1870. England takes the lion's share of one and one-half million kilograms. Since the re-opening of the French ports, this department of trade will doubtless fall back to its original status.

HOPS.

The exportations of hops have been immense for 1871, viz: 1,647,375 kilograms; in 1870, 652,647 kilograms, being a gain of nearly 1,000,000 kilograms for 1871. Shipped to England, 1,489,459; direct to the United States, 12,338, being nearly all gain, as during the year 1870 there were exported only 1,700. The hop market has been very fitful during the year. At the beginning of the year they were quoted at 1 franc the kilogram, but during the summer the crop threatened to become a failure, so that in September the price had increased to 3 francs the kilogram.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTATIONS.

During the year 1871 the aggregate of exportations from this port, of those merchandises computed in kilograms, amounted to 320,670,213 kilograms; exported to United States, 13,283,108, or about 9½ per cent. of the whole. The aggregate of the merchandises, computed in francs, was 16,260,971; exported to the United States, 646,612, or about 4 per cent. of the whole. But the quantity computed in kilograms was valued at over \$40,000,000, of which 9½ per cent. is \$3,879,000; adding the amount in francs, 129,000, we have the grand total of \$4,008,000, which sum represents the value of all the direct exports reported from this port to the United States. These figures show an increase of nearly 10,000,000 kilograms over the exports to the United States in 1870, but a decrease of 900,000 francs for the same period. Yet the increase in the exports of iron, glass, paper, &c., has been so great as to overcome this decrease, and swell the grand total from \$2,500,000 (so computed last year for 1870) to over \$4,000,000 for the year 1871.

LEGALIZATION OF INVOICES AT CONSULATE.

For the same period I have legalized in this consulate 521 invoices, aggregating over 5,000,000 francs, or \$1,000,000, consisting principally of Belgian iron, paper, and glass; wool from South America, and woolen, cotton, and linen fabrics from France. The most of the Belgian products have been invoiced at Brussels and Liege.

EXPORTATIONS WITH DRAWBACK.

The following merchandises have been exported with the benefit of a drawback, viz: Refined cane-sugar, 2,998,233 kilograms; crude beet-sugar, 5,330,107 kilograms; distilled liquor, 2,500,564 liters; fermented liquor, 32,312 liters. The drawback is given to refund an internal-revenue duty laid upon the manufacture of the above articles.

There are twenty sugar-refineries in Antwerp, employing 765 operatives. About one-half of the above amount of sugar was manufactured into candy, and the other into white loaf-sugar. A large part, about 50 per cent., went to England, and of the beet-sugar, about 4,500,000 kilograms. There has been a great demand during the year, elevating the price about 15 per cent. It is difficult to compute the actual amount of beet-sugar produced in Belgium. For the year 1871 it has been estimated at over 75,000,000 kilograms. The province of Antwerp counts four sugar-manufactories at present—those at Lierre, Schooten, Lillo, and Beirendrecht, besides a fifth in process of construction at Boom.

EXPORTATIONS IN TRANSIT, DIRECT.

	1871.	1870.
Computed in kilograms	148,291,813	84,573,706
Computed in francs	5,890,514	6,058,544
Computed in liters	2,231,802	1,879,817

EXPORTATIONS IN TRANSIT FROM ENTRY PORTS.

	1871.	1870.
Computed in kilograms	196,680,687	89,835,958
Computed in francs	1,658,256	829,229
Computed in liters	1,031,716	388,572

GRAND TOTALS IN TRANSIT.

	1871.	1870.
Kilograms	344,982,500	174,419,664
Francs	7,548,770	6,887,773
Liters	3,263,578	2,268,329

The three principal articles making up these grand totals were grain and flour, 230,000,000; iron, 35,000,000; and sugar, 22,000,000 kilograms.

NAVIGATION.

The accompanying table (Form C) includes only the navigation of the American vessels at this port, it being found impossible to collect the data for other nations in such shape as to be useful. Table C shows that, during the year 1871, seventy-three American vessels entered this port, aggregating 68,152 tons, averaging 933 tons per vessel—quite a large proportion coming from Philadelphia and New York, and only three arrivals from foreign countries. Those from New York brought general cargoes and petroleum; from Philadelphia, petroleum; and from New Orleans, cotton; and from San Francisco, grain. The inward cargoes were valued at over \$10,000,000. There were 26 cargoes of petroleum. During the same period 76 American vessels cleared from port, aggregating 69,826 tons, averaging 907 tons per vessel. Forty-two vessels left port in ballast, bound to Great Britain and south of the United States. The outward cargoes were valued at nearly \$3,500,000, or about 35 per cent. of the inward cargoes.

The following table exhibits the arrivals of steamers and sailing-vessels of all nationalities at this port for the years 1870-'71:

Nationality.	1871.			1870.		
	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.
American, (United States)	74	.....	74	61	1	62
Argentine	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Austrian	38	1	39	17	.....	17
Belgian	27	99	126	25	118	143
Danish	424	29	453	195	27	222
Dutch	106	339	445	133	373	506
English	888	1,323	2,211	686	1,036	1,722
French	339	74	413	403	84	487
German	441	100	541	263	49	312
Greek	5	.....	5	10	.....	10
Italian	140	.....	140	113	.....	113
Norwegian	371	7	378	304	1	305
Portuguese .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Russian	36	10	46	52	1	53
Spanish	61	42	103	40	18	58
Swedish	114	72	186	73	37	110
Turkish .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	3,065	2,099	5,164	2,377	1,745	4,122

	Vessels.	Tons.
Entries, 1871	5,164	1,820,744
Entries, 1870	4,122	1,335,823
Gain in 1871	<u>1,042</u>	<u>484,921</u>

	Tons.
Aggregate tonnage of steamers, 1871	1,051,960
Aggregate tonnage of steamers, 1870	774,904
Gain for steamers in 1871	<u>277,056</u>

Aggregate tonnage for steamers in 1871	501 tons.
Aggregate tonnage for sailing-vessels in 1871	251 tons.
Aggregate tonnage for all vessels in 1871	353 tons.
Aggregate tonnage for all vessels in 1870	324 tons.
Aggregate tonnage of American vessels	933 tons.
Percentage of American tonnage to the total tonnage ...	3.74 per cent.
Percentage of American tonnage to tonnage of sail-vessels, 8.72 per cent.	

To obtain the exact number of arrivals at this port, it will be necessary to add the number of vessels that ascended the Scheldt, viz :

	1871.		1870.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
For Brussels	392	34,952	173	18,344
For Lourain	294	29,880	126	12,570
For Termond	46	3,484	22	1,616
For Malines	1	90	....	.....
Totals	<u>733</u>	<u>68,406</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>32,530</u>

Adding those which entered dock, we have the totals :

	Vessels.	Tons.
For 1871	5,897	1,889,150
For 1870	4,443	1,368,303
Gain, 1871	<u>1,454</u>	<u>520,847</u>

In order to exhibit the comparative extent of the navigation of the port of Antwerp with the other ports of Belgium, I include here the navigation of other ports of Belgium :

	Vessels.	Tons.
At Ghent, 1871	840	150,026
At Ghent, 1870	386	71,335
Gain in 1871	<u>454</u>	<u>78,691</u>
At Ostend, 1871	835	171,408
At Ostend, 1870	655	129,029
Gain in 1871	<u>180</u>	<u>42,379</u>
At Nieuport, 1871	32	3,979
At Nieuport, 1870	30	3,976
Gain in 1871	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Combining these figures, we have as a result the total navigation at the ports of Belgium, viz :

Ports.	1871.		1870.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Antwerp.....	5,879	1,889,150	4,443	1,368,303
All others.....	1,171	325,413	1,071	204,340
Totals	7,050	2,214,563	5,514	1,572,643

THE BELGIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Compared with this favorable exhibit of the movement of navigation at the ports of Belgium, the merchant marine of Belgium does not figure very extensively. And during the year 1871 it has decreased even more, as may be seen from the following, viz :

	Vessels.
December 31, 1870, Belgium had	68
Naturalized during 1871	4
Total	72
To be deducted for 1871 :	
Ships lost	4
Ships sold	7
Ships condemned	1
	<u>12</u>
Leaving, December 31, 1871	60
Or a loss of eight.	<u><u>60</u></u>

The following *résumé* will exhibit their tonnage, viz :

	Tons.
Vessels lost	1,542
Ships sold	3,624
Vessels condemned	187
Total loss in 1871	5,353
Total gain in 1871	1,078
Diminution during 1871	<u><u>4,275</u></u>

These sixty vessels, making up the Belgian marine at the close of the year, belonged to the cities as follows, viz :

	Vessels.	Tons.
Antwerp.....	31	19,025
Ostend	20	4,841
Ghent	4	955
Lourain	2	629
Brussels	1	297
Bruges	1	186
Nieuport.....	1	62
Total.....	<u>60</u>	<u>25,995</u>

From the following table it will be seen that the Belgian vessels have

made 126 arrivals at this port in 1871, in place of 133 in 1870, five and three, respectively, arriving from America.

The following table will show from where the arrivals at this port for the years 1871 and 1870 were made; also the proportion of steamers and sailing-vessels, as well as the number of Belgian vessels:

Whence.	1871.			1870.			Belgian.	
	Sailing-ves. sels.	Steamers.	Total.	Sailing-ves. sels.	Steamers.	Total.	1871.	1870.
Africa	28	.....	28	31	1	32	2	2
America	228	3	231	147	.....	147	5	3
Brazil	27	12	39	26	4	30	.....	.....
Cuba	39	.....	39	29	.....	29	.....	.....
East Indies	34	1	35	36	.....	36	3	2
England	474	1,020	1,494	323	951	1,274	53	51
France	79	153	232	66	130	196	15	7
Holland	5	324	329	5	337	342	.....	6
Mexico	15	.....	15	8	.....	8	2	1
Mediterranean	61	4	65	105	4	109	2	1
North	1,223	424	1,647	708	227	935	27	31
Pacific Ocean	48	.....	48	81	.....	81	4	1
Plata	243	26	269	251	20	271	1	6
Spain	294	18	312	432	7	439	.....	1
St. Domingo	35	.....	35	25	.....	25	1	.....
Turkish and British Sea	134	96	230	74	29	103	11	15
Upper Scheldt	194	17	211	20	35	55	.....	5
Re-entered	4	1	5	10	.....	10	.....	1
Total	3,165	2,099	5,264	2,377	1,745	4,122	126	133

From an analysis of the foregoing tables we find that during the year the entries have increased for the sailing-vessels 29 per cent. and for the steamers 20 per cent. But as the average of the steamers' tonnage is double that of the sailing-vessels, or 501 tons to 251 tons, the development is much in favor of the steamers. Again, for short voyages, as from England, Holland, and even France, the steamers monopolize the carrying trade, viz, in 1871:

	Sail.	Steam.
From England	474	1,020
From Holland	5	324
From France	79	153
Totals	558	1,497

And taking into account the average tonnage of the steamers, they carry from these three countries six times the cargo carried by the sailing-vessels. But for the *long courses* the sailing-vessels are preferred, as they consume no fuel. Yet a very fair proportion of steamers entered from Rio de la Plata and the Black Sea, 122 steamers to 377 sailers, or nearly one to three. Three steamers have arrived direct from New York, although no regular line had been yet established. The gain in sailing-vessels from America is also worthy of note, 228 to 147, an increase of 41 per cent., or 12 per cent. over the average gain.

On the following page will be found a table showing the nationality and number of all vessels clearing from this port during the years 1871 and 1870; also the comparison of those which cleared charged, with those in ballast.

Nationality and number of vessels clearing from Antwerp, 1871 and 1870.

Flag.	1871.			1870.		
	With cargo.	Ballast.	Total.	With cargo.	Ballast.	Total.
American	34	47	81	29	22	51
Argentine	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	24	14	38	5	13	18
Belgian	113	15	128	118	24	142
Danish	86	390	476	77	111	188
Dutch	423	50	473	426	37	463
English	1, 377	859	2, 236	1, 171	521	1, 692
French	251	169	420	314	150	464
German	309	268	577	187	106	293
Greek	3	3	6	5	5	10
Italian	35	105	140	24	89	113
Norwegian	102	287	389	85	208	293
Portuguese	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Russian	20	29	49	22	22	44
Spanish	96	6	102	56	4	60
Swedish	91	98	189	64	41	105
Turkish .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	2, 968	2, 341	5, 309	2, 584	1, 353	3, 937

Destination of sailing-vessels from Antwerp.

Destination.	1871.			1870.		
	Belgian.	Foreign.	Total.	Belgian.	Foreign.	Total.
Africa	3	10	13	2	6	8
America, (North)	5	166	171	5	125	130
America, (South)	6	43	49	3	44	47
Baltic	7	290	297	5	195	200
Denmark .....	.....	42	42	.....	29	29
East Indies	1	9	10	.....	2	2
England	3	2, 050	2, 053	7	1, 091	1, 098
France .....	.....	137	137	.....	72	72
Holland	2	13	15	.....	8	8
Mediterranean and Adriatic .....	.....	140	140	2	176	178
North Sea .....	.....	32	32	.....	28	28
Portugal .....	.....	8	8	.....	10	10
Spain .....	.....	38	38	.....	41	41
Sweden and Norway	4	399	403	2	268	270
West Indies .....	.....	64	64	.....	44	44
White Sea .....	.....	34	34	.....	15	15
Without destination .....	.....	242	242	2	192	194
Total	31	3, 717	3, 748	28	2, 346	2, 374

Destination of Belgian and foreign steamers for the years 1871 and 1870.

Destination.	1871.			1870.		
	Belgian.	Foreign.	Total.	Belgian.	Foreign.	Total.
Black Sea and Cronstadt.....	11	8	19	10	4	14
Bordeaux.....	13	9	22	8	11	19
Copenhagen.....		14	14	1	12	13
Cronstadt and Saint Petersburg.....	3	15	18	12	2	14
Dublin, Belfast, and Glasgow.....		50	50	2	38	40
Dunkirk.....		7	7		8	8
Galatz.....					2	2
Gothenburg.....		38	38		30	30
Grimsby.....		97	97		99	99
Hamburg.....	1	63	64		44	44
Harwich.....		130	130		101	101
Havre.....	2	80	82		68	68
Bremen.....	17	5	22	19	4	23
Goole.....		48	48		66	66
Hull.....		128	128		107	107
Leith.....		52	52		37	37
Liverpool.....	6	88	94		64	64
London.....	39	300	339	49	263	312
Middleboro.....		117	117	1	106	107
New Castle.....		115	115		79	79
New York.....	1	1	2		2	2
Rio Janeiro.....		13	13		11	11
Spain.....		34	34	1	13	14
Stettin.....	1	13	14		7	7
Sunderland.....		31	31		19	19
West Hartlepool.....		19	19		8	8
Various.....	5	257	262	8	95	103
Total.....	99	1,732	1,831	111	1,300	1,411

The foregoing table shows a decrease of 12 Belgian steamers, but a large increase of 430 foreign steamers clearing from port, making a total gain of 420 steamers. This, taking into consideration that the Scheldt was closed during the first half of January, is certainly very remarkable, being an increase of nearly 30 per cent. This increase is quite generally distributed among the twenty-six ports to which these steamers sailed; Liverpool and New Castle only showing marked increase:

Whole number of sailing-vessels clearing in 1871..... 3,748 vessels.
 Steamers for same period..... 1,831 steamers.

Total..... 5,579 vessels.
 Whole number reported by flag..... 5,309 vessels.

Difference..... 270 vessels.

being, doubtless, the number of small vessels trading upon the Upper Scheldt, or occasioned by a looseness in reporting the steamers that discharged upon the wharves, and enter not the docks.

Vessels.
 Whole number entered by flag..... 5,164
 Whole number cleared by flag..... 5,309

Excess cleared..... 145

Accounted for by being shut up in port by the closing of the Scheldt the last part of December, 1870, thus preventing them from going to sea during that year.

It will be seen that the whole number cleared in ballast—

Vessels.
 For 1871..... 2,341
 For 1870..... 1,353

Being an increase for 1871 of.....	988
While the increase of vessels with cargo was.....	384
Making a total increase of.....	<u>1,372</u>

This immense increase in the navigation at this port has not been followed by a corresponding increase of accommodations. The facilities for loading and unloading are inferior to those of a second-class port in England or the United States.

For centuries Antwerp has been recognized as one of the safest and best situated ports on the Continent. Since 1830 the increase of commerce and navigation has been wonderful, developing from 719 vessels, aggregating 120,333 tons, to 5,164 vessels, aggregating 1,820,744 tons for 1871. This increase and the last year's experience have made manifest the following facts, viz:

1st. That the docks are at present entirely too small.

2d. That the appliances of machinery for loading and unloading are not equal to the demands of commerce.

3d. That the lack of magazines and covered wharves causes such destruction to property that, unless remedied soon, it will seek other ports.

4th. That the inconvenience of transferring cargo from rail-cars to ships causes such a mass of extra expenses that it must soon ruin the manufacturer, or increase the price of the merchandise so hauled, that it must cease to be a source of profit to exporter or purchaser.

5th. That the amount of storage-room is too limited, the depots being constantly crowded and so confused as to prevent any systematizing in order to render business rapid and prompt.

6th. That the dock-gates and draught of water are too small, causing larger vessels to lighter in the river, to the great expense of ships or their owners.

The dry-docks, the petroleum-docks, and the general merchandise docks are all too small, and ships lose much valuable time in lying in the roads waiting their turn, or having to be moored with bow to the wharf, and all the cargo passed the length of the ship, over the bow, to the wharf. Another serious difficulty is the lack of outward cargo, not because the country cannot furnish it, so much as because of the lack of facilities for loading which makes it too expensive to pay. Nearly three thousand vessels left in ballast during the year 1871.

These circumstances must affect the increase of freights, or turn away trade entirely from the port. The improvements undertaken by the Dutch government at Flushing, as also at Rotterdam, will do great damage to Antwerp unless great reforms are brought about immediately. During the last year the construction of new and immense docks, or the extension of the old, has been the absorbing question, not only of Antwerp, but of all Belgium. As many as six projects have been presented by as many different societies, but they have all been upon such a gigantic scale that but little for the present can be hoped from them. The most striking plan was to construct new docks upon the left bank of the Scheldt, (the side opposite Antwerp,) where there is plenty of room. The project was boldly conceived by a company at Brussels; but the people of Antwerp, and at last the town council, have risen in opposition to it, as likely to improve the right bank, or Antwerp proper. But out of the agitation something is likely to arise to improve the port. The prospective project, and that mostly approved by the city, is the rectification of the Scheldt, with projecting docks upon

either side; the raising of the citadels north and south of the fortifications, and appropriating that territory for docks; to build covered depots and sheds along the quays, and supply them with hydraulic engines, in order to facilitate the handling of cargo; finally, to organize the railways so as to communicate directly with the loading-docks. These improvements are imperatively needed. They are now often compelled, by the inability of approaching the vessels on account of the jam, to drag iron rails by horse, one by one, from the cars to the ships.

During the present year Messrs. Steinman & Ludwig have organized a monthly line of steamers to New York, the "White Cross line." It was first begun with chartered steamers, but they have more fully developed the line by buying and building others, to be devoted specially to the line. We hope for their success. The constant and remarkable increase of commerce between this port and the United States has been frequently observed in this report. As yet all these transactions, or nearly so, have been carried on by agents, and not by Americans residing abroad. But few Americans reside in Antwerp, and only one native American engaged in any extensive business; Mr. Lowman, of New York, has been for some six years at the head of an American tool company. They manufacture, entirely by machinery, picks, shovels, axes, sledges, &c., employing about \$200,000 capital. The principal advantage is the *punched* eye—not cut—punched into or out of a solid piece of iron, while firmly compressed between two clamps. The eye is a model of solidity and beauty. Mr. Lowman has established himself in Antwerp on account of cheap labor, being able to import his wares into the States with profit after paying the duty.

JAS. RILEY WEAVER.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Arms.....frances..	307, 171	\$61, 434 20	Free	Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, England, France, Hanseatic cities, Russia.
Animal matter, crude	4, 108, 459	821, 691 80	Free	Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, England, France, Brazil, Prussia, Russia.
Beer.....liters..	1, 015, 707	30, 571 21	\$12, 188 48	Prussia, England, Holland, Sweden and Norway.
Books.....kilograms..	53, 406	96, 130 80	Free	Holland, Prussia, England, France.
Bottles.....do.....	79, 462	7, 149 58	158 92	Holland, Prussia, England.
Brandy.....liters..	672, 906	403, 743 60	74, 019 66	Prussia, England, France, Hanseatic cities.
Brooms.....frances..	1, 048, 348	209, 669 60	Free	Algeria, Holland, France, Hanseatic cities.
Butter.....kilograms..	101, 632	60, 979 20	1, 016 32	Holland, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sweden and Norway.
Candles.....frances..	80, 215	16, 043 00	1, 604 30	Holland, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, France, England.
Carriages.....do.....	27, 156	5, 431 20	543 12	England, Holland, United States.
Cheese.....kilograms..	895, 031	268, 509 30	26, 850 93	Holland, Switzerland, Prussia, England.
Chemicals:				
Soda.....kilograms..	11, 020, 792	2, 754, 198 00	Free	England, Egypt, Peru, Holland, Italy.
Not specified	3, 750, 320	750, 064 00	Free	England, United States, Russia, Prussia, Rio de la Plata.
Clothes.....do.....	266, 544	53, 308 80	5, 330 88	England, Prussia, Hayti, United States, Prussia, France, Holland, Italy.
Coal.....kilograms..	30, 873, 528	154, 367 14	Free	England, Spain.
Cocoa.....do.....	744, 129	223, 238 70	32, 741 67	England, France, Hayti, Hanseatic cities, United States, Brazil.
Coffee.....do.....	27, 055, 461	16, 233, 276 60	714, 264 17	Brazil, England, Holland, Hayti, United States, Prussia, France.
Compost and guano.....do.....	35, 017, 834	2, 101, 070 04	Free	Peru, England, France, Uruguay.
Copper and nickel:				
Manufactured	103, 093	20, 618 60	2, 061 86	England, France, Prussia, Switzerland.
Sheet.....kilograms..	402, 682	161, 072 80	16, 107 28	England, Holland, France.
Unwrought.....do.....	5, 086, 417	2, 543, 203 50	Free	England, Hanseatic cities, Holland, France, Sweden, Norway.
Cordage.....do.....	72, 885	14, 577 00	Free	England, Hanseatic cities, Holland.
Cotton, raw.....do.....	21, 175, 247	7, 058, 415 66	Free	England, United States, English possessions, Portugal, Rio de la Plata, Brazil.
Cotton thread.....do.....	368, 960	184, 480 00	18, 448 00	France, England, Prussia, Holland, Italy, Prussia.
Drugs.....do.....	1, 953, 056	976, 528 00	Free	England, Prussia, France, Luxembourg, Prussia, Holland.
Dyewoods and drugs	15, 010, 972	7, 505, 486 00	Free	Hayti, English possessions, France, Mexico, United States, England.
Fish.....do.....	5, 086, 177	1, 017, 235 40	10, 171 35	Holland, England, Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Flax.....do.....	12, 840, 242	2, 140, 040 35	Free	England, Prussia, Russia, Holland, France.
Forage.....do.....	4, 346, 581	27, 341 29	Free	England, Hanseatic cities, Prussia.
Fruit:				
Almonds.....kilograms..	372, 758	149, 113 20	14, 911 32	Holland, France, England, Switzerland.
Figs.....do.....	1, 607, 856	964, 713 60	19, 294 27	Portugal, Holland, France.
Lemons and oranges.....do.....	2, 367, 979	473, 595 80	28, 415 75	England, Spain, Italy, Holland.
Prunes.....do.....	648, 664	259, 465 60	19, 459 92	France, Holland, Hanseatic cities.
Raisins.....do.....	3, 278, 224	983, 467 20	98, 346 72	Greece, England, France, Holland.
Not specified	280, 560	55, 611 20	5, 561 12	Italy, Holland, England, France, Prussia.
Gutta-percha:				
Crude.....kilograms..	48, 101	4, 810 10	Free	England, Rio de la Plata, Prussia.
Manufactured	103, 653	20, 730 60	2, 073 06	England, Prussia, Luxembourg, France.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Grain:				
Barley and malt kilograms.	82, 190, 269	\$2, 431, 416 14	\$98, 628 32	Russia, Turkey, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Algeria, Sweden and Norway.
Corn and oats do.	111, 383, 858	4, 455, 434 32	133, 662 96	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Hanseatic cities, Austria, United States.
Flour and biscuits do.	15, 098, 381	1, 509, 838 10	36, 235 92	United States, Hanseatic cities, England, Russia, Holland, Austria, Prussia.
Oleaginous do.	68, 644, 336	4, 118, 601 66	164, 746 37	Russia, Prussia, Holland, Turkey, Hanseatic cities, Austria, United States, Egypt.
Rye do.	113, 565, 901	4, 542, 636 04	136, 279 08	Prussia, Island Mauritius, Russia, Turkey, Hanseatic cities, United States, France.
Wheat do.	337, 144, 945	23, 600, 146 11	404, 573 88	Prussia, United States, Denmark, Russia, England, Turkey, Chili.
Not specified do.	4, 540, 877	227, 043 85	5, 488 90	England, United States, Egypt, Russia, Prussia, Turkey.
Grease do.	22, 505, 409	4, 501, 081 80	Free	Rio de la Plata, United States, England, Uruguay.
Gold and silver:				
Manufactured francs.	40, 942	8, 188 40	818 84	Mecklenburg, France, Luxembourg, England.
Not coined kilograms.	106, 919	4, 276, 760 00	Free	England, Rio de la Plata, France.
Horses number.	428	64, 600 00	2, 054 40	England, Holland.
Hops kilograms.	485, 260	97, 052 00	Free	Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Holland, France, Italy.
Honey do.	777, 814	42, 207 20	18, 667 53	France, Cuba and Porto Rico, Hanseatic cities, England.
Hides:				
Tanned kilograms.	248, 787	124, 393 50	7, 463 61	England, Holland, Chili, Prussia.
Untanned do.	27, 592, 714	6, 777, 686 82	Free	Rio de la Plata, England, France, Hayti, Uruguay, Brazil, United States.
Industrial products francs.	63, 662	12, 732 40	636 62	England, Prussia, France, Russia, Austria, Denmark.
Instruments:				
Chirurgical francs.	29, 159	5, 831 80	Free	England, France, Prussia, Holland, Denmark.
Musical do.	94, 511	18, 902 20	1, 134 13	France, Prussia, Switzerland, Hanseatic cities.
Iron:				
Anchor and chains francs.	169, 963	33, 992 60	Free	England, Holland, Uruguay.
Cast and scrap kilograms.	55, 296, 800	2, 211, 840 20	55, 296 80	England, Sweden and Norway, Holland, France, Spain.
Manufactures of francs.	710, 152	142, 030 40	4, 206 91	England, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, United States.
Mineral kilograms.	1, 012, 655	202, 531 00	Free	Spain, Sweden and Norway, Hanseatic cities.
Wrought do.	2, 647, 100	158, 826 00	5, 294 20	England, Russia, Holland, Prussia, France.
Lace:				
Cotton francs.	44, 615	8, 923 00	446 15	France, Prussia, Holland, England.
Silk do.	98, 273	19, 654 60	982 73	England, Holland, Prussia.
Lead kilograms.	1, 056, 972	73, 988 04	Free	Prussia, Algiers, Spain, Holland, England, Hanseatic cities.
Leather, manufactured francs.	74, 503	14, 900 60	1, 490 06	England, Prussia, Holland, France.
Linen thread kilograms.	81, 121	75, 324 29	2, 027 52	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Lime do.	589, 245	8, 838 67	Free	England, Prussia, France.
Machines do.	1, 900, 928	1, 900, 928 00	17, 405 57	England, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, France, Holland.
Meat do.	6, 750, 211	1, 350, 042 20	16, 200 57	United States, England, Hanseatic cities, France, Holland.
Mercery and iron ware francs.	739, 816	147, 963 20	14, 796 32	England, France, Prussia, Holland, United States.
Metal and minerals, not specified kilos.	94, 783, 434	1, 432, 057 93	Free	Spain, England, Sweden and Norway, France, Algiers.
Mirrors francs.	53, 150	10, 630 00	1, 063 00	Russia, England, France, Holland.
Objects of art do.	339, 152	67, 830 40	Free	France, England, Prussia, Switzerland, Chili.

Commodity	Unit	Value	Origin
Oil: Of olives.....	kilograms	1,417,775	France, Holland, Italy, Spain, England.
Of grains.....	do.	10,141,498	England, Hanseatic cities, Italy, France, United States.
Oil-cake.....	do.	2,626,785	Prussia, France, Denmark, Holland.
Paper.....	do.	193,211	England, Prussia, Holland, France, Denmark.
Perfumery.....	francs	65,582	Holland, England, Prussia, Spain.
Petroleum:			
Crude.....	kilograms	7,216,119	United States, France, Italy, England, Holland.
Refined.....	do.	54,044,983	United States, Holland, England, Prussia.
Pewter:			
Unwrought.....	kilograms	105,320	Holland, England.
Wrought.....	francs	20,689	England, France, Prussia.
Porcelain.....	do.	102,588	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Pottery:			
Brick and tiles.....	pieces	635,447	England, Holland, France.
Common.....	kilograms	430,583	Prussia, Holland, England, France.
Preserves.....	do.	530,819	Holland, Italy, England, France, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Rags.....	do.	1,587,129	Hanseatic cities, Mecklenburg, England, Holland, Denmark, Russia.
Resins.....	do.	34,097,659	France, England, United States, Sweden and Norway, Holland.
Rice.....	do.	29,350,851	French possessions, England, Hanseatic cities, China, Cochin-China.
Salt.....	do.	47,838,848	England, Rio de la Plata, Portugal, Rio de la Plata.
Silk.....	do.	76,901	England, Prussia, France.
Soap.....	do.	739,841	Holland, France, Russia, England.
Spices.....	francs	547,017	Holland, England, United States.
Steel:			
Unwrought.....	kilograms	1,235,691	France, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, England, Mecklenburg.
Manufactured.....	do.	538,454	England, Russia, France.
Sirup.....	do.	1,235,691	England, Russia, France, Hanseatic cities, Mecklenburg.
Stone:			
Cut and sawed.....	kilograms	6,486,309	Italy, United States, England, Holland, Prussia, France, Rio de la Plata.
Polished and sculptured.....	francs	52,418	Holland, Italy, Prussia.
Sugar.....	kilograms	19,550,195	Cuba and Porto Rico, Holland, France, England, Hanseatic cities.
Sulphur.....	do.	8,242,997	Italy, United States.
Tan-bark.....	do.	76,174	England, France, Holland.
Teas.....	do.	45,582	England, Holland, France, Hanseatic cities.
Tin:			
Unwrought.....	kilograms	231,771	England.
Wrought.....	francs	23,898	England, Prussia, Holland, France.
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	kilograms	9,538,000	United States, Hanseatic cities, Holland, England, Switzerland, Russia.
Cigars.....	do.	43,737	England, Hanseatic cities, Luxembourg, Holland, United States, Porto Rico.
Other manufactured.....	do.	113,155	United States, England, Holland, France, Prussia, Hanseatic cities.
Tissue:			
Cotton.....	kilograms	91,731	England, Prussia, France, Switzerland, Holland, United States.
Woolen.....	do.	203,807	England, Holland, France, Prussia.
Linon.....	francs	1,194,611	England, Sweden and Norway, France, United States, Holland.
Silk.....	kilograms	5,963	Prussia, France, England, Holland, Switzerland.
Not specified.....	do.	28,126	Holland, England.
Vegetables.....	do.	15,439,975	Holland, Prussia, England, France, United States.
Vinegar.....	liters	308,162	Holland, England, Prussia, Duchy of Luxembourg, France.
Wax.....	kilograms	153,236	Holland, Prussia, England, France, United States, Portugal.
Wines.....	liters	8,732,472	France, Holland, England, Prussia.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Wood:				
Cabinet-making.....kilograms..	2,300,714	\$98,324 62	\$1,432 94	England, France, Mexico, Holland.
Construction.....M. C..	245,762	4,325,422 21	245,767 00	Sweden and Norway, Prussia, Holland, United States, Hayti, Russia.
Manufactured.....frances..	118,788	23,757 60	2,375 76	Holland, England, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, France, United States.
Not specified.....do.....	83,965	14,793 00	739 65	Holland, Russia, United States, Prussia.
Wool.....kilograms..	77,523,470	23,062,962 75	Free	Rio de la Plata, England, Uruguay, France, Prussia, Russia, United States.
Woolen yarns.....do.....	93,924	125,230 40	4,696 20	Portugal, Hanseatic cities.
Zinc:				
Unwrought.....kilograms..	504,832	49,750 71	Free	Prussia, Holland, Oldenburg, England, France, United States.
Wrought.....frances..	2,455	491 00	49 10	France, Holland, Prussia, England.
Total .....	.....	176,362,909 57	3,082,401 45	

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arms.....frances..	5, 053, 577	\$1, 010, 715 40	England, Brazil, Rio de la Plata, United States, Turkey, Russia.
Books.....kilograms..	102, 042	109, 829 00	Chili, England, France, United States, Rio de la Plata.
Butter.....do....	296, 171	118, 468 40	France, England.
Carriages.....frances..	51, 900	10, 380 00	Holland, England, Prussia, Spain, Chili, United States.
Cattle.....head..	33, 087	596, 837 40	England.
Cheese.....kilograms..	33, 471	10, 041 30	England, Hanseatic cities, United States.
Chemicals :			
Soda.....do....	52, 709	12, 941 80	Holland, England, Russia, France, Spain.
Not specified.....frances..	758, 699	171, 739 80	England, France, Mexico, Peru, Spain.
Clothes.....do....	2, 101, 513	420, 302 60	Rio de la Plata, England, Uruguay, United States.
Coal.....kilograms..	5, 741, 297	34, 457 78	Holland, England, Spain, Sweden and Norway, United States, Chili.
Cocoa.....do....	18, 063	5, 418 90	Holland, France.
Coffee.....do....	5, 605	1, 961 75	Mecklenburg.
Copper and nickel :			
Manufactured.....frances..	101, 104	20, 220 80	Holland, Russia, Chili, Brazil, Rio de la Plata.
Unwrought.....kilograms..	159, 933	79, 966 50	England, Spain, Holland.
Wrought.....do....	326, 378	315, 421 06	England, Russia, Holland.
Cordage.....do....	96, 444	6, 398 30	Hanseatic cities, Chili, Brazil, Holland, England, France, Spain.
Cotton thread.....do....	23, 243	12, 121 50	England, Sweden and Norway, Holdenburg.
Drugs.....do....	450, 432	225, 216 00	France, England, Brazil, Russia, Hanseatic cities.
Eggs.....dozen..	471, 919	117, 979 75	England.
Fish.....kilograms..	91, 686	18, 337 20	England, Cuba and Porto Rico, France, Holland, Saxony.
Forage.....do....	1, 104, 928	3, 313 85	France, Holland, Brazil, England, Cuba, and Porto Rico.
Flax.....do....	10, 517, 095	1, 105, 170 95	England, France, Prussia, Holland, United States.
Fruits.....do....	6, 252, 675	1, 250, 535 00	England, Prussia.
Glass :			
Mirrors.....frances..	1, 126, 570	225, 314 00	Mexico, England, Russia, United States, Chili, Peru.
Window-glass.....kilograms..	18, 336, 680	1, 832, 297 88	England, United States, Hanseatic cities, Turkey, Spain.
Not specified.....do....	3, 916, 160	346, 829 44	England, United States, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata, English possessions.
Grain :			
Oleaginous.....do....	614, 471	49, 947 53	England, Holland, France, Hanseatic cities, Portugal.
Wheat, rye, and barley.....do....	1, 608, 170	102, 433 25	England, Holland, France, Prussia.
Not specified.....do....	1, 215, 345	72, 482 64	England, France, Prussia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Holland.
Grease.....do....	8, 940, 055	1, 777, 277 20	Holland, France, England, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, United States.
Gunpowder.....do....	165, 626	127, 986 54	England, Holland, Russia, Peru, Uruguay.
Hides, tanned.....do....	184, 962	92, 481 00	England, Holland, France, Hanseatic cities, Brazil, Spain.
Hops.....do....	1, 647, 375	549, 125 00	England, Brazil, France, Holland, Sweden and Norway.
Horses.....head..	266	23, 250 00	England, Holland.
Industrial products.....frances..	34, 330	6, 566 00	England, France, Hanseatic cities, Italy.
Iron :			
Cast and scraps.....kilograms..	20, 453, 621	920, 412 96	United States, Russia, Switzerland, England.
Cast utensils.....do....	228, 658	14, 276 80	Italy, Holland, England, France, United States, Mexico.
Manufactured.....do....	15, 446, 697	1, 390, 192 73	United States, Turkey, England, Italy, Austria, Hanseatic cities.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Iron—Continued.			
Mineral kilograms..	2, 550	\$570 00	Hanseatic cities.
Wrought do....	87, 150, 578	5, 249, 034 68	Prussia, Russia, England, Turkey, United States, Italy.
Instruments of music .....frances..	130, 795	26, 159 00	England, Chili, Brazil, Spain, France.
Lace :			
Cotton do....	38, 290	7, 658 00	England, United States.
Silk do....	96, 755	19, 351 00	England, Hanseatic cities.
Lead kilograms..	1, 950, 214	234, 025 68	United States, England, Hanseatic cities.
Legumes do....	7, 818, 904	400, 314 80	England, Holland.
Lime do....	1, 009, 571	15, 123 56	Holland.
Linen thread do....	1, 112, 341	889, 872 80	England, Hanseatic cities, Holland, Spain, Turkey, Brazil.
Liquors :			
Beer liters..	90	4 50	Rio de la Plata.
Distilled do....	29, 866	8, 959 80	Brazil, England, France.
Vinegar do....	84, 470	8, 447 00	France, Cuba.
Wine do....	16, 723	8, 361 50	England, France, Holland.
Machines kilograms..	4, 310, 565	3, 949, 564 21	Spain, England, Russia, Prussia, France.
Meat do....	212, 429	63, 728 70	England, Holland, Luxemburg, Cuba.
Mercery and iron-ware .....frances..	957, 373	191, 474 60	England, Hanseatic cities, Brazil, United States, Mexico, Spain.
Metals and minerals, not specified kilograms..	10, 834, 178	239, 201 30	England, Holland, Spain, Egypt, English possessions, Brazil.
Objects of art .....frances..	1, 399, 410	279, 882 00	England, Hanseatic cities, Russia.
Oil kilograms..	926, 816	185, 363 20	England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Mecklenburg, United States.
Oil-cake do....	75, 000	3, 750 00	Holland.
Pewter :			
Unwrought kilograms..	12, 597	1, 511 64	Spain, England, France, Russia.
Wrought .....frances..	900	180 00	England, Brazil.
Plants and evergreens do....	640, 598	128, 119 60	England, France, Russia, Holland, United States, Rio de la Plata.
Potatoes kilograms..	1, 653, 446	41, 336 15	England, Holland, Brazil, France.
Pottery :			
Brick and tiles pieces..	29, 665, 355	116, 967 50	England, Hanseatic cities, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Common kilograms..	102, 548	6, 779 35	England, United States, Russia, Holland.
Porcelain .....frances..	61, 793	12, 358 60	England, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Preserves kilograms..	7, 973	3, 189 20	United States, England, Holland, France, Hanseatic cities.
Rags do....	3, 960, 650	277, 245 50	England, United States, France, English possessions.
Rice do....	46, 096	4, 609 60	England, Prussia, Hayti.
Sealing-wax do....	10, 742	9, 872 36	France, Russia, Hanseatic cities.
Shawls .....frances..	2, 030	406 00	England.
Soap kilograms..	408, 501	81, 700 20	Peru, France, England, Hanseatic cities, Mexico.
Steel :			
Manufactured do....	349, 785	47, 493 55	Turkey, Brazil, England, Spain.
Unwrought do....	3, 712, 713	222, 882 26	Turkey, Italy, England.
Stones :			
Cut and sawed do....	48, 890, 071	597, 878 16	Holland, Spain, United States, Russia, Rio de la Plata, Brazil.
Polished, sculptured .....frances..	904, 539	180, 907 80	England, Hanseatic cities, Denmark, United States, Rio de la Plata.
Sirup kilograms..	319, 197	50, 995 44	France, England.
Tan-bark do....	931, 150	32, 869 67	England, Denmark, Holland.
Tin, wrought .....frances..	4, 155	831 00	England.
Tobacco :			
Cigars kilograms..	187, 535	201, 394 21	France, Chili, England, Holland, Prussia.
Leaf do....	11, 582	5, 721 98	Holland, England, France.
Tissue :			
Cotton kilograms..	1, 727, 243	4, 431, 847 66	England, France, Hanseatic cities, Brazil, United States, Chili.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Tissue—Continued.			
Linen kilograms..	962, 410	\$2, 930, 248 40	Holland, England, Hanseatic cities, Cuba and Porto Rico.
Woolen..... do....	916, 622	2, 030, 321 60	England, Rio de la Plata, Spain, United States, Colombia.
Linen not specified .....frances..	583, 912	116, 782 40	Holland, England, Hanseatic cities, Cuba, Russia.
Not specified .....do....	185, 496	37, 099 20	Holland, England, France, Brazil, Hanseatic cities.
Wall-paper kilograms..	13, 416, 325	2, 361, 462 86	England, Brazil, United States, Hanseatic cities, Cuba, Rio, Chili.
Wax and candles .....do....	3, 801, 284	1, 684, 321 42	England, Hanseatic cities, Turkey, France, Russia, United States.
Wood:			
For cabinet-making .....do....	224, 970	5, 340 37	Holland, Prussia, France.
For construction .....M. C..	13, 240	368, 313 87	France, England, Holland, Prussia.
Manufactured .....frances..	4, 053, 817	870, 763 40	Greece, Holland, England, Russia, Brazil, United States, Peru.
Not specified .....do....	249, 115	49, 823 00	England, United States, Rio de la Plata, France, Sweden and Norway.
Works of leather .....do....	669, 966	133, 933 20	England, Brazil, Uruguay, Hanseatic cities, Prussia.
Zinc:			
Unwrought kilograms..	21, 500, 551	2, 094, 321 31	England, United States, Rio de la Plata, France, Russia.
Wrought .....frances..	195, 827	39, 165 40	England, Italy, Cuba and Porto Rico.
Total		44, 088, 488 20	

C.—Statement showing the navigation of American vessels at the port of Antwerp for the year ending December 31, 1871.

From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
New York.....	30	28, 809	21	18, 959
Philadelphia	23	22, 764	2	1, 285
New Orleans.....	11	7, 252	4	3, 493
San Francisco.....	6	7, 023		
Akyab.....	1	930		
Callao.....	1	922		
Buenos Ayres.....	1	452		
Great Britain			23	22, 394
United States			7	8, 257
Sweden			4	2, 569
Boston			4	2, 350
Savannah			3	3, 197
Tybee Island			2	2, 911
Havana			2	938
Mobile			1	1, 566
Key West.....			1	862
Valparaiso			1	559
Havre.....			1	486
Total	73	68, 152	76	69, 826

BOLIVIA.

LA PAZ.**I.****OCTOBER 1, 1871. (Received February 17, 1872.)****COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.**

I have in vain attempted to obtain reliable data for an annual report on the commercial relations of Bolivia. On application to government officials, I have been told that, upon taking possession of their positions after the revolution of January 15 last, they found an absolute dearth of statistical information. In many cases neither books nor accounts existed, and any information they could offer was so imperfect that I declined to give it official form.

The secretary-general, Dr. Casimiro Corral, in a recent report to congress, now in session at Otero, finds himself compelled to confess his inability to give any lucid account of the financial affairs during the past administration, save that twelve millions had entered into the treasury during the six years thereof, whereas he found no fund on assuming the position of secretary-general.

As the duty on merchandise imported into Bolivia is collected in the custom-house of Arica, Peru, by virtue of a convention between the two republics, Peru paying a fixed subvention therefor, the only information of reliable character in relation to imports obtainable must be from that port.

In general, trade of all kinds, foreign and domestic, suffered severe prostration subsequent to the late revolution; to which the annihilation of the late government, with its lavish expenditure, no doubt greatly contributed on the one hand, and want of confidence in the stability of the present order of things on the other.

The government has shown a laudable desire to raise the national coinage to a par with that of other countries, but, until it shall succeed in effecting a foreign loan of three or four millions for that purpose, nothing practicable can be done. Meanwhile the commercial community is compelled to use the medals coined during the past administration as money. They circulate, nominally, at forty cents each; but contain really less than thirty. Moreover, their execution is so wretched, being made in rudely constructed hand-presses, that they are extensively counterfeited, and the good and bad circulate freely together. The government has ordered the old dies to be destroyed, and no coin to issue from the mint save of nine-tenths fineness and of full legal weight; but the inconvenience of two circulating mediums, of such varied value, is evident. No sooner will there be enough of the new coin in circulation for the needs of commerce, than the old issue must fall to its intrinsic value, and holders lose over 30 per cent.

BANKS.

The Banco Boliviano, established in La Paz at the close of 1868, is firmly established in the confidence of the community. It maintains a

circulation of from \$120,000 to \$130,000, and during the revolutionary period, from November, 1870, to January, 1871, was for a time compelled to refuse to receive the enormous deposits thrust upon it by the community, and to decline to exchange its notes for specie. So novel a reversal of the ordinary tendency of events in revolutionary times is indeed strange.

BANCO NACIONAL.

A charter has been granted to a company for the establishment of a new institution, to be called the National Bank of Bolivia, with its principal officers in Cobija, and branches in the several departments. It has one thousand effective shares and three hundred "industrial" or non-paying shares, which have been allotted to its founder. The policy of diverting 25 per cent. of the profits of a bank to a non-contributing projector is, to say the least, questionable.

MORTGAGE BANK.

This institution, established in January, 1870, progresses satisfactorily. It has loaned over half a million, at terms varying from eleven to twenty-four years, according to the sinking-fund, and at 10 per cent. interest per annum. It has proved a great boon to embarrassed proprietors, who heretofore were compelled to pay from 2 to 3 per cent. per month.

MAMORÉ RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company, organized by Colonel George E. Church to build a railroad around the falls of the Mamoré and Madera Rivers, will open a direct route for our trade via the Amazon to the eastern ports of Bolivia, and save the costly voyage around Cape Horn, not to mention the shortening of time of delivery more than two months. Bolivia productions of immense value have hitherto been shut up on the eastern slope of the Andes, debarred a market for want of transportation, which will now be afforded them. I regard this enterprise as the most important now projected in South America. Bolivia has authorized Colonel Church to raise a loan of two millions of pounds sterling, under her guarantee, for the purpose.

This route once opened, the commerce of the United States will occupy its true rank among the competitors for Bolivian trade, now monopolized by France, Germany, and England.

I regret the meagerness of this report, but, being enabled to obtain facts, was unwilling to supply the Department with mere conjectures.

CHARLES S. RAND.

II.

OCTOBER 3, 1872. (Received November 18.)

As this town, the natural if not the legal capital of the country, is the residence of a minister from United States perfectly able and willing to do his duty, I have thought it unnecessary to trouble the Department with dispatches embodying economical and political facts, which would only have been a useless duplicata of those forwarded by the Hon. Col. Markbreit.

The country, recently emancipated from the dominion of a government which I need not qualify, turns its attention to works and projects which may bring her into contact with the sea, and, stimulating industry in all its branches, may develop the natural resources of the country, which are great.

NAVIGATION OF THE AFFLUENTS OF THE AMAZON.

Among these enterprises ranks first the navigation of the Bolivian affluents of the Amazon, possible now, as a railroad is in course of building along the falls of the Madera. In the first place, this navigation furnishes the only outlet to the various rich and abundant agricultural products of the eastern part of this country. It is not easy to divine, as yet, how far this trade may go when the country is able to export its dye-woods and those proper for cabinet-work, its coffee, bark, cork, and other resinous and medicinal substances, and especially its two kinds of cotton. The development of this exportation will necessarily be slow, on account of the scarcity of population in the said eastern part of the country which precisely falls under the influence of this new water-communication. The periodical inundations to which a great part of the basin of the Madera is subject, and the heat of a tropical climate, make life hard even to the savage, its only inhabitant for several months in the year, so that the immigrant who comes from the temperate zones has many a hardship to undergo. It is not prudent to encourage immigration of our citizens until the country be thoroughly known. This government gives every facility to immigration, but it is prudent to beware of it, as it wants either the means or the will to fulfill its promises.

The enterprise of navigating the Bolivian affluents of the Amazon, undertaken with American capital, will fall short of its purpose unless it puts them into communication with the principal towns, as La Paz and Cochabamba; and it so happens that, to reach La Paz two railroads must be built: one from this town to a navigable point on the river Beni, of at least three hundred miles, and another near the confluence of the Beni and Madera, of about fifty miles, so as to unite the Beni to the railroad alongside the Madera. Although the Beni has not been properly explored as yet, we hear that it is as navigable as the Mississippi on the greater part of its course, from three hundred miles distant of this town to its confluence with the Madera, where it has several falls, and it joins the Madera among the falls of the latter. To get to Cochabamba, a railroad is required of about a hundred miles, which does not seem very difficult, and which will put that town in communication with a port either on the Lecure or on the Chapare Rivers, both affluents of the Mamoré or Rio Grande. This river, after its junction with the Ytenez, that comes from Brazil, takes the name of Madera.

From these data it is plain that the enterprise initiated by our countryman, Colonel George E. Church, though favored by a great economical and social future, will have to vanquish serious difficulties before it is carried through. And yet the navigation we speak of has a deep interest for our commerce. Putting aside the number of staple articles that will be introduced into it, I will only mention that our country will receive exclusively all the bark. At present the true chinchona calisaya is almost extinct, and it becomes daily more difficult and expensive to export bark relatively rich in alcaloids, so that it may find a market in Europe, where, perhaps, on account of the imperfect process used, the exportation of bark, poor in sulphate, is not lucrative, while it is so in

the United States, where the said barks find customers and better prices. As this exportation can only be made by the Amazon, it must undoubtedly go to New York.

RAILROAD FROM TACNA TO LA PAZ.

Another great work that is about to be begun and interests highly the welfare of the country, as all those relative to ways of communication do, is the railroad from Tacna to this town. The contract for the Peruvian part of the line has been made by that government with the British subject, John Davis Campbell; and the Bolivian government has guaranteed a 7 per cent. on the calculated cost of the continuation of the line from the Peruvian frontier to La Paz. This railroad will necessarily cause a dangerous competition to the line from Islay to Puno, (which may be prolonged to La Paz,) as it is the shortest, the latter, passing through Puno and Arequipa to Islay, going up 2° farther north.

A communication either to the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean will open a new market to our manufactures, and especially to agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds. At present the consumption of American goods is very limited, as the commerce with Bolivia, to the value of about \$6,000,000 yearly, is monopolized by a few English houses of Valparaiso and Tacna, who have kept for many years back a regular correspondence with the native merchants. Petroleum is the only American article worth mentioning in the trade statistics of the country, and its price here is not less than \$1.44 per gallon, on account of high rate of freight from the coast and careless carriage.

SMALL CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

As a rule, foreign merchandise is of but limited consumption in Bolivia. We may assign various causes to this phenomenon. The wants of the people are few, and it keeps up the traditions of the Spanish rule in its habits and customs. The great numerical proportion of the Indian race to the total of the population, a race that lives on chuno, (frozen and pressed potatoes,) and clothes itself with native woollens or English baize, of which a considerable supply is required, leaves but few buyers of European or American produce. In the next place, the country has no other product but the bark to pay its importations; as the cocoa and coffee, which are undoubtedly first-rate, are cultivated on a very small scale, and the latter is merely grown on hedges. The part of Bolivia that produces these articles is so thinly peopled that its inhabitants give themselves up rather to the cultivation of the cocoa, which pays very well.

METALS.

Metals are the natural export articles of Bolivia, and would reach a high figure if it had better legislation and the political and civil rights of the citizens were properly guaranteed. Constant political convulsions keep capital at a distance, and many a foreigner who arrives here, misled by false information, and ignorant of the country, its habits and politics, is obliged to depart again when he comes to a knowledge of the true state of things. Such has happened this year to many of our fellow-citizens, to whom this consulate has done all the good offices in its power.

The total of American capital invested in Bolivia has diminished since the dispatch of this consulate, dated 30th September, 1870, No. 14.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN BOLIVIA.

The contract entered into by Mr. Meiggs with this government for the purchase of Bolivian guano in Mejillones, mentioned in the 14th page of said dispatch, has been rescinded on account of want of fulfillment of the stipulations by this government, who has engaged to pay Mr. Meiggs \$800,000 as an indemnity. Mr. Meiggs has sold his rights arising from this contract, and those emanating from the loan mentioned in the 15th page of the said dispatch, to Valdeavellano & Co., of Peru; and has also sold to the National Bank of Bolivia the "Banco Boliviano," that belonged to him in this town, (mentioned at page 17 of said dispatch,) and his stock in the Bolivian Mortgage Bank, (page 19;) so that of the considerable capital invested by this gentleman in Bolivia, there only remains the portion invested in the enterprise of drainage of the lakes and irrigation of the lowlands, mentioned at page 22.

REMAINING AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

The American citizens, William Haviland, Nathaniel P. Reay, [and Francis S. Smith, engaged in the carriage and wagon business, and contractors for the drainage and irrigation works just mentioned, are, after Mr. Meiggs, the Americans who have the largest capital in Bolivian enterprises; said capital being calculated at \$60,000 or \$80,000. The rest are completely insignificant, and I believe there are no more than fifty American citizens in the country.

RAILROAD FROM MEJILLONES TO CARACOLES.

It is useless for me to speak of the American interest engaged in the railroad from Caracoles to Mejillones, whose contractors are José Manuel Braum, (Bolivian,) Marcial Martines, (Chilian,) and Watson & Meiggs, (Americans,) as the Department has a complete knowledge of it.

The mineral district of Caracoles has little to do with Bolivia, from which it is separated by high mountain-chains and immense deserts. The first discoverers were Chilians. Chili has no less than \$19,000,000 invested in the works, and furnishes to the population that has sprung up there all the necessaries of life, so that its products go every way to enrich Chilian industry.

The peculiar circumstances of the country at present give no further data of the economical movement of the year that has elapsed, and oblige me to close the present dispatch through want of them.

LORENZO CLARO.

BRAZIL.**BAHIA.**

SEPTEMBER 15, 1872. (Received October 22.)

The province of Bahia, the oldest and first settled of this empire, certainly possesses the elements of prosperity, as well as commercial advantages, equal to if not greater than those of any other province of Brazil. It contains an area of two thousand square leagues, with a population of nearly two millions of souls, and possesses within its limits lands the most fertile; forests of the most valuable timber; large rivers running to the seaboard from the far interior of Brazil; rich mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; extensive deposits of diamonds, nitrate of potash, alum, and valuable minerals. It has also a port of unrivaled excellence and extent, situated upon a bay of vast size and wonderful beauty, into which flow several large rivers, affording water facilities for the conveyance of goods and produce throughout a large extent of country. And yet, with all its wealth and importance, the province labors under disadvantages which continue to obstruct its progress and to hinder the development of its great resources. The want of labor, long experienced in this section of Brazil, and which must now grow greater under the recent imperial law in regard to emancipation; the inertness of the people, and the apathy with which they regard the not distant day when slavery must cease, without taking the necessary measures to promote emigration or the colonization of their territory, and want of professional agricultural education, all tend to retard the progress and advancement of this province. Perhaps, however, the most serious obstacle to the proper development of the wealth of Bahia consists in the fact that the great necessity of commerce, namely, good roads and facilities of land communication with the interior, do not exist. The only railroad running out of the city terminates at a point about seventy miles distant, to which place it was finished about twelve years ago, and further progress in the enterprise abandoned. There are throughout the province neither public highways nor good traveled roads, those which are in existence having been made by the hoofs of mules and horses; and it is by this old system of "mule-packing" alone that produce is brought from any distance in the interior where overland carriage is required.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to this province is a subject which has recently attracted the attention of many of the thinking men of this part of Brazil; and since the passage of the imperial law of September, 1871, serious apprehensions are entertained by some persons that the want of labor will, before a very long time, be so greatly experienced in this province as to seriously affect agricultural interests. The government, however, appears indifferent to the subject, and either will not or cannot do anything in aid of a measure of such great importance to the progress and prosperity of the province. Some few concessions have, however, been

made to certain individuals for the introduction of emigrants, by which amounts, ranging from fifty to eighty milreis, are to be paid for each colonist introduced. These concessions have been granted to men of large landed interests, and will doubtless be the means of bringing to this part of Brazil a number of laborers, to be utilized by the parties introducing them, without being of any extensive or general benefit to the country. The inducements offered by the province to colonists are by no means great. Most of the desirable lands near the coast and upon the rivers are held under old government grants, or by "squatter sovereignty." There are no surveyed lands of the government whatever; that grand essential to the promotion of emigration has, in this part of Brazil, been entirely neglected; and in a country without railroads or highways, or easy means of communication with the interior, and possessing a most uncertain climate, the emigrant agriculturist would have the certainty of great hardships and exposure, with a very doubtful chance of successful existence.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

During the last visit of the Emperor to this province in 1859, His Majesty proposed the establishment of an agricultural institute, where young men destined for an agricultural career might receive a practical as well as a scientific education, to give an impetus to Brazilian cultivation, and to be enabled to break down the old prejudices existing against the employment of machinery and new implements of labor. For this purpose a meeting of planters and land-owners was held at the palace of the president of the province, and presided over by His Majesty. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and large sums of money subscribed for the promotion of the object of the meeting. Since that period the institute has progressed but slowly. The zeal with which it was inaugurated died out; original subscriptions were, in many cases, not paid, and contributions evaded, so that the few members who really felt an interest in the proposed work were obliged to petition for and obtained a grant of land from the government at Rio de Janeiro, and a small contribution from the provincial assembly of Bahia, to complete the buildings required for schools, and to obtain the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements. Within the last two years more interest in the enterprise has been manifested, the work has progressed more rapidly, and in a short time Bahia will possess an institution for scientific agricultural education the value and importance of which cannot be too highly estimated.

COMMERCIAL RETURNS.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the agricultural interests of Bahia suffer, the production of produce for the year 1871 shows considerable advancement over the previous year. Nearly every article of production exhibits an increase of quantity, and although prices have not been so well sustained generally, the total value of exports from Bahia exceeds considerably that of the year 1870.

The sugar crop has increased largely, and although the quality has been somewhat inferior, owing either to the continued existence of disease in the cane or to the desire to obtain quantity at the expense of quality, yet the average price sustained was favorable in comparison with the previous year.

Cotton and tobacco have also been more largely cultivated, and more

generally cared for than heretofore, and, contrary to the predictions of last year, have also increased in quantity.

Coffee has decreased somewhat in quantity, although full returns for that article do not appear in the return of exports, for the reason that large quantities of coffee, in fact, the greater part of the crop of Cararellas is forwarded to Rio de Janeiro by the planters, for the purpose of obtaining quick returns, and the advantage of a large coffee market.

Cocoa is being more generally cultivated along the southern seaboard, and upon the river Pardo and Ixquitonkonho.

The American emigrants who have settled in the province, now amounting to five or six families, have turned their attention particularly to the production of cocoa, and in some cases with considerable success. Probably the cultivation of that article, especially by agriculturists with moderate means, is more profitable in this province than that of any other article of production. The tree grows rapidly and without requiring an extra amount of care or cultivation; in three years it bears fruit, and continues so to do in increased quantities for about twenty-five years. A cocoa-tree at three years of age is estimated of the value of two milreis, with an annual yearly increase. Small plantations of neglected and uncultivated bearing trees in fair localities can be obtained at moderate prices. It remains, then, only necessary to continue planting trees with care and attention to insure to the planter at no very distant future a certain and considerable revenue.

EXPORTS.

The official value and distribution of produce exported hence to foreign countries is shown by the following table:

	Millreis.
To Great Britain and colonies.....	12,722,698,972
Germany.....	4,036,120,348
Portugal.....	1,358,888,930
France.....	962,115,322
Italy.....	691,268,162
Coast of Africa.....	415,026,434
Argentine Confederation.....	318,353,317
The United States.....	299,701,307
Belgium.....	235,862,980
Spain.....	134,887,863
Uruguay.....	76,685,001
Holland.....	2,707,520
Chili.....	989,720
Total.....	21,255,305,876

And during the last ten years as follows:

	Millreis.		Millreis.
Year 1862.....	16,791,100,726	Year 1867.....	16,202,327,873
1863.....	18,029,267,114	1868.....	22,264,582,507
1864.....	13,058,661,148	1869.....	21,547,023,048
1865.....	14,083,921,806	1870.....	19,762,785,840
1866.....	19,247,940,900	1871.....	21,255,305,876

Of the five principal products exported from this province, the following table will show the comparison of quantities for the last three years:

Cotton exported to foreign markets:

	Kilograms.
1869.....	2,663,638
1870.....	2,687,545
1871.....	3,155,626

Sugar exported to foreign markets :

	Kilograms.
1869	42, 088, 089
1870	30, 934, 845
1871	48, 932, 273

Cocoa exported to foreign markets :

1869	1, 286, 155
1870	1, 196, 000
1871	1, 413, 795

Tobacco exported to foreign markets :

1869	9, 052, 056
1870	10, 847, 686
1871	13, 564, 117

Coffee exported to foreign markets :

1869	4, 930, 169
1870	4, 742, 326
1871	3, 277, 533

IMPORTS.

The value of direct imports of foreign produce into this port for the year 1871 is as follows:

	Millreis.
From Great Britain and colonies	12, 841, 153, 476
Germany	1, 711, 221, 162
Portugal	1, 525, 001, 851
France	1, 208, 082, 399
Uruguay	823, 107, 273
United States	686, 328, 872
Austria	291, 967, 024
Spain	171, 154, 590
Coast of Africa	155, 711, 489
Argentine Confederation	120, 090, 134
Belgium	117, 006, 611
Italy	98, 327, 059
Denmark	20, 498, 716
Sweden	1, 292, 760
Brazilian ports	159, 417, 468
Total	19, 930, 360, 884

And for the preceding ten years the following amounts :

Years.	Millreis.	Years.	Millreis.
1862	17, 385, 000, 004	1867	17, 878, 202, 537
1863	17, 137, 541, 742	1868	18, 160, 149, 492
1864	16, 102, 861, 368	1869	23, 556, 460, 772
1865	16, 893, 257, 719	1870	19, 787, 212, 749
1866	17, 598, 940, 637	1871	19, 930, 370, 884

The following table demonstrates the gross value of exports and imports for the last four years, including not only the direct imports and exports, but such as were dispatched at other ports of the empire to this port for consumption, as well as produce exported thence to other Brazilian ports.

	Millreis.
For year 1868—imports	27, 287, 323, 238
exports	31, 568, 770, 153
1869—imports	32, 929, 622, 568
exports	31, 268, 089, 317
1870—imports	28, 438, 129, 829
exports	30, 095, 089, 317
1871—imports	26, 225, 618, 638
exports	25, 274, 848, 867
Total imports	114, 880, 694, 273
Total exports	118, 206, 797, 654

REVENUE.

The amount of revenue received at this province for account of the imperial government during the year 1871 was as follows:

	Millreis.
From imports and exports.....	9, 517, 438, 033
Tonnage dues.....	31, 263, 480
Excise stamps, transfer of property, &c.....	873, 475, 034
Total.....	10, 422, 176, 547

By the additional act of 1833 to the constitution of the Empire, the provinces are required to provide the means out of their own resources to construct roads and bridges, to give elementary education, to create and maintain their own police, and for other purposes, but were prohibited from taking foreign imports or the products of other provinces of the Empire. To carry out the requirements of the act aforesaid, the provincial assemblies were compelled to resort to the imposition of taxes upon the exports of their produce, already burdened by the imperial duty. The export duty upon products by the general government is certainly impolitic and injurious to the interests of the agricultural classes, and, when increased by the additional duty imposed by the province, becomes extremely burdensome, and cannot but be injurious to the principal sources of wealth of Brazil. The respective duties imposed by imperial and provincial laws are as follows:

	Imperial.	Provincial.
Upon sugar, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	3 per cent.
coffee, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	6 per cent.
cocoa, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	6 per cent.
tobacco, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	6 per cent.
rum, custom-house valuation.....	9 per cent.	6 per cent.
diamonds, custom-house valuation.....	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
rare wood, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	5 per cent.
piassara, custom-house valuation	9 per cent.	5 per cent.

The receipts for the provincial treasury, derived from all sources, for the past eleven years are shown in the following table:

Years.	Millreis.
1861.....	1, 390, 832, 921
1862.....	1, 436, 781, 861
1863.....	1, 688, 505, 695
1864.....	1, 798, 543, 475
1865.....	2, 753, 649, 864
1866.....	1, 953, 938, 751
1867.....	1, 736, 348, 380
1868.....	1, 884, 372, 397
1869.....	2, 079, 333, 734
1870.....	2, 232, 060, 610
1871.....	2, 221, 280, 005
Total	21, 175, 647, 693

THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

The municipal corporation of this city has a very limited revenue. On the one hand the provincial assembly, in order to provide funds for the requirements of the province at large, has gradually absorbed the revenues which in former times belonged to the municipalities; on the other hand, the municipal rights being annulled or invaded by general and provincial governments, the privileges which in most countries apper-

tain to such corporate bodies, in this Empire exist in name only. Thus the city of Bahia, the capital of the second province in the Empire, with a population exceeding 200,000, possesses a revenue not greater in the aggregate than 120,000,000 millreis, or about \$60,000 per annum.

FREIGHTS.

During the first six months of the past year freights averaged to the British channel from 35 to 40 shillings per ton; later in the year, in consequence of a scarcity of shipping, they advanced to 47 to 50 shillings, with a brisk demand at the close of the year.

EXCHANGE

opened at the beginning of the year at $21\frac{1}{8}$ pence per millreis, and gradually advanced until in October it reached 25 pence; from that point it receded to 23 to $23\frac{1}{4}$ pence. The amount done for the year upon Great Britain exceeded £3,250,000, at an average rate of $24\frac{31}{100}$ pence per millreis.

PORT DUES.

The port charges at Bahia are as follows: Anchorage dues 500 reis per ton upon all vessels entering and clearing with cargo; entering with cargo and clearing with ballast, or *vice versa*, 250 reis per ton; vessels calling for water or in distress, no charge.

For translating manifests, 10 to 30 millreis; for pilotage, no charge; for light dues, no charge; for hospital dues, 640 reis per man; for bill of health, 3,200 millreis; for gratification to custom-house guards, always paid, 10 to 20 millreis; for government charge for clearance, 15 millreis; for sundry stamps, about 4 millreis.

The inclosed reports, B, C, and D, represent the quantity and value of exports from Bahia for the year 1871, the navigation at this port for the year ending June 30, 1872, and the imports and exports from and to the United States for the same period.

RICH'D A. EDES.

Statement showing the general exports from Bahia for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar.....kilograms..	49, 728, 235	\$5, 151, 399	Gt. Britain, European ports, United States.
Cotton.....do.....	3, 461, 026	1, 424, 202	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Tobacco.....do.....	14, 554, 006	2, 336, 423	Germany, Channel ports, Holland.
Coffee.....do.....	3, 869, 916	871, 355	British ports, Germany, Italy, Spain.
Cocoa.....do.....	1, 297, 265	350, 542	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Hides, dry.....	74, 897	221, 313	Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy
Hides, salted.....	41, 739	136, 521	Do.
Rum.....pipes..	6, 846	256, 225	Coast of Africa, River Plate.
Rosewood.....logs..	20, 100	232, 312	United States, France, Great Britain.
Piassava.....kilograms..	1, 232, 109	61, 141	Great Britain, Portugal.
Tapioca.....bales..	803	8, 651	France.
Diamonds.....grams..	9, 680	648, 960	France, Great Britain.
Total.....		11, 699, 044	

Statement of merchandise imported from the United States to Bahia during the year ending June 30, 1872, in United States and foreign vessels.

Date.	United States flag.		Foreign flag.		Lard.	Flour.	Kerosene.	Tea.	Blue drills.		Resin.	Sundries.	Value.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.					Cases.	Bales.			
1871.													
July 18	(*)											10 barrels butter and sundries	\$2,800 00
26			†1	212	125	305	500	57			300	And sundries	11,200 00
Aug. 11			†1	144	100	1,770	500					do	24,750 00
16	(*)											General cargo	1,800 00
31			†1	365	496	300	500	13			100		14,700 00
Sept. 11			†1	177	300	863	1,500				200		22,650 00
12			†1	185	375	200	850				470		14,460 00
15	(*)											Sundries	2,400 00
Oct. 4			†1	215		2,191							20,850 00
11	1	184			150	1,127	1,300					Sundries	23,500 00
14	1	301				275	200	10				do	9,400 00
17	(*)					150						100 boxes cheese and sundries	2,350 00
28			†1	230	25	175	950				50	25 barrels butter and sundries	12,875 00
Nov. 13	1	261			100	300	1,553					50 barrels crackers, &c	18,500 00
15	(*)				100	150						Sundries	2,700 00
18			†1	298	325	798	1,850	28			25	do	26,850 00
Dec. 15	(*)					150						do	2,400 00
17			†1	244	25	250	845				10	do	12,280 00
1872.													
Jan. 16	(*)					150						60 boxes cheese; 20 barrels butter, &c	4,310 00
15	(*)					150					10	15 cases sewing-machines, &c	3,200 00
17			†1	168	250	1,050	1,500				50	20 cases drugs and sundries	29,160 00
17			†1	138	175	585	1,000	43				5 cases sewing-machines, &c	16,150 00
23	1	213			225	230	1,500				20	Sundries	15,300 00
Mar. 15	(*)											do	2,300 00
April 2			†1	219		1,300	2,500						28,500 00
9			†1	166	200	672	2,050	10				Sundries	20,880 00
13			†1	193		1,402	1,000				498		23,250 00
15	(*)										24	Sundries	6,500 00
28			†1	320		2,250							22,320 00
May 3			†1	265	125	850	1,150	12				10 boxes cheese; 20 barrels crackers	17,510 00
16	(*)											Sundries	3,200 00
23			†1	199	511	485	2,000				401	100 boxes turpentine and sundries	22,705 00
June 16	(*)											Sundries	1,100 00
26			†1	195	550	175	3,600				100	50 cases drugs	29,200 00
Total ..	4	959	18	3,923	4,157	18,303	26,848	173	140		2,224		472,050 00

* United States mail packet.

† German.

‡ British.

§ Portuguese.

Statement of merchandise exported from the port of Bahia to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1872, in United States and foreign vessels.

Date.	United States flag.		Foreign flag.		Destination.	Sugar.		Rosewood.	Coffee.		Brazil-wood.		Sundries.	Invoice value in milreis.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		Bags.	Cans.		Logs.	Bags.	Pieces.			
1871.														
July 10			†1	186	New York	3,465							70 casks carbonates	50,063: 715
Aug. 22	(*)				New York									586: 800
Oct. 20			†1	192	New York			526						17,837: 906
29	1	302						1,205						69,583: 028
Dec. 20			†1	212		559		591						31,690: 369
1872.														
Feb. 15			†1	241		2,640	138						5,000 cigars	59,658: 140
29	(*)							429		302				34,574: 090
29	(*)							302						11,859: 871
Mar. 8			†1	219				423					136 logs zebra-wood	19,911: 290
23			†1	527				1,513						56,412: 205
25			†1	223		1,847		527						42,572: 968
28			†1	287				1,005						43,800: 790
29	1	213				2,645		307						53,085: 747
29	(*)									800				36,445: 720
29	(*)									200				8,982: 580
April 29														39,175: 910
May 28			†1	187		2,440					2,022		58 tons old iron and copper	56,883: 225
June 27			†1	292				1,477						42,826: 305
28			†1	375		650		48			10,582		220 tons old iron and copper	
Total..	2	515	11	2,941		14,246	138	8,353		1,302	12,604		278 tons iron and sundries	675,950: 659
														\$331,213 50

* United States mail packets.

† German.

‡ British.

CEARA.

Statement showing the commerce at Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Saddlery, boots, and prepared leather.....	.....	\$52,313	\$21,298	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Codfish and dried beef.....	16,066	7,872	1,914	Germany, France, Portugal.
Wax and spermaceti candles.....	4,956	5,154	1,988	Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal.
Butter, cheese, and lard.....	32,975	14,291	4,930	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Manufactured ivory and mother-of-pearl.....	1,325	6,201	2,170	Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal.
Dried fruits.....	8,064	2,181	763	Germany, France, Portugal.
Grain and flour.....	569,453	20,110	3,395	Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria.
Potatoes and onions.....	67,450	11,760	2,375	Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal.
Tea.....	1,620	2,980	1,055	Great Britain, Portugal.
Olive-oil.....	4,597	1,730	615	France, Portugal.
Spirits.....	50,187	18,630	11,010	Germany, France, Portugal.
Beer and cider.....	99,870	24,380	13,760	Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain.
Wine.....	632,426	87,986	16,587	Germany, France, Portugal, Spain.
Perfumery, oils, and paints.....	151,760	53,230	16,486	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Timber.....	18,946	52,500	14,310	Great Britain, Germany.
Furniture.....	.....	20,500	11,980	Germany, France.
Manufactured cottons.....	810,787	801,970	228,137	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Manufactured woollens.....	503,800	508,699	115,698	Do.
Manufactured linens.....	108,000	80,617	23,786	Do.
Manufactured silks.....	1,060	25,474	9,380	Do.
Books and paper.....	56,400	16,787	4,320	Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain.
Glass and pottery.....	180,750	90,476	37,460	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Copper.....	7,800	6,840	2,170	Do.
Lead.....	18,160	7,680	1,670	Do.
Iron and steel.....	213,858	49,876	14,365	Do.
Fire-arms, gunpowder, shot, and percussion-caps.....	.....	47,860	16,420	Do.
Machinery.....	.....	75,980	Duty free....	Great Britain.
Total.....	.....	2,093,177	578,042	

Statement showing the commerce at Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1872—Cont'd.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cotton..... kilograms..	6, 318, 782	\$2, 220, 925	Great Britain.
Do..... do.....	183, 763	65, 081	Germany, France, Spain.
Sugar..... do.....	2, 239, 771	19, 467	Great Britain, Germany.
India rubber..... do.....	198, 393	165, 697	Do.
Coffee..... do.....	388, 729	112, 729	Do.
Dried ox and cow hides..... do.....	801, 892	302, 312	Do.
Bones..... do.....	75, 000	750	Great Britain.
Ox-horns..... do.....	23, 000	150	Do.
Carnahuba wax..... do.....	14, 123	3, 202	Great Britain, Germany.
Total.....		2, 890, 313	

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	26	22, 727	5	1, 978	31	24, 705
Do.....	do.....						
Do.....	Southern ports of Brazil.....			6	2, 158	6	2, 158
German.....	do.....			2	683	2	683
Do.....	England.....			1	380	1	380
Do.....	do.....						
Do.....	Germany.....			4	979	4	979
Austrian.....	Austria.....			1	295	1	295
Do.....	Northern ports of Brazil.....						
Holland.....	Southern ports of Brazil.....			1	300	1	300
Do.....	England.....						
Danish.....	Austria.....			2	240	2	240
Do.....	Northern ports of Brazil.....						
Spanish.....	Spain.....			1	64	1	64
Norwegian.....	Germany.....			1	159	1	159
Total.....		26	22, 727	24	7, 236	50	29, 963

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	26	22, 727	5	1, 978	31	24, 705
Do.....	do.....			6	2, 158	6	2, 158
Do.....	Southern ports of Brazil.....						
German.....	do.....						
Do.....	England.....						
Do.....	do.....			3	1, 063	3	1, 063
Do.....	Germany.....			4	979	4	979
Austrian.....	Austria.....						
Do.....	Northern ports of Brazil.....			1	295	1	295
Holland.....	Southern ports of Brazil.....						
Do.....	England.....			1	300	1	300
Danish.....	Austria.....						
Do.....	Northern ports of Brazil.....			2	240	2	240
Spanish.....	Spain.....			1	64	1	64
Norwegian.....	Germany.....			1	159	1	159
Total.....		26	22, 727	24	7, 236	50	29, 963

LEOPOLD S. DE VASCONCELLOS.

MARANHAM.

Statement showing the commerce at Maranham for the six months ending December 31, 1871.
IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Country whence imported.
Butter.....	66, 755	\$28, 682 00	\$8, 604 60	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Bamboo and pith wood.....	699	36, 844 00	Do. 253 20	Do.
Coal, bituminous.....	4, 651	21, 102 20	Free.....	Great Britain.
Drugs and chemicals.....	119, 716	21, 066 65	3, 315 32	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Dye-stuffs and perfumeries.....	103, 806	26, 876 50	7, 611 98	Do.
Fruits, fresh and dried.....	46, 475	8, 201 20	2, 460 36	Do.
Fire-arms and war material.....	.....	14, 239 80	3, 571 94	Great Britain, France, Hamburg.
Fibers, piassava and other.....	7, 199	2, 495 35	748 60	Great Britain, France, United States.
Glass and earthenware.....	108, 923	19, 630 60	6, 069 55	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Gold, silver, and platina:	.....	.....	.....	.....
In specie.....	.....	3, 733 50	Free.....	Great Britain.
In manufactured articles.....	.....	6, 222 90	311 14	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Gunpowder.....	26, 069	12, 688 80	5, 075 52	Great Britain, United States.
Hides and skins:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured in articles not specified.....	3, 898	6, 847 00	1, 663 27	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Manufactured in boots and shoes.....	23, 965	24, 630 65	9, 852 26	Do.
Hair, felts, and feathers:	.....	.....	.....	.....
In manufacture not specified.....	1, 464	1, 303 00	399 90	Great Britain, France.
In felt hats.....	2, 660	4, 400 50	1, 321 15	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Human hair.....	4, 764	143 10	42 93	Great Britain.
Hardware.....	.....	5, 437 15	1, 631 14	Great Britain, United States.
Ivory and tortoise-shell.....	49	3, 030 50	812 97	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Instruments:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mathematical.....	.....	742 50	164 65	Great Britain, France.
Surgical.....	.....	258 00	25 80	Great Britain, France, United States.
Musical.....	850	3, 729 35	1, 087 40	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Leeches.....	47	752 00	75 20	Great Britain.
Live animals.....	9	52 00	3 00	Do.
Minerals, stone.....	124, 958	9, 410 85	1, 344 22	Great Britain, Portugal.
Metals:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, pure and mixed.....	24, 973	21, 688 45	4, 467 35	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Lead, tin, and zinc.....	13, 585	2, 086 35	445 24	Great Britain, United States.
Iron and steel.....	114, 322	4, 926 25	522 15	Great Britain, Hamburg.
Iron, manufactured.....	.....	32, 245 95	7, 979 73	Great Britain, France, United States.
Manufactures:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, spun.....	167	11, 610 95	3, 187 19	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Cotton, woven.....	72, 667	311, 269 95	92, 424 86	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Cotton in manufactured articles.....	.....	16, 152 40	5, 792 60	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Wool, spun.....	1, 434	484 00	145 20	Great Britain, France.
Wool, woven.....	14, 480	49, 490 45	14, 897 13	Do.
Wool in manufactured articles.....	.....	15, 287 15	4, 785 40	Do.
Linen, spun.....	1, 434	1, 184 85	248 97	Great Britain, Portugal.

Linen, woven.....do.....	10, 384	27, 606 40	11, 239 35	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Linen, manufactured articles.....	.....	14, 271 35	4, 532 25	Do.
Silk, spun.....kilograms.....	38	18, 409 70	5, 225 38	France, Portugal.
Silk, woven.....do.....	352	5, 804 65	1, 820 24	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Silk, manufactured articles.....	.....	48, 289 75	1, 734 37	Do.
Machinery and utensils.....	.....	54, 808 70	Free.....	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Machinery for steam and gas companies.....	.....	24, 362 35	8, 519 04	Great Britain, France.
Meats, fish, and oil.....kilograms.....	31, 904	18, 553 55	5, 644 30	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Plants, seeds, bark, forage, &c.....do.....	118, 812	15, 465 60	3, 841 63	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Paper, of all qualities.....do.....	59, 083	4, 110 20	1, 160 48	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Starch, balsam, and naval stores.....	.....	58 00	5 80	Great Britain, Portugal, United States.
Sulphur.....kilograms.....	580	6, 877 90	2, 060 37	Great Britain.
Straw hats.....dozen.....	525	15, 299 90	4, 592 07	France, United States.
Sundry articles.....kilograms.....	5, 182	1, 035 25	249 57	Great Britain, France, Portugal, United States.
Timber.....meters.....	2, 800	4, 875 95	2, 437 97	Great Britain, France, United States.
Timber, manufactured.....	.....	58 70	17 61	Do.
Undertaker's materials.....	.....	24, 985 15	3, 022 95	Great Britain.
Vegetables and cereals.....kilograms.....	481, 236	63, 235 75	32, 219 82	France, Austria, United States.
Wines, spirits, and fermented liquors.....liters.....	511, 193	1, 871 70	198 86	Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain.
Watch-makers' materials.....	.....	.....	.....	Great Britain, France, United States.
Total.....	.....	1, 063, 225 30	279, 993 77	
Additional duties, 5 per cent.....	.....	.....	46, 933 12	
Premium for gold, 34 per cent.....	.....	.....	87, 902 16	
Premium for gold, 25 per cent.....	.....	.....	2, 234 43	
Expedient duty on free dispatches, 5 per cent.....	.....	.....	6, 735 62	
Total.....	.....	.....	423, 739 10	

Statement showing the commerce at Maranham, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Balsam copaiva liters..	22, 018	\$14, 505 02	Great Britain, Portugal.
Cotton kilograms..	2, 730, 009	765, 112 94	Great Britain, Portugal, Spain.
Farina do..	4, 939	1, 458 66	Portugal, France.
Fish-sounds, &c do..	295, 805	29, 490 96	Great Britain, Portugal.
Hides and skins do..	218, 002	77, 702 11	Great Britain, United States, Portugal, Germany.
Indian corn do..	136, 971	3, 444 14	Great Britain.
Molasses liters..	46, 118	461 17	Portugal.
Rum do..	8, 820	682 94	Do.
Sugar kilograms..	1, 667, 389	117, 881 41	Great Britain, United States, Portugal.
Various products		10, 729 29	Do.
Total		1, 021, 468 64	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTRIES.

France	\$97 50
Great Britain	781, 538 66
Germany	788 44
Portugal	222, 029 18
Spain	9, 654 26
United States	7, 360 60
	<u>1, 021, 468 64</u>

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Maranham for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazilian	Liverpool	1	124			1	124						
British	do	31	24, 456	4	780	35	25, 236	31	24, 456	4	1, 585	35	26, 041
	Cardiff			3	1, 062	3	1, 062						
	Swansea			2	471	2	471						
	Antilles									1	415	1	415
	Demerara									3	813	3	813
	Mexico									1	425	1	425
	Maracaibo									3	572	3	572
	Pará									2	240	2	240
	Saint Thomas									2	758	2	758
	Saint Domingo									1	347	1	347
	Newport			2	657	2	657						
	New York			6	1, 045	6	1, 045						
Danish	Hamburg			1	152	1	152						
	Barcelona			1	198	1	198						
	Trieste			1	120	1	120						
	Liverpool									2	421	2	421
	Pará									1	229	1	229
French	Havre			2	457	2	457						
	Cardiff			1	371	1	371						
	Venezuela									1	332	1	332
	Pará									2	496	2	496
German	Liverpool									1	370	1	370
	Saint Thomas									1	229	1	229
Portuguese	Oporto			4	1, 663	4	1, 663			7	4, 073	7	4, 073
	Lisbon			3	666	3	666			5	1, 795	5	1, 795
	Liverpool									4	2, 279	4	2, 279
Russian	Cardiff			1	412	1	412			1	412	1	412
Spanish	Valencia			1	102	1	102			1	102	1	102
	Barcelona									1	92	1	92
Swedish	Swansea			1	283	1	283						
United States	New York			5	757	5	757						
	Rio de Janeiro	4	5, 248			4	5, 248	4	5, 248			4	5, 248
	Pará	4	5, 248			4	5, 248	4	5, 248	7	1, 293	11	6, 541
	Total	40	35, 076	38	9, 196	78	44, 272	39	34, 952	51	17, 278	90	52, 230

Table showing the destination from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Destination.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	<i>Bales.*</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
To Liverpool	42,835	53,384	50,122	47,714	62,873
Oporto	5,293	5,773	9,952	10,656	8,441
Barcelona	300	2,711	1,879	1,073	1,453
Lisbon	1,411	1,793	1,512	1,213	26
Havre	314	434	782	9	.....
Hamburg .....	.....	842	.....	.....	.....
Vigo	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50,217	64,937	64,247	60,665	72,793

* Average weight of bales, 200 pounds each.

From January 1 to August 1, 1872.

To Liverpool	<i>Bales.</i>
Oporto	39,834
Barcelona	3,965
Lisbon	285
Total	353
Total	44,437

Table showing the destination from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

Destination.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	<i>Sacks.*</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
To Liverpool	18,532	13,677	20,792	22,039	49,666
Lisbon	5,892	6,850	7,976	5,251	4,053
Oporto	3,245	2,920	3,761	9,994	5,669
Havre .....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....
Total	27,669	23,795	32,529	37,284	59,388

* Averaging 176 pounds each.

W. H. EVANS.

PARAIBA.

Exports from Paraiba, in the Pernambuco consular district, for year ending September 30, 1872.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
49,027 bags of cotton .. kilograms ..	4,353,822	\$1,523,837.70, or 35 cents per kilogram	Great Britain.
74,761 bags of sugar	5,491,036	384,372.52, or 7 cents per kilogram	Do.
1,217 barrels of sugar	132,247	9,257.29, or 7 cents per kilogram	Montevideo.
Total	9,977,105	1,917,467.51	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paraiba for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain.....							1	461	28	8,844	29	9,305
	Pernambuco.....	1	461	11	3,616	12	4,077						
	Rio de Janeiro.....			9	2,943	9	2,943						
	Bahia			7	2,016	7	2,016						
	Montevideo			1	243	1	243						
Brazilian ..	Santos.....			1	292	1	292						
	Pernambuco.....			1	170	1	170						
French	Montevideo									1	170	1	170
	Rio de Janeiro.....			3	1,067	3	1,067						
German.....	Great Britain.....									3	1,067	3	1,067
	Rio de Janeiro.....			4	1,276	4	1,276						
	Santos.....			1	260	1	260						
Greek	Pernambuco			1	250	1	250						
	Great Britain.....									5	1,536	5	1,536
	Pernambuco			1	406	1	406						
Italian.....	Great Britain.....									1	406	1	406
	Pernambuco.....			2	537	2	537						
Norwegian.	Great Britain.....									2	540	2	540
	Rio de Janeiro.....			1	397	1	397						
	Pernambuco			1	253	1	253						
Portuguese.	Great Britain.....									2	650	2	650
	Pernambuco.....			3	1,354	3	1,354						
Russian.....	Great Britain.....									3	1,354	3	1,354
	Rio de Janeiro.....			1	572	1	572						
Swedish ...	Great Britain.....									1	572	1	572
	Pernambuco.....			1	250	1	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Totals.....		1	461	49	15,902	50	16,363	1	461	46	15,139	47	15,600

* In port.

ROBERT J. SHALDERS.

PERNAMBUCO.

NOVEMBER 9, 1872. (Received December 14.)

From export table, B, and from a glance at printed "Comparative statements of exports of cotton, sugar, &c.," for the past eighteen years, marked D, it will be seen that the crops in the year have been unusually good.

Import table, A, shows, it is believed, all the minuteness of details and accuracy of general results that it is possible for a statement on that subject to attain. An import statement somewhat similar was furnished by this consulate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and compiled from the same source. A comparison of the totals of the two is interesting and instructive. Meanwhile, England has increased her exports to this city, and those of France and the United States have diminished.

The navigation table, C, is also compiled from the custom-house books. Explanatory remarks are appended to the tables.

The sewerage system of this city (fully described in my last annual report) gives satisfaction, but from the fact that all the water has to be elevated by steam-power, an economy will be necessary, perhaps, in the use of the water, which will forbid the system to produce any marked beneficial sanitary results.

The health of the city in the year has, however, been good, and the cases of yellow fever ashore rare and exceptional, notwithstanding in

the six months, from December, 1871, to July, 1872, 311 sailors of the port died of that disease—a rate of mortality of 8 per cent. per month of the foreign seamen during that time in Pernambuco.

The Pernambuco street-railway continues to run under its American management, is recognized as a great public benefit, and is reasonably paying for its owners.

The San Francisco River Railway, now completed only eighty miles, to Una, which was its terminus in 1862, was built with English capital, the Brazilian government guaranteeing the builders of the road 7 per cent. on the investment. At present the road is paying about 5 per cent. and the government 2 per cent. to the builders. It is the only railroad of any importance in this province.

This country, therefore, almost entirely depends on pack-horse transportation, and the transportation question is a difficult problem. This is a country without winter, but it is a grave error to suppose horses in it grow up like weeds; in truth, neither do cattle; insects are bad, dry seasons long, and natural range for pasture is not afforded by the jungle. The people of the interior of this province live largely on “jerked beef,” imported from the Argentine country. Horses, then, are rather dear, and the good pack-horse, costing \$75, is worn out in two to three years. His load, called a cargo, is three hundred and twenty pounds, and the pack-horse freight for transporting cotton one hundred and fifty miles is two cents per pound. Cotton from a great distance will stand such rate of freight only when the price is high; and the sugar crop being of low grades, suitable for refineries, the distant producer cannot market at all.

JOSEPH W. STRYKER.

Statement showing the commerce at Pernambuco for the year ending June 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Oils.....liters..	186,551	\$48,998 23
Cod-fish and other fish.....kilograms..	10,345,471	449,232 48
Spirituuous drinks.....liters..	759,384	149,089 14
Shoes.....dozen..	28,328	202,177 71
Meats.....kilograms..	5,671,433	537,332 15
Coal.....ton..	39,909	280,239 50
Hats.....dozen..	28,600	333,372 95
Umbrellas.....do..	2,227	41,484 56
Hides and skins.....kilograms..	50,456	52,604 40
Drugs and medicines.....do..	324,442	90,706 75
Flour, (wheat).....do..	11,933,749	*536,668 00
Hardware.....do..	2,139,784	417,535 98
Do.....dozen..	23,191	220,785 94
Iron and steel, in bars.....kilograms..	956,227	55,794 85
Jewelry.....do..	14,099	57,783 42
Do.....grams..	914,583	61,475 25
Do.....dozen..	457	27,656 59
Crockery and glass.....kilograms..	1,166,432	207,150 03
Various machinery.....	13,703	120,644 10
Butter.....kilograms..	732,325	318,901 20
Metallic money.....		
Manufactures:		
Cotton.....kilograms..	3,536,028	3,485,879 23
Do.....dozen..	52,380	140,164 81
Linen.....kilograms..	1,149,606	551,205 22
Do.....dozen..	232	5,059 33
Wool.....kilograms..	150,756	490,945 42
Do.....dozen..	2,182	43,813 93
Silk.....kilograms..	23,003	171,552 67
Do.....dozen..	823	21,980 00
Paper and pasteboard.....kilograms..	653,586	145,194 08
Gunpowder.....do..	98,252	50,471 00
Ready-made clothing.....dozen..	19,637	154,649 43
Salt.....kilograms..	752,144	3,883 09
Wine.....liters..	2,839,916	400,544 87
Sundries.....		1,549,606 57
Total.....		11,424,582 88
Amount of duties.....		4,512,710 23

* Flour, which pays a special duty of \$1.56 per barrel, is entered in the custom-house at a nominal, equal to only one-half of its real cost or value; and the same remark, in substance, may be made of other specific duty-paying articles.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Rum.....liters..	1,661,407	*\$121,476 75	France, 74; England, 63; Portugal, 50,547; Uruguay, 48,000; Argentine Confederation, 1,521,914; Portuguese possessions in Europe, 9; Portuguese possessions in Africa, 26,400; Montevideo, 14,400.
Cotton....kilograms..	22,895,760	7,386,249 58	Russia, 553,196½; Hanseatic cities, 751,527; England, 17,009,248; France, 2,253,015½; Spain, 1,974,057; Portugal, 287,730½; United States, 66,985½.
Sugar.....do...	78,322,722½	7,547,753 53	England, 28,291,598; France, 6,078,893; Portugal, 10,638,534; Hanseatic cities, 161,156; Africa, 6,299; Argentine Confederation, 19,346,537½; United States, 12,643,277; † Uruguay, 500,410; Chili, 801,516; Montevideo, 34,502.
Hides and skins.do...	1,611,661	444,263 08	England, 391,237; France, 522,890; Hanseatic cities, 235,706; Spain, 1,800; Portugal, 460,028.
Molasses.....do...	44,827	879 14	Argentine Confederation, 9,230; Portuguese possessions in Europe, 21,641; Portugal, 13,956.
Salt.....do...	71,640	394 02	Portuguese possessions in Africa, 71,640.
Half tan'd hides.do...	4,906	3,237 96	Portugal, 4,906.
Sundry articles.....	Weight not given.	45,271 24	England, France, Hanseatic cities, Portugal, United States, Argentine Confederation, Uruguay, and the Portuguese possessions in Europe and Africa.
		15,549,525 30	

* Specie.

† There is a considerable discrepancy between the weight, in kilograms, of sugar sent from Pernambuco to the United States, by custom-house books and my invoice-book. I think some sugar has been shipped to the United States without the invoices of it being presented to me.

J. W. S.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Pernambuco, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.				Remarks.	
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
German.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanseatic cities....	English possessions in N. America.	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	1	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Austria.....	.....	.....	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Italy.....	.....	.....	1	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	354	1	354
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	378	1	378
	Austria.....	.....	.....	2	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	2	610	.....	.....	2	566	2	566
	England.....	.....	.....	3	716	.....	.....	3	1,283	3	1,283
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	531	1	531
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	34	8,001	.....	.....	44	15,699	44	15,699
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	3	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,203	5	1,203
	England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,904	5	2,904
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	435	1	435
	England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	349	1	349
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,474	7	1,474
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	19	3,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....	1	185	1	185
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	11	1,931	.....	.....	21	3,988	21	3,988
	Spain.....	.....	.....	10	1,458	.....	.....	16	3,019	16	3,019
	English possessions in N. America.	.....	.....	3	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	1	271	.....	.....	1	320	1	320
	England.....	.....	.....	2	696	.....	.....	9	4,653	9	4,653
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	402	1	402
United States.....	Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	528	1	528
	Austria.....	.....	.....	1	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....	17	4,572	.....	.....	11	4,131	11	4,131
	England.....	.....	.....	1	208	.....	.....	1	365	1	365
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	359	1	359
Spanish possessions in N. America.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	339	1	339
	Total	21	11,397	386	93,670	13	8,147	381	124,629	394	132,776

Steamers and ships calling only in the outer roads are not given in this table.

Very few ships are in this port on June 30, and from then to September 30 is a very light business quarter of the year.

No vessels clearing from Pernambuco for other ports in Brazil are counted in this table. The table relates only to the foreign trade of this port, and vessels entering from Brazil ports are not counted.

D.—Comparative statement of exports of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and rum, from Pernambuco.

Date.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Hides.				Rum.
	Bags.	Tons.	Casks.	Dry salt.	Half tanned.	Green salt.	Dry.	Pipes.
From Oct. 1, 1853, to Sept. 30, 1854.	21, 285	51, 841	3, 501	91, 650	61, 060	4, 952	.....	6, 104
From Oct. 1, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1855.	28, 737	59, 104	6, 468	97, 756	80, 383	9, 903	.....	6, 050
From Oct. 1, 1855, to Sept. 30, 1856.	20, 744	57, 491	5, 287	116, 609	73, 474	9, 727	.....	7, 012
From Oct. 1, 1856, to Sept. 30, 1857.	32, 478	65, 221	4, 794	122, 637	79, 420	10, 508	.....	6, 644
From Oct. 1, 1857, to Sept. 30, 1858.	23, 670	63, 251	3, 470	75, 329	48, 192	1, 400	.....	8, 415
From Oct. 1, 1858, to Sept. 30, 1859.	8, 474	75, 162	3, 049	73, 226	48, 649	11, 860	.....	5, 490
From Oct. 1, 1859, to Sept. 30, 1860.	25, 182	47, 572	4, 973	98, 825	82, 532	18, 531	.....	4, 165
From Oct. 1, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1861.	6, 785	54, 848	4, 317	88, 171	38, 527	15, 062	.....	4, 849
From Oct. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1862.	27, 893	64, 802	2, 231	72, 664	46, 514	20, 461	.....	3, 957
From Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863.	45, 384	56, 768	3, 565	71, 407	37, 365	27, 482	.....	3, 794
From Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864.	87, 074	52, 852	1, 394	64, 845	56, 179	25, 284	881	2, 088
From Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.	130, 040	46, 504	3, 580	44, 771	50, 305	22, 187	1, 852	4, 496
From Oct. 1, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1866.	205, 411	66, 668	2, 625	51, 357	38, 915	11, 640	5, 773	4, 873
From Oct. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867.	69, 815	53, 920	2, 969	43, 067	56, 016	29, 203	4, 981	4, 349
From Oct. 1, 1867, to Sept. 30, 1868.	57, 668	53, 943	3, 244	45, 470	46, 122	27, 835	5, 579	5, 057
From Oct. 1, 1868, to Sept. 30, 1869.	40, 882	72, 448	5, 854	89, 664	34, 016	27, 590	6, 325	5, 702
From Oct. 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, 1870.	70, 800	80, 492	2, 172	86, 526	37, 716	25, 230	7, 639	2, 291
From Oct. 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1871.	73, 038	55, 049	226	89, 601	29, 769	14, 179	3, 271	1, 764
From Oct. 1, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1872.	302, 045	92, 446	281	83, 083	2, 161	23, 273	800	5, 719

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.

I.

No. 18.]

OCTOBER 24, 1871. (Received November 22.)

SIR: I have caused to be compiled, and now have the satisfaction of inclosing to you, annexed, important statements showing the movement of commerce and navigation from the port of Rio de Janeiro to the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1871. This information, in addition to various points that would be brought out in statements, if made by the consulate, (in answer to the circular, appendix A, to your communication dated February 3, 1871, in the Commercial Relations, 1870, p. 2,) also shows the whole movement under all flags, including the different amounts under each flag, of exports from Rio (coffee and some rosewood) to *all* ports in the United States for the year ending 30th September last.

Statement A shows the nationality of the (317) vessels engaged, during that time, in transporting from Rio to the United States about one and a half million bags coffee, which, added to the 76,801 bags of Santos coffee, (not included in the statement,) represents the consumption in the United States of that important article from Brazil.

It will be seen that of this large amount only 463,387 bags, or less than one-third, (32 per cent.,) is carried in American vessels, a mortifying reduction from the time only a few years ago, when not only *all* Brazil coffee for the United States was carried in American bottoms, but also a very large proportion of that sent from here to the north of Europe and to the Levant.

Of the remaining 68 per centum, 994,716 bags, however, 120,463 bags were sent in vessels placed by their American owners, during our rebellion, under the protection of the British and Argentine flags, and which they still continue to enjoy. These, under our reciprocity treaties, being upon their registers British property, though really owned

in the United States, are allowed to bring into the United States the produce of any country on precisely equal terms with those other, American built and owned ships, which never deserted the flag.

Statement B shows the separate nationalities of the foreign vessels engaged in the import trade from Rio to the United States during that year, and the number, proportion, value of cargo, and percentage of trade of each foreign flag so engaged.

Of the two hundred and twenty-five voyages by foreign vessels, twenty were by American-built vessels, now sailing under British and Argentine registers.

It will be seen that thirteen British steamers left this port for New York loaded with coffee, while only twelve American (of the United States and Brazil mail line) were so engaged. Including those thirteen steamers, and the British (and Argentine) registered, but American-owned vessels, there were one hundred and forty-seven British vessels so engaged, carrying more than two-thirds (676,427 bags) of the whole amount (994,716 bags) conveyed in foreign vessels.

A table is subjoined to statement B, showing the percentage of each flag (including American) in this import trade from Rio.

Statement C shows the ports in the United States for which were cleared under all flags (distinguishing, however, between American and foreign) all the exports from Rio during the same year ending 30th September, 1871.

The values are also given in millreis, which, exchange on London having varied from 22*d.* to 24*d.* per millrei, may be reduced to United States (gold) dollars at a mean rate, by allowing $2\frac{1}{10}$ millries to the dollar.

From this statement it may be seen that to New York and Baltimore goes to each, under all flags, nearly one-third of the whole import; that including shipments to Sandy Hook (1 cargo not separately stated, but included in those to all other ports) (for orders) with those to New York, and including those to Hampton Roads, (for orders,) with shipments to Baltimore, the proportions would be: to New York, $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; to Baltimore, $43\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; to New Orleans, $14\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; to Mobile, $7\frac{1}{6}$ per cent.; and to all others, (Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Corpus Christi,) $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of the whole.

In the subjoined table the destination and percentage of flags (American and foreign) to each port is also shown; from which it appears that the largest import trade in American bottoms (nearly 18 per cent.) goes to Baltimore. This, in fact, is still larger; for all the trade in (so called) Argentine vessels, (25,680 bags, $1\frac{79}{100}$ per cent. of the whole,) and some 90,000 bags of those brought in, (in those cases, so called,) British vessels, and which represent $6\frac{17}{100}$ per cent., were brought in those vessels built and still owned in Baltimore. These two make up $7\frac{86}{100}$ per cent. of the whole, which, being added to the 18 per cent. above, makes more than 25 per cent. of the whole import trade (out of the $32\frac{1}{4}$, which would then be 40 per cent. of all, in American vessels proper) carried to Baltimore.

In foreign vessels a large part ($23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) is carried to New York; such vessels finding return cargoes to Europe there more readily.

I find from the reports of the United States consulate here that no return has been made of cargoes shipped hence in foreign vessels to the United States. As these now constitute more than two-thirds of the movement, and show very prominently the present decadence of our shipping interests, and at the same time the extent of our importing commerce, I have thought these detailed statements, showing those

points would be acceptable. I trust they may serve in part for your report, and may arrive in time to accompany the message.

It might be worth while in devising the means of relief to American shipping, and in favor of American registered vessels, to consider whether it would be possible or convenient to the Treasury to offer a bounty, (as has been done before in our own country and in Holland,) equal to a small percentage (say five or ten) on the duties paid on the cargoes brought by such vessels.

I think it will be evident to any one who looks into the question, that the great cause of our decadence in shipping lies not only in the enormously increased cost of ship-building with us, and particularly of iron vessels and steamers, which are everywhere so rapidly superseding sailing-vessels, but also in the far greater cost of navigation, in the higher wages to officers and crews, and in supplies, of quality and cost entirely unknown on board most foreign vessels. Upon anything like equal terms of cost, or even under a considerable percentage against us, American sailing-vessels, by their superior fleetness and management, were, twenty years ago, enabled to outstrip all others, as far as sailing-vessels are now outstripped by iron-hulled steamers, which they build abroad so much cheaper than ours.

As it is not likely, nor indeed is it desirable, that the wages of American artisans and navigators will be diminished, the countervailing remedy for such increased cost must be sought in some such bounty, which will relieve the unequal operation, grossly unfair to our own citizens, of our navigation and registry law in connection with the operation of our reciprocity treaties.

By the combined results of these laws and treaties we permit a citizen of the Argentine Republic, or of one of the late Hanseatic cities, for example, to import from any foreign country into the United States all articles the growth or production of any, (except from certain countries east of the Cape of Good Hope,) in his ship, which he by the laws of his country is allowed to purchase anywhere, wherever it can be built cheapest, and which he is allowed to register under his flag, on the same terms of duties, &c., as we permit our own citizen to import the same articles from those countries in American ships, which we still require to be built, owned, commanded, and navigated as to three-fifths of her crew by American citizens. The consequence is a *prohibition upon our own citizens* to compete with foreigners, who have such reciprocity treaties with us in our own trade from the moment they can build or buy or navigate vessels cheaper than ourselves.

The special committee of the late Congress to which was referred the consideration of the application for relief of American shipping interests, recommended the allowance of certain privileges to American registered ships; such as taking stores in bond, duty free; a remission of duties on all articles actually employed in ship-building, and even a drawback, or *bounty equal to the duty*, on iron—on all employed in constructing vessels. They declined, however, since they regarded as most important the continuation of our ship-building, and of an American mercantile marine, to allow the matriculation of foreign-built ships, even for foreign voyages exclusively.

If, in addition to these prudent suggestions and recommendations, we could afford and would allow a bounty, at each voyage, from any foreign country by American registered vessels, equal in amount to a small percentage on the duties paid on the cargo imported on such voyage, we might reasonably anticipate a revival of our ship-building and naviga-

tion like that which marked the revival of Dutch ship-building and the extension of Dutch commerce after similar stimulants were applied by them in 1832.

I have, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

Statement A, showing the nationality of all vessels in which the import trade into the United States from Rio de Janeiro (of coffee and rosewood) has been effected during the year ending 30th September, 1871.

1. In 92 American vessels, 12 being steamers—

	No. of ves- sels.	Bags.	Value in U. S. gold.
During the quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	30	144, 216	\$2, 371, 384
During the quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	23	123, 006	1, 946, 230
During the quarter ending June 30, 1871.....	22	107, 765	1, 605, 711
During the quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	17	88, 400	1, 482, 667
	<u>92</u>	<u>463, 387</u>	<u>7, 405, 992</u>

2. In 225 foreign vessels, 13 being steamers—

	No. of ves- sels.	Bags.	Value in U. S. gold.
During the quarter ending December 31, 1870	79	355, 212	\$5, 437, 226
During the quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	61	263, 069	3, 871, 232
During the quarter ending June 30, 1871	36	153, 245	2, 284, 154
During the quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	49	223, 190	3, 998, 488
	<u>225</u>	<u>994, 716</u>	<u>15, 591, 100</u>

463, 387 bags in 92 American vessels.....	\$7, 405, 992
994, 716* bags in 225 foreign vessels	15, 591, 100

1, 458, 103 bags, (valued at $2\frac{3}{10}$ m. per dollar).....	22, 997, 092
--	--------------

In 92 American vessels, 31.8 per cent. cargoes, (not $\frac{1}{3}$.)

In 225 foreign vessels, 68.2 per cent. cargoes, (over $\frac{2}{3}$.)

* Of these 120,463 bags were in *American-owned* vessels, placed by their owners under the protection of the British or Argentine flags during the rebellion, and which, of course, still wear those flags.

Statement B, showing separate nationalities of the foreign vessels engaged in effecting the imports into all ports of the United States from Rio de Janeiro (coffee and rosewood) during the year ending September 30, 1871.

During the quarter ending—	British.	Swedish and Norwegian.	German.	Danish.	Dutch.	Argentine.	Austrian and Belgian.
December 31, 1870	48, (3 steamers.)	21	.....	8	1	.....	1
March 31, 1871	42, (3 steamers.)	7	3	3	4	1	1
June 30, 1871	29, (3 steamers.)	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
September 31, 1871	28, (4 steamers.)	6	7	3	3	2	.....
Total	147, (13 steamers.)	34	16	14	8	4	2

	Bags.	Value in U. S. gold.
In 147 British vessels, (of which 13 were steamers).....	675,427	\$10,620,638
34 Swedish and Norwegian vessels.....	143,996	2,289,955
16 German vessels.....	59,241	907,160
14 Danish vessels.....	56,999	915,678
8 Dutch vessels.....	21,250	353,761
4 Argentine vessels, (really owned in the United States)	25,680	372,870
1 Austrian vessel.....	4,123	61,269
1 Belgian vessel.....	5,000	71,991
225	991,716	15,593,322

Of the whole importation, (1,458,103 bags,) the participation of all flags was as follows :

	Per cent.
In British vessels.....	46.32
American vessels.....	31.80
Swedish and Norwegian vessels.....	10.00
German vessels.....	4.06
Danish vessels.....	3.89
Dutch vessels.....	1.46
Argentine vessels.....	1.79
Belgian vessels.....	0.50
Austrian vessels.....	0.33
	100.15

Of these vessels, 20 British-flag and *all the Argentine* are really owned by citizens of the United States.

In the British (American-owned) vessels were carried 94,783 bags. In the Argentine 25,680 bags.

C.—Statement showing the ports in the United States for which were cleared all the imports from Rio de Janeiro, and whether under American or foreign flags, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Ports for which cleared.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Bags.	Value in mill-reis.	Bags.	Value in mill-reis.
TO NEW YORK.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	32,011	1,458:345	126,782	4,519:187
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	29,094	1,093:343	92,121	3,424:363
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....	36,371	1,271:991	62,396	2,140:603
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	22,529	848:807	58,730	2,209:937
Total to New York.....	120,005	4,672:486	340,029	12,294:090
TO BALTIMORE.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	78,053	2,759:568	62,287	2,184:778
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	73,358	2,636:301	41,783	1,729:015
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....	60,694	2,068:643	49,411	1,660:311
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	48,236	1,869:091	50,347	1,828:972
Total to Baltimore.....	260,341	9,333:603	203,828	7,403:076
TO HAMPTON ROADS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	14,043	530:319	46,001	1,577:586
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....			43,525	1,510:995
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....	10,700	352:503	21,236	699:826
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....			34,800	1,344:275
Total to Hampton Roads.....	24,743	882:822	145,563	5,132:682

C.—Statement showing the ports in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Ports for which cleared.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Bags.	Value in mill-reis.	Bags.	Value in mill-reis.
TO NEW ORLEANS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	18,752	632:588	83,882	2,900:284
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	10,700	391:936	43,071	1,523:159
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....			3,950	131:369
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	12,035	470:366	36,856	1,419:643
Total to New Orleans.....	41,487	1,494:890	167,759	5,974:455
TO MOBILE.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....			27,250	1,011:851
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	9,854	354:749	16,555	597:869
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....			13,252	520:962
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	5,600	221:871	24,127	900:860
Total to Mobile.....	15,454	576:620	81,184	3,031:542
TO ALL OTHER PORTS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	1,357	43:364	9,000	308:933
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....			26,013	818:434
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....			3,000	100:484
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....			18,330	693:132
Total to all other ports.....	1,357	43:364	56,343	1,920:983
Total to all ports.....	463,387		994,716	

Port.	Percentage.		
	In American.	In foreign.	Of whole import.
New York.....	8.23	23.33	31.56
Baltimore.....	17.85	13.19	31.84
Hampton Roads.....	1.69	9.99	11.68
New Orleans.....	2.79	11.50	14.30
Mobile.....	1.59	5.57	7.16
All other ports.....	.09	3.09	3.18
Total percentage.....	32.24	66.67	99.72

II.

No. 28.]

JANUARY 6, 1872. (Received February 7.)

SIR: In my No. 18, I gave some account of the commercial movement of exports from Rio to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871, showing the share or percentage of that trade carried on in American ships, as compared with that portion done under foreign flags. In this connection it may be useful to state (for the purpose of showing the decadence of our marine, in this trade with Brazil) the present condition of the carrying and passenger traffic between Great Britain and Brazil carried on in British steam vessels alone. It is only a few years since steam communication was established between Europe and Brazil, the first line, and for many years the only one, being the Royal Mail. But within the last ten years there has been a wonderful extension of such communication, and a still more astonishing increase of the commercial movement and trade between England (and France) and this country; due, of course, in great part to the enormous increase of the facilities for freight and traffic. The first effort to maintain regular steam communication between England and Rio (by the ships

of the General Screw Navigation Company,) *not being subsidized*, failed. The Royal Mail Packet Company, however, being assisted by subventions from both governments, has succeeded; and its success, secured only through such subsidy, has induced other lines, which, by competition and by greatly extending facilities for cheap steam freights and low rates for passengers, have swelled their commercial movement to its present proportions.

The ports of northern Brazil (Para, Maraham, and Ceara) have also a special line* from Liverpool of 4 screw-steamers, (3,898 tons in all,) while there is another line, (the Red Cross,) measuring 5,730 tons, to Pernambuco. To Rio, (touching on the way at Pernambuco and Bahia, and going on from here to the river Plate,) instead of the single former line, (Royal Mail,) we have now several lines of steamers, as follows:

1. *From London*.—The Clyde line, of four steamships, (6,415 tons,) monthly.

2. *From Southampton*.—The Royal Mail, four steamers, (about 10,000 tons,) monthly.

3. *From Liverpool*.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Company, eighteen steamers, (24,606 tons,) three times a month, calling once a month (12th) at Antwerp, Belgium.

4. *From Liverpool*.—The River Parana Steamship Company, steamers now building, to call at Bordeaux, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and up the river to Rosario.

5. *From Liverpool*.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, twice a month, (13th and 29th,) calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon; thence direct to Rio, Montevideo, and thence through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso and Lima, twenty-seven steamers, (36,992 tons.) The steamers lately built are of 3,000 or 3,500 tons each.

From this it appears that there are now seventy-one steamships, measuring some 96,000 tons, under the British flag, engaged in the traffic between Great Britain and Brazil and the west coast of South America. Large as this may appear, it is certain to be augmented by an increase of the present and by the establishment of new lines; so that, during the present year, (1872,) the steam-tonnage under the British flag engaged in the traffic with South America will exceed 100,000 tons; and, excluding the coasting steamers on the Pacific side, there will remain about 80,000 tons for the Brazil and river Plate trade alone. Sailing-vessels have nearly disappeared. They now come out only as colliers, and generally go from here in ballast to the East Indies, or, in some instances, take coffee at low freights to the United States. In this way all the coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and woods of Brazil, and the hides and wool of the river Plate, now go by steam to England, France, and Belgium.

In addition to the following lines under the British flag, there are two French and two Italian lines of steamers. Of the former, one comes from Bordeaux, touching at Lisbon, Dakkar, (in Gorea, Africa,) and the other from Marseilles, touching at Gibraltar. The Italian lines come from Genoa, and, touching at Gibraltar, go on from here to the river Plate.

I have collected this information for the use of the Department, in order to show the importance attached by other nations having commercial relations with this empire to the extension of their steam-marine facilities, postal and commercial, with Brazil; and to show the effect of a system of judicious encouragement and subsidy at the starting of such enterprises, and until they have become established and paying

* The Booth line.

routes for commerce, and the very satisfactory results and enormous increase which this encouragement has secured to the commerce of those nations with this country; while we, on the other hand, who are Brazil's best customers, taking more than three-fifths of her staple product, have only one steamer a month hence to the United States, and of the carrying trade in sailing-vessels, hence to our own country, two-thirds is actually under foreign flags.

The remedy for such a condition of things, it seems to me, can only be found in the alleviation to be afforded by the action of Congress; first, in reducing or abolishing the duties on those articles which enter into the construction of ships, and especially of iron-hulled screw-steamers; and, secondly, by such premium or bounty as they may think ought to be given to the owners of American ships engaged in foreign trade. Any reduction of duty on articles brought in American ships would, of course, under our reciprocity treaties, (which in principle are in complete conflict with our navigation and registry laws,) inure also to the benefit of the ships of those nations having such treaties with us. But, unless I am completely mistaken, it is perfectly competent for us, notwithstanding those treaties, to give a bounty or return to ship-owners equal in amount to a small percentage of the duties actually paid on the goods imported on each voyage. The duties to be paid, then, on goods brought in American ships, or in ships assimilated to our own by reciprocity treaties, would be the same; and yet such bounty as I have suggested to be paid to ship-owners would enable them to compete, at a lower rate of freight even, and so to overcome that greater expense of our navigation, due to greater cost of construction, victualing, outfit, and wages.

I am, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

ST. CATHERINE'S.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Catherine's for the year ending June 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Millreis.</i>	
Glassware	311, 235: 172	Great Britain.
Hardware.....	129, 211: 128	Hamburg.
Iron	48, 396: 417	Uruguay.
Jewelry.....	33, 910: 320	Spain.
Linen manufactures	29, 461: 200	Argentine Confederation.
Mixed manufactures.....	7, 006: 503	France.
Made clothes	2, 880: 000	Austria.
Medicines	60, 944: 780	Re-exports coastwise.
Total	623, 045: 520	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	<i>Millreis.</i>	
Rice	433, 714: 215	River Plate.
Leather.....	333, 366: 994	Coastwise.
Molasses.....	37, 954: 696	Hamburg.
Ginger.....	24, 848: 695	Spain.
Total	829, 884: 600	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Catharine's for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Cardiff			4	754	4	754			4	733	4	733
German	do			4	858	4	858			8	1,646	8	1,646
Danish	do			1	227	1	227			2	387	2	387
German	Grimsby			1	145	1	145						
Italian	Newcastle			1	993	1	993			2	1,097	2	1,097
British	Liverpool			1	202	1	202						
Do	Swansea			1	261	1	261						
Danish	Hamburg			1	160	1	160						
Dutch	Trieste			1	97	1	97			3	395	3	395
German	do			1	190	1	190						
Swedish	do			1	184	1	184			1	184	1	184
Spanish	Barcelona			1	110	1	110			10	1,602	10	1,602
American	Pacific			1	98	1	98			1	98	1	98
Dutch	Tarragona			1	126	1	126						
German	Montevideo			3	610	3	610						
Spanish	do			3	469	3	469						
Montevidean	do			2	526	2	526			5	1,177	5	1,177
Danish	do			1	190	1	190						
Brazilian	do	1	423	1	257	2	680						
Argentine	Buenos Ayres			1	166	1	166			4	718	4	718
Dutch	do			1	172	1	172						
French	do			1	526	1	526			1	40	1	40
Spanish	do			2	392	2	392						
Portuguese	Setubal			1	211	1	211			2	408	2	408
Spanish	Brazilian ports			6	1,029	6	1,029						
Argentine	do			2	397	2	397						
Montevidean	do			1	219	1	219						
Italian	do			1	104	1	104						
German	do			1	253	1	253						
French	do	1	40			1	40						
Brazilian	Coastwise	49	42,871	96	10,722	145	53,593	50	43,294	46	5,528	96	48,822
	Total	51	43,334	143	20,648	194	63,982	50	43,294	89	14,013	139	57,307

B. LINDSEY.

CHINA.

AMOY.

The following is a comparative statement of the import trade of the port of Amoy from January, 1867, to January, 1871 :

From January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.....	\$9,814,144
From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	7,421,750
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	9,136,900
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	8,513,009

Statement showing the commerce at Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Shirting, gray.....pieces..	63,737	\$172,089 90	\$7,081 88	England via Hong-Kong.
Shirting, white.....do.....	8,065	31,647 00	896 11	Do.
Shirting, dyed.....do.....	1,362	4,086 00	283 75	Do.
Brocades.....do.....	5,574	18,296 00	952 91	Do.
Damasks.....do.....	684	3,420 00	190 00	Do.
Drills.....do.....	5,031	2,113 02	524 06	United States and England via Hong-Kong.
T cloth.....do.....	36,908	81,197 60	4,100 88	England via Hong-Kong.
Turkey red.....do.....	13,606	37,416 50	2,695 69	Do.
Buntings.....do.....	480	2,400 00	133 33	Do.
Camlets.....do.....	3,190	64,395 00	3,167 80	Do.
Lastings.....do.....	646	10,336 00	344 44	Do.
Sp. stripes.....do.....	319	5,740 00	271 16	Do.
Wool and cotton, mixed.....do.....	969	6,783 00	269 11	Do.
Iron, old.....piculs..	1,230	3,690 00	184 50	Hong-Kong and other coast ports.
Iron, manufactured.....do.....	351	2,457 00	60 93	Do.
Iron, nail-rods.....do.....	962	4,810 00	167 01	England via Hong-Kong.
Lead.....do.....	5,922	33,493 00	2,056 25	Do.
Tin.....do.....	5,186	191,882 00	9,142 36	Do.
Quicksilver.....do.....	959	101,654 00	2,663 88	California via Hong-Kong.
Bêche de mer.....do.....	5,611	84,165 00	11,689 58	Straits.
Cotton yarn.....do.....	17,495	734,790 00	17,009 02	England via Hong-Kong.
Cotton, raw, and Indian.....do.....	59,698	895,474 00	29,018 07	India via Hong-Kong.
Flour.....do.....	737	2,948 00	147 40	United States.
Mangrove bark.....do.....	8,973	9,870 00	373 87	Straits.
Oil-cakes.....do.....	119,562	167,386 80	8,369 34	Formosa and Straits.
Oil-nuts.....do.....	9,537	190,780 00	9,539 00	Formosa.
Rattans.....do.....	3,802	19,770 40	792 08	Straits.
Rice.....do.....	78,038	171,683 60	Free.....	Siam and Formosa.
Sapan wood.....do.....	3,618	10,130 40	502 50	Straits.
Opium.....do.....	4,725	2,835,000 00	196,875 00	India via Hong-Kong.
Bean-cakes.....do.....	218,536	306,750 40	10,613 14	New Chwang and Che-foo.
Coal.....do.....	48,039	36,029 25	208 33	England and Formosa.
Cotton, raw.....do.....	23,793	404,481 00	11,646 87	Shanghai, Ningpo, and Northern ports.
Ground-nuts.....do.....	4,686	93,720 00	650 83	Formosa.
Manure-cakes.....do.....	3,861	11,583 00	468 70	Do.
Medicine.....adv.....	85,280	85,280 00	4,624 00	Coast ports.
Pease.....piculs..	218,817	459,515 70	18,234 75	Northern ports.
Samshoo.....do.....	3,190	11,165 00	664 58	Ningpo and Tien-tsin.
Sesamum seed.....do.....	1,408	4,787 20	402 75	Formosa.
Tobacco leaf.....do.....	675	6,750 00	140 62	Formosa and coast ports.
Vermicelli.....do.....	6,852	55,042 00	1,713 00	Northern ports.
Wheat.....do.....	44,790	89,580 00	Free.....	Do.
Lily-flowers.....do.....	2,029	24,348 00	760 87	Do.
Total.....		7,488,935 77	359,630 35	

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade of the port of Amoy from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1871 :

From January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.....	\$3,597,059
From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	3,226,078
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	4,147,893
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	3,410,710

Statement of duties collected at the port of Amoy from September 30, 1870, to September 30, 1871, placed in comparison with that of the seasons 1868-'69, 1869-'70.

1868-1869.	1869-1870.	Increase.	1869-1870.	1870-1871.	Decrease.
\$673, 917 57	\$729, 466 07	\$55, 548 50	\$729, 466 07	\$727, 250 67	\$2, 215 40

Table showing the duties paid under each flag at the port of Amoy for the year ending December, 1870.

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage dues.	Coast trade.	Total.
American	\$9, 938 43	\$36, 281 07	\$2, 081 66	\$484 73	\$48, 785 89
British	274, 978 80	165, 985 77	11, 684 16	8, 766 65	461, 415 38
French	4, 570 62	1, 982 94	1, 416 66	1, 192 54	9, 162 76
North German	9, 114 39	29, 078 20	2, 255 55	8, 330 34	48, 778 48
Dutch	10, 304 92	22, 827 23	2, 767 22	2, 640 48	38, 539 85
Spanish	5, 599 94	20, 156 33	537 77	616 60	26, 910 64
Siamese	3, 726 07	9, 102 94	1, 160 55	1, 395 22	15, 384 78
Danish	714 35	17, 040 75	757 77	1, 653 00	20, 165 87
Norwegian	12 66	16, 256 82	462 22	689 72	17, 420 42
Peruvian	17 65	.....	15 27	40 71	73 63
Salvadorian .....	.....	.....	903 33	.....	903 33
Total	318, 977 83	318, 712 05	24, 042 16	25, 809 99	687, 541 03

Statement showing the commerce at Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
China-ware, coarse.....piculs..	30, 827	\$616, 540 00	Straits and Phillipine Islands.
Garlic	3, 022	63, 295 35	Do.
Grass-cloth, coarse	234	13, 540 97	Do.
Grass-cloth, fine	73	158 55	Do.
Hemp fiber	903	15, 802 50	China ports.
Hemp sacking	253, 860	18, 454 58	Formosa and northern ports.
Hemp bags	685, 660	36, 227 98	Do.
Iron ware	6, 191	44, 575 20	Straits and Philippine Islands.
Joss-sticks	1, 222	12, 253 94	Do.
Lung-ngans	2, 922	75, 944 80	Straits and northern ports.
Paper, first quality	7, 402	118, 432 00	Do.
Paper, second quality	18, 842	105, 515 20	Do.
Preserves	2, 776	29, 842 00	Do.
Sugar, brown	138, 304	608, 537 60	Do.
Sugar, white	22, 775	165, 107 75	Do.
Sugar-candy	71, 161	683, 245 60	Straits and India, via Hong-Kong.
Tobacco, pressed	2, 674	84, 231 00	Straits, coast ports, and Formosa.
Tea, Congou	4, 462	116, 000 00	England and United States.
Tea, Oolong	81, 113	3, 500, 000 00	United States and England.
Tea, Souchong	54	600 00	Coast ports.
Tea, Pouchong	504	14, 000 00	Straits and coast ports.
Vermicelli	6, 420	54, 570 00	
Total .....	.....	6, 376, 875 02	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.				To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
American.....	Shanghai.....	3	1,692	.....	.....	Ningpo.....	1	509	2	226	3	735
	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	1	302	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	1	302	1	302
	Yokohama.....	.....	.....	1	627	Hong-Kong.....	4	3,010	.....	.....	4	3,010
	Ningpo.....	.....	.....	1	509	Singapore.....	.....	.....	1	627	1	627
	Hong-Kong.....	3	1,692	1	113	Shanghai.....	1	505	.....	.....	1	505
	Takao.....	.....	.....	7	791	Manila.....	3	1,867	.....	.....	3	1,867
	Manila.....	2	1,188	.....	.....	Takao.....	1	509	9	1,395	10	1,904
	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	4	1,293	Foo-Chow.....	.....	.....	1	387	1	387
	Swatow.....	1	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	Takao.....	.....	.....	3	420	Singapore.....	.....	.....	1	257	1	257
	Saigon.....	.....	.....	4	1,110	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	2	878	2	878
	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	3	944	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	1	359	1	359
	Batavia.....	.....	.....	1	257	Takao.....	.....	.....	7	1,159	7	1,159
	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	5	885	Foo-Chow.....	.....	.....	1	369	1	369
	Sauraboya.....	.....	.....	1	319	Saigon.....	.....	.....	1	355	1	355
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	2	878	Jebu.....	.....	.....	1	429	1	429
	Hong-Kong.....	.....	.....	1	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong.....	47	28,892	8	4,425	Foo-Chow.....	75	42,209	4	1,297	79	43,506
	Foo-Chow.....	69	37,456	3	1,066	Swatow.....	74	39,728	2	596	76	40,324
British.....	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	6	1,936	Yokohama.....	5	2,797	.....	.....	5	2,797
	Taiwan-foo.....	2	1,073	3	621	Takao.....	2	741	16	3,236	18	3,977
	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	15	3,162	Shanghai.....	29	18,049	2	1,097	31	19,146
	Bangkok.....	.....	.....	1	306	Singapore.....	.....	.....	5	2,406	5	2,406
	Macassar.....	14	6,878	1	199	Hong-Kong.....	28	15,373	3	1,044	31	16,417
	Shanghai.....	15	6,931	15	5,955	Tien-tsin.....	.....	.....	1	264	1	264
	Liverpool.....	.....	.....	1	685	Saigon.....	.....	.....	1	345	1	345
	Ningpo.....	1	784	5	1,523	Penang.....	.....	.....	3	1,288	3	1,288
	Yokohama.....	1	567	1	264	New York.....	1	567	9	3,587	10	4,154
	Nagasaki.....	1	282	.....	.....	Tamsui.....	7	3,312	4	744	11	4,056
Swatow.....	70	36,684	6	1,951	Java.....	.....	.....	1	439	1	439	
Sauraboya.....	.....	.....	2	448	Taiwan-foo.....	1	458	13	4,265	14	4,723	
Takao.....	3	822	.....	.....	Osaka.....	.....	.....	1	159	1	159	
Kelung.....	.....	.....	2	361	Kelung.....	.....	.....	4	871	4	871	
Singapore.....	.....	.....	5	2,039	Ningpo.....	1	458	5	1,434	6	1,892	
Fremouth.....	.....	.....	1	94	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	3	481	3	481	
Sydney.....	.....	.....	1	744	Macassar.....	.....	.....	1	296	1	296	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	1	270	1	270	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manila.....	2	564	.....	.....	3	944	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.				To—	CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch—Cont'd...	Che-foo	10	2,280	10	2,280	Ningpo	1	196	1	196
	Foo-Chow	2	438	2	438	Saigon	3	748	3	748
	Bangkok	1	670	1	670	Taiwan-foo	1	196	1	196
	Yokohama	1	243	1	243	Bangkok	2	565	2	565
	Swatow	3	1,031	3	1,031	Batavia	1	462	1	462
	Hio-go	1	338	1	338	Che-foo	2	669	2	669
	Saigon	2	410	2	410	Yokohama	1	241	1	241
	Singapore	2	401	2	401	Kelung	2	884	2	884
	Takao	1	208	1	208	Foo-Chow	1	214	1	214
	Batavia	1	343	1	343					
	Hong-Kong	1	473	1	473					
	Kelung	1	214	1	214					
Russian	Shanghai	1	492	1	492	Takao	1	492	1	492
	Hong-Kong	2	704	2	704	Manila	3	1,268	3	1,268
	Ningpo	1	372	1	372	Shanghai	2	552	2	552
	Swatow	1	372	1	372					
	Manila	1	372	1	372					
Hawaiian	Hong-Kong	1	150	1	150	Yokohama	1	150	1	150
	Taiwan-foo	1	150	1	150	Takao	1	150	1	150
Siamese	New Chwang	2	857	2	857	Hong-Kong	2	1,023	2	1,023
	Ningpo	2	1,103	2	1,103	Bangkok	4	1,669	4	1,669
	Shanghai	1	476	1	476	Saigon	1	299	1	299
	Che-foo	2	779	2	779	Siam	1	538	2	714
	Hong-Kong	1	176	1	176	Kelung	1	176	1	176
	Kelung	1	176	1	176	Shanghai	2	613	2	613
	Bangkok	4	1,464	4	1,464	Ningpo	1	537	1	537
	Total	249	130,826	280	78,146	Total	251	135,435	278	74,852
				529	208,972			529	210,287	

The following is a comparative statement of the import trade of the port of Tamsui and Kelung, from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	\$741, 671
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	733, 508
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	850, 026

Statement showing the commerce at Tamsui and Kelung for the year commencing September 1, 1870, and ending August 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bêche de mer, black.....piculs..	23	\$562	\$45 83	Hong-Kong and the coast ports of China.
Bêche de mer, white.....do....	3	40	1 50	Do.
Shirting, gray.....pieces..	46, 550	139, 650	5, 172 22	Do.
Shirting, white.....do....	7, 598	19, 000	844 22	Do.
Turkey, red.....do....	2, 770	8, 000	577 08	Do.
T cloth.....do....	2, 450	7, 350	272 22	Do.
Shirtings.....do....	245	637	28 82	Do.
American ginseng.....piculs..	21	970	175 00	Do.
Iron rod.....do....	336	2, 688	58 33	Do.
Lead.....do....	1, 588	10, 500	551 39	Do.
Tin.....do....	22	528	38 19	Do.
Opium.....do....	1, 338	931, 800	55, 750 00	Do.
Cotton yarn.....do....	201	3, 000	195 41	Do.
Camlets.....pieces..	1, 840	32, 000	1, 825 83	Do.
Long ells.....do....	1, 270	10, 000	676 66	Do.
Lastings.....do....	72	1, 200	38 47	Do.
Spanish stripes.....do....	60	50	9 33	Do.
Wheat.....piculs..	450	900	1, 800 00	Do.
Total.....	66, 837	1, 168, 875	68, 060 50	

The following table shows the duties paid under each flag at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Flag.	Import.	Export.	Coast trade.	Tonnage dues.	Total.
American.....	\$1, 000 00	\$3, 889 68			\$4, 889 68
British.....	26, 000 01	34, 413 11	\$194 87	\$399 44	61, 007 43
Danish.....	700 00	4, 380 06	184 93		5, 264 99
North German.....	3, 047 39	14, 945 01	90 24	612 22	18, 694 86
Norwegian.....		2, 276 56			2, 276 56
Total.....	30, 747 40	59, 904 42	470 04	1, 011 66	92, 133 52

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade of the port of Tamsui and Kelung, from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	\$404, 321
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	371, 762
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	623, 797

Statement showing the commerce at Tamsui and Kelung from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Agaragar.....piculs..	70	\$150	Chinese ports and Hong-Kong.
Camphor.....do....	10, 122	101, 220	Amoy and Hong-Kong.
Coal.....do....	233, 978	56, 000	Shanghai chiefly.
Hemp.....do....	762	7, 000	Coast ports.
Pith-paper.....do....	35	3, 500	Do.
Rice.....do....	29, 441	58, 882	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Sugar.....do....	4, 200	12, 600	Coast ports, northern ports, and Japan.
Tea.....do....	13, 154	500, 000	Chiefly to America.
Camphor-wood planks.....pieces..	12, 960	6, 000	Hong-Kong and coast ports.
Total.....	304, 722	745, 352	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Coast of China.....	1	505	3	801	4	1, 306
British.....	do.....	19	9, 035	36	10, 967	55	20, 002
Danish.....	do.....			4	918	4	918
Dutch.....	do.....			1	214	1	214
French.....	do.....			5	1, 640	5	1, 640
Norwegian.....	do.....			4	512		
Do.....	Japan.....			2	534	6	1, 046
North German.....	Coast of China.....			8	2, 199	8	2, 199
Siamese.....	do.....	1	176			1	176
Total.....		21	9, 716	63	17, 785	84	27, 501

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Coast of China.....	1	505	3	801	4	1, 306
British.....	do.....	19	9, 035	31	9, 022	50	18, 057
Danish.....	do.....			3	717	3	717
Dutch.....	do.....			1	214	1	214
French.....	do.....			3	907	3	907
North German.....	do.....			8	2, 199	8	2, 199
Norwegian.....	do.....			6	1, 046	6	1, 046
Siamese.....	do.....	1	176			1	176
Total.....		21	9, 716	55	14, 906	76	24, 622

The following is a comparative statement of import trade of the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao, from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871 :

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869	\$985, 037
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870	1, 261, 853
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871	1, 125, 922

Statement showing the commerce at Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Opium piculs..	2,911	\$1,206,600 00	\$83,791 66	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Shirting, gray pieces..	50,450	113,512 00	5,605 55	Do.
Shirting, white do....	3,508	13,330 40	425 55	Do.
Shirting, dyed..... do....	1,000	3,000 00	208 33	Do.
T cloth do....	2,898	6,375 60	320 61	Do.
Cotton, raw..... piculs..	1,363	20,445 00	666 73	Coast ports and northern ports.
Hemp bags	195,340	10,253 02	511 69	Do.
Nankeen.....	10,716	535,800 00	22,325 00	Do.
Tobacco, pressed.....	773	23,190 00	483 12	Do.
Turkey red pieces..	3,570	9,817 50	757 63	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Camlets do....	3,091	64,911 00	3,069 51	Do.
Lastings..... do....	1,420	22,720 00	759 30	Do.
Long ells do....	3,090	28,175 00	1,019 86	Do.
Sp. stripes do....	174	3,132 00	147 83	Do.
Lusters..... do....	855	1,710 00	83 12	Do.
Total		2,062,971 52	120,175 49	

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao, from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871 :

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869	\$938,822
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870	1,087,591
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871	1,918,829

Table showing the duties paid under each flag at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending December, 1870.

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage dues.	Coast trade.	Total.
American	\$70 55	\$4,108 09	\$166 66	\$338 71	\$4,684 01
French.....	1,005 64	4,044 19	154 44	64 86	5,269 13
British.....	6,483 07	33,920 51	591 11	620 64	41,615 33
North German	5,733 33	59,215 06	1,740 50	1,326 68	68,015 67
Dutch.....		8,894 35		18 75	8,913 10
Danish.....	6,732 56	10,635 49	664 68	71 96	18,104 69
Norwegian.....	4,794 60	2,986 04	331 11	159 13	8,270 88
Peruvian.....		366 00			366 00
Total.....	24,819 75	124,169 73	3,648 50	2,600 73	155,238 81

Statement showing the commerce at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending September 30, 1871.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whence exported.
Sugar, brown piculs..	245,681	\$1,007,004 16	Coast ports, and Japan, Australia, and Great Britain.
Sugar, white do....	18,585	121,318 75	Do.
Sesamum seed..... do....	4,003	13,560 16	Do.
Ground-nuts do....	3,631	65,862 30	Do.
Oil-cakes do....	3,691	5,425 70	Do.
Hemp do....	18	315 00	Do.
Turmeric..... do....	8,945	41,710 66	Coast ports, Japan, Australia, Great Britain, and northern ports.
Lung-ngans do....	9,112	76,059 58	Do.
Rice do....	78,880	173,536 00	Coast ports, Japan, Australia, Great Britain, northern ports, and Hong-Kong.
Ground-nut cakes	12,444	18,453 18	Do.
Total.....	384,990	1,523,245 49	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Takao and Taiwan-foo, from January 1, 1871, to September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Coast ports	1	509	9	1,534	10	2,043
Danish	do			11	2,913	11	2,913
Dutch	do			16	3,686	16	3,686
French	do			10	1,898	10	1,898
Russian	do	1	418			1	418
Swedish	do			11	2,150	11	2,150
German	do			31	5,269	31	5,269
British	do	4	1,768	51	11,298	55	13,066
Total		6	2,695	139	28,748	145	31,443

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	China and Japan	1	509	9	1,534	10	2,043
Danish	do			11	2,913	11	2,913
Dutch	do			16	3,686	16	3,686
French	do			10	1,898	10	1,898
Russian	do	1	418			1	418
Swedish	do			11	2,150	11	2,150
German	do			31	5,269	31	5,269
British	China and Australia	4	1,768	51	11,298	55	13,066
Total		6	2,695	139	28,748	145	31,443

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the 4th quarter, 1870.

[From Chinese customs reports.]

Entered.	October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	5	1,132	6	1,442	11	2,431	22	5,005
Steamers								
Total	5	1,132	6	1,442	11	2,431	22	5,005

Cleared.	October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	7	1,447	2	363	12	2,839	21	4,649
Steamers								
Total	7	1,447	2	363	12	2,839	21	4,649

RECAPITULATION.

Sailing-vessels entered.	Steamers entered.	Sailing-vessels cleared.	Steamers cleared.
From Ningpo..... 1	None	For Shanghai..... 1	None.
From Foo-Chow..... 1	.....	For Che-foo..... 2	
From Amoy..... 13	.....	For Foo-Chow..... 1	
From Swatow..... 4	.....	For Kelung..... 1	
From Hong-Kong..... 3	.....	For Amoy..... 7	
Entered..... 22		For Whampoa..... 5	
		For Yokohama..... 2	
		Wrecked..... 1	
		Cleared..... 20	
		Remaining in port..... 7	

Recapitulation of the fees collected in the Amoy district by the consular agents from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

Amoy. Fee collected from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.....	\$806 13
Tamsui and Kelung. Fee collected from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.....	25 03
Taiwan-foo and Takao. As there are no consular agents at either of these ports, fees are not collected.	
Total	831 16

CHARLES W. LE GENDRE.

CANTON.

OCTOBER 12, 1872. (Received December 7.)

In attempting to give a brief statement of the trade of the port of Canton during the year ending with the close of September, I find the undertaking one of no small magnitude, and accompanied by many difficulties; the latter are chiefly found in the acquirement of correct information, without which, in matters of this kind, (as well, indeed, as in all others,) it is better that strict silence should be observed. I will, therefore, deal only in recorded facts, and leave those who take an interest in commercial intelligence to draw liberally upon their own imaginations, for the purpose of adding to the tables of imports and exports, after I tell them why they would be justified in doing so.

Smuggling is practiced by the Chinese to an enormous extent; indeed, it is done without much effort to conceal it, and, apparently, in open defiance of the authorities. No passenger that travels to or from Canton need miss opportunities of witnessing the successful attempts thus to defraud the government out of its revenue. Besides the crowded river on which Canton stands, there are numberless streams and canals that intersect each other, as do the fibers of the spider's web, as this port is approached from almost any quarter, in going to or returning from Hong-Kong, Macao, or the open sea. These approaches are very poorly guarded, if at all, by the revenue officers; and hence they enable the cunning adventurer to take from or carry into the interior of the country large quantities of goods that ought to pass through the custom-house at Canton.

The city of Hong-Kong, (properly Victoria,) on the barren island of the former name, lies about one hundred miles southeast of this port. The island, and that on which the city of Macao stands, seems to guard the entrances from or the outlets to the sea, in the passage of commerce to or from Canton. The first-named island is under the British, while

the last is under the Portuguese flag. Both stand ready and anxious to receive any of the trade which Canton is unable to control. Hong-Kong is rapidly becoming a large and wealthy city from the results of its superior energy and other facilities, and upon the traffic which, twenty years ago, would have naturally fallen into the coffers of the Canton merchant. It is not yet thirty years since it became a British possession; prior to which it was the site of only a few fishermen's huts, and with no trade whatever. While this is so, its sister city, Macao, now nearly three hundred years in possession of the Portuguese government, and the result of the brilliant commercial enterprise of Vasco da Gama, seems to be gradually declining.

The poor attention which the government of China gives to the condition of its rivers in the neighborhood of Canton, and hence to the sea, in permitting rocks and bars to remain when they might be removed without much expense, or rendered no longer dangerous by lights or buoys, together with her plainly marked indisposition to adopt western improvements as a means of increasing transportation and fostering commerce, thereby adding to the wealth and comforts of her people, are all too plainly manifest to escape the eye of the most unobserving. As a consequence, the trade of Canton seems to improve very slowly. Its improvement during any year is scarcely perceptible, yet a comparison with those of the last decade tells the fact in unmistakable figures that an increase has taken place. The imports from the United States should be greatly increased. The exchange is fearfully against our people. But the entire trade of this port is by no means commensurate with the advantages which the locality would insure if in the hands of a western people, or still in the hands of the Orientals, with western notions.

The mere fact, however, that the eyes of the whole world are now fixed upon China, and that the leading nations have likewise thrown into their countenances an expression of restlessness, indicating a determination that she must get out of the way, else move forward with the advance of the age, portends a change of some kind at no distant day. Any alteration must result favorably, for she cannot decline. The problem to be solved in effecting this advance by outside pressure, in order that China shall take her place as the equal of her sister nations, is found to be a difficult one. The secret does not lie in her strength or power of physical resistance, for that, in competition with the power of almost any leading western nation, would be puerile. It lies in the necessity of preserving a due regard for consistency in the profession and promulgation of Christian principles while engaged in the great work of revolution; to do the least harm in connection with the accomplishment of the greatest good; to put back, in the place of that which is taken away, something far superior, and without shock to the political organization or even to the ecclesiastical, the two being thoroughly amalgamated, and forming a system which runs back into great antiquity. If we be Christian, truly, these changes are to be effected without the aid of brute force. We must overcome with kindness. The course pursued by Cæsar toward Gaul and Britain is now happily objected to as barbarous. Its adoption would set us back many years, for the demoralizing tendencies are fearful.

But any other course than that of Cæsar is as yet only experimental. With a people like this one, who have become fixed in old and well-established customs, the adoption of religious and political dogmas that form the frame-work of their social system—and who compose, at the present moment, at least one-third of the human race—the labor must be undertaken and persevered in with inexhaustible patience, and with a

careful regard for consistency of action with principle. The absence of this association has always been a stumbling-block in the way of the advance of Christian truth. It is believed, however, that a steady adherence to the combination would result favorably—certainly more beneficially to all concerned, since life and property would each be saved by its gentle influences.

Again, returning to Hong-Kong, it must be borne in mind that its locality gives it a commanding influence as a shipping-port. Always easy of access, with no impediments to its approach from any direction, and with no port or customs dues to pay, it is not strange that it should seem so inviting to trade. And hence all vessels (nearly) which come to or leave Canton stop there, if only for a few hours. The daily communication by steam-packet and the continuous line of junk-transportation enable shippers to send their goods to Hong-Kong, to be thence sent aboard ships to foreign markets, at a very small advance on the price of lighterage from Canton to Whampoa, which latter place is about fourteen miles southeast, and is the proper anchorage-ground of this port. As a consequence, a very large proportion of the export trade of Canton is merged into that of Hong-Kong. It is believed that one-third, at least, may be safely added to the total of invoices certified at this consulate, in order to get a more correct idea of the real export trade of Canton with the United States. With reference to imports from our country, nearly all is absorbed in the trade of Hong-Kong, which may be properly termed the great warehouse of Canton. These facts are mentioned in order that a better understanding may be had as to the reason why so large a commercial city as Canton is, (with such an immensely productive country within its apparent grasp,) seems to have so small a share of its legitimate trade, while a city like Hong-Kong, with no producing country of its own to sustain it, does so large a business.

The following statistical information is made up from the books of the custom-house at Canton, showing its tonnage, the passenger-traffic, the opium, tea, and silk tables, and its imports and exports from and to foreign countries; omitting, as I have thought best to do, its internal and coast trade in Chinese productions, which form (like all countries extending north and south so many degrees of latitude) a very considerable and lively system of barter, in the way of exchange of products.

TONNAGE.

Number, tonnage, and movements of vessels entered and cleared during the year ending with the 30th of September, 1872, at Canton, China.

Entered.	Quarter ending December 31, 1871.		Quarter ending March 31, 1872.		Quarter ending June 30, 1872.		Quarter ending September 30, 1872.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels.....	53	21,691	52	21,905	39	18,169	54	25,023	198	86,788
Steamers	59	36,841	88	64,337	72	56,263	44	32,010	263	189,451
River steamers ...	117	39,312	117	41,561	127	38,288	158	36,924	519	156,085
Total	229	97,844	257	127,803	238	112,720	256	93,957	980	432,324

Number, tonnage, and movements of vessels, &c.—Continued.

Cleared.	Quarter ending December 31, 1871.		Quarter ending March 31, 1872.		Quarter ending June 30, 1872.		Quarter ending September 30, 1872.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	54	21, 311	57	24, 783	35	15, 524	54	24, 917	200	86, 535
Steamers	56	34, 033	90	64, 826	72	57, 324	43	30, 096	261	186, 279
River steamers ...	117	39, 312	117	41, 561	127	38, 288	158	36, 924	519	156, 085
Total	227	94, 656	264	131, 170	234	111, 136	255	91, 937	980	428, 899

Sailing-vessels entered.	Steamers entered.		Sailing-vessels cleared.	Steamers cleared.	
From Shanghai..... 18	From Shanghai.... 153		For Hong-Kong.... 77	For Shanghai	122
From Chin-kiang ... 15	From Chin-kiang... 47		For London..... 21	For Hong-Kong... 123	
From Tamsui 3	From Hong-Kong.. 47		For New York.... 23	For Ningpo	2
From New Chwang. 9	From re-entered ... 3		For Hamburg..... 7	For London	7
From Tien-tsin 1	From Annam..... 1		For Ceylon..... 1	For New York 1	
From Ningpo 6	From Touron 1		For Bangkok 1	For Saigon..... 1	
From Che-foo..... 8	From Macao..... 11		For Buenos Ayres . 2	For Sangapore 1	
From Hong-Kong... 136			For Saigon..... 4	For Nagasaki 1	
From Macao..... 2			For New Chwang.. 7	For Chin-Kiang ... 3	
			For Tien-tsin 36		
	River steamers.		For Colombo..... 1		261
	From Hong-Kong.. 313		For Havana 1	River steamers.	
	From Macao..... 206		For Che-foo..... 10	For Hong-Kong ... 313	
			For Kelung 1	For Macao..... 206	
			For Macao..... 8		
			For Callao 1		
Total	198	782	200		780

IMPORTS.

The following are the principal articles of import into the port of Canton, China, from foreign countries, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Description of goods.	Classification of quantity.	No.
Shirtings, gray	Pieces	59, 331
Shirtings, white and plain	do	63, 055
Shirtings, dyed, figured, and plain.....	do	3, 884
T-cloths	do	75, 147
Chintzes and furnitures.....	do	10, 271
Cambrics and muslins.....	do	6, 154
Damasks, dyed	do	293
Drills, American.....	do	4, 768
Handkerchiefs.....	Dozens	23, 938
Velvets	Pieces	1, 612
Velveteens.....	do	7
Cotton, Indian	Piculs*	192, 976
Cotton yarn	do	26, 245
Blankets	Pairs	1, 927
Bombazettes	Pieces	10, 247
Camlets, Dutch.....	do	236
Camlets, English	do	1, 674
Camlets, imitation.....	do	465
Flannel	do	465
Lastings	do	2, 893
Long ells	do	3, 820
Medium cloth	do	3, 347
Spanish stripes.....	do	5, 202
Lead, in pigs.....	Piculs, of 133½ pounds each.	12, 888

* The picul is 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

Imports into the port of Canton, &c.—Continued.

Description of goods.	Classification of quantity.	No.
Quicksilver	Piculs	1, 144
Yellow metal	do	114
Brass buttons	Gross	470
Amber	Piculs	440
Birds' nests	do	3, 751
Cochineal	do	51
Cornelian stones	Pieces	970, 349
Dye-stuff	Piculs	84
Elephant's teeth	do	421
Feathers, kingfishers'	Pieces	73, 208
Ginseng, clarified	Piculs	284
Ginseng, crude	do	488
Jade stones	do	1, 307
Paints	do	465
Silk, yellow, reeled from Dupions	do	590
Opium, Malwa	do	771
Opium, Patna	do	257

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF OPIUM.

Imported from Hong-Kong.—Malwa, piculs, 771.84; Patna, piculs, 257.12.
 Exported to coast ports.—Prepared, piculs, 36.93.

EXPORTS OF TEA.

Congou, 2,245.39; Souchong, 82.11; Orange Pekoe, 29,052.84; scented Caper, 51,673.73; Oolong, 695.75; Pouchong, 6,384.85; Pekoe, 83.42. Total black, 91,018.07.
 Young Hyson, 1,505.17 piculs; Hyson, 548.90; Hyson skin, 4.20; Imperial, 1,939.93; Gunpowder, 10,124.91. Total green, 14,123.11.

The following table shows the distribution of the principal articles exported among foreign countries from Canton, China, for the year ending September 30, 1872:

Description of goods.	Great Britain.	United States.	Continent of Europe.	South America.	Hong-Kong.
Brass buttons, foil, and ware	27				430
Canes	5, 821, 500	432, 300	78	345, 108	127, 814
Cassia-lignea	15, 235	20, 320	11, 200	75	11, 029
China-ware	1, 562	749	341	8	1, 324
Crackers, fireworks	922	20, 778	768	2, 051	3, 281
Fans	23, 071	5, 271, 571	19, 400	24, 650	168, 733
Glass bangles, beads, and ware					5, 254
Grass-cloth					305
Hats, straw		504, 564		1, 000	2, 159
Matting	10, 305	87, 334	525	4, 275	11, 431
Paper	149	172	143	1	1, 947
Preserves	5, 712	1, 009	856	52	2, 844
Silk, cocoons	270				2, 311
fine raw	182	179			15, 590
thrown					136
refuse	3, 464				348
wild raw	216				1, 337
piece goods of all kinds	43	2		37	4, 242
Tea, black	64, 587	1, 529	145	1, 908	22, 889
green	4, 760	2, 116	433	181	6, 329
Wood-ware	59	86	41	3	218

EXPORTS OF SILK.

	Piculs.
Silk, cocoons	2,581.52
fine raw	15,956.84
thrown	136.41
refuse	3,811.38
wild raw	1,562.01
piece goods	5,515.57

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Ports.	PASSENGERS TO—				PASSENGERS FROM—			
	Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.	
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.
Hong-Kong			1,498	131,225			1,631	118,875
Macao			95	9,429			89	9,408

Table of exports certified at the United States consulate for the port of Canton, China, during the year ending 30th September, 1872.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw silk	Pounds....	156,053	\$711,612 80
Piece goods, (silk)	Boxes	392	33,751 72
Cassia	Pounds....	1,485,550	237,899 39
Matting	Rolls	66,433	290,469 06
Fire-crackers	Packages..	137,352	145,119 80
Tea	Pounds....	1,539,146	115,070 10
China-ware	Boxes	735	19,484 63
Preserves	Cases	1,235	12,720 29
Fans	Packages..	14,406	45,728 22
Straw hats	Boxes	2,806	75,817 06
Sundries	Packages..	201,516	215,884 15
			1,903,557 22

The trade of this port with the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1872, as contrasted with that of the previous twelve months, will be seen to yield a considerable aggregate increase of value, which is pretty generally divided among the leading staples. The only marked change of price has been in the article cassia, the market value of which has fluctuated between \$16.60 and \$21 per picul.

RAW SILK.

Raw silk still figures as the most important article in the trade with the United States. It is likewise so in the aggregate trade of this port. So long as manufactured goods of this commodity are subject to high duties upon entry into our country, the consumption of the Chinese staple will, of course, go on increasing.

TEA.

Tea, which was formerly the leading article, has of late years fallen to the third or fourth rank, since nearer access to the more extensive districts of its production has been had, at Amoy, Foo-chow, and Shanghai; but new districts in this province are now producing better qualities than some of the older plantations now do. This fact is easily recognizable in the approval of the London market.

CASSIA.

Cassia, being almost exclusively a product of this and the adjoining province of Kwangsi, finds its natural outlet here, being no longer obstructed by rebellion, as in former years, when it reached Macao from Kwangsi by river and sea transportation. The export to Europe is usually double the quantity sent to the United States, Hamburg being the point of distribution.

MATTING.

Matting is a manufactured product of this province, from straw locally produced. The United States is the principal buyer. The export of the article to England is, however, on the increase within a few years past.

FIRE-CRACKERS.

Fire-crackers are also a local manufacture, and the boys of the United States are the principal foreign consumers.

FANS.

Fans may likewise be said to be a local manufacture, as a general rule; yet a large proportion of them go forward in an untrimmed condition, and our country is the largest buyer and consumer, next to the Chinese themselves.

A variety of other articles of export, such as drugs, essential oils, silk piece-goods, china-ware, preserves, straw hats, &c., are, individually, of minor importance, and, being mostly shipped from Hong-Kong, do not form matter for special notice here.

R. G. W. JEWELL.

FOO-CHOW.

NOVEMBER 28, 1871. (Received Feb. 24, 1872.)

EXPORTS.

The aggregate value of exports from this port to the United States, consisting almost entirely of teas, as shown by my table of exports herewith, during the year ending September 30, 1871, is \$3,160,533.98, showing an increase over the previous year of \$816,587.44. This increase might seem to be the result of the late opening of the market for Oolongs, in 1870, which was shown in my report for that year; but such really is not the case, for at this time there remains on the market 53,000 half-chests of Oolongs designed for the American market.

I regard the increase as being mainly due to a growing demand for Souchongs and Congous. English merchants say that the change of the American *palate* is making a perceptible draught upon favorite chops of the last-named teas, which have hitherto found their way to English markets. I should say, too, that the change of American taste has been caused chiefly by the very inferior quality of the Oolongs shipped to that market for the last four or five years. Dealers have been led to seek for a more salable article.

The quality of fine lots of Oolongs this year shows a marked improvement, but there is a large quantity of inferior, of the present year's growth. Of the 53,000 half-chests now unsold, fully 40,000 may be called rubbish. The supplies, including Amoy shipments, have far exceeded the requirements, and it may be hoped that a large quantity being left in the hands of native owners, may next year prevent the manufacture of such an excessive quantity, which is always at the expense of the quality of the tea.

The shipments to San Francisco and other American markets per Pacific Mail steamers show a large increase over former years, but the amount would have been greatly augmented had the company possessed increased facilities for carrying, notwithstanding the cost of the article laid down in the eastern cities is greatly enhanced by the transcontinental freight.

The following table shows the quantity, value, and destination of shipments by this route during the year under notice, as compared with the previous year:

Destination.	1870.		1871.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
San Francisco	190,087	\$81,040 30	334,957	\$114,444 40
New York.....	286,479	91,182 72	635,002	179,238 60
Boston.....			80,096	30,484 31
Saint Louis			12,225	6,116 86

Increase, 1871, 585,714 pounds; value, \$158,061.15.

The other exports enumerated in said table, (except tea to other foreign countries, say \$19,948,287.49,) amounting in the aggregate to \$1,152,670, being for coast ports, Formosa and Japan, deserve no special notice.

IMPORTS.

There seem to be symptoms of a revival of trade in manufactures, which was almost entirely suspended in consequence of the high price of cotton, caused by the late war in the United States. This revival has hitherto been checked by local causes, such as the failure of the crop in certain districts, the levy of "lekim taxes," &c. Especially has the latter cause checked the trade in all imports which would naturally find a market in the interior. The authorities here continue to ignore the right of native traders to carry foreign goods inland under transit passes, by the payment of half duty, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Foreign consuls have generally claimed that this right, which is guaranteed by the English treaty to foreigners, extends to the native traders as well. The principle is conceded by the inspector-general of customs, and I am

informed that by a late decision of the Chinese foreign office, the point has been yielded, and instructions have been issued stating that Chinese merchants purchasing foreign goods for an interior market, after they have paid the regular duty, shall not be subjected to the payment of any other transit tax. At some of the ports I am informed the "lekim squeezes" have been relinquished as a result of the above-mentioned instructions, but here the authorities disclaim having received such instructions, and the "squeeze" goes on. Having received no advices myself from the legation bearing on the subject, I cannot press its relinquishment beyond what I have already done.

It will readily be seen that foreign merchants cannot themselves carry their imports to the interior, and that the evils resulting from the enforcement of the illegal tax by the Chinese fall directly upon the importer, greatly curtailing imports. However, the prospect that the abandonment of the practice will soon become general already stimulates trade in some degree.

The following table, which I have with much difficulty obtained, shows the transit taxes now levied at four several barriers which have to be passed in gaining the interior from this port. If these were levied by imperial authority, and for the benefit of the public exchequer, it might be more readily submitted to, but when it is well known that, in most instances, the money thus derived goes into the coffers of rapacious and unprincipled mandarins, who have, perhaps, been *the fortunate bidders* for the places they hold, the imposition seems the more onerous.

Table showing the lekim-tax on the articles enumerated passing inland in native hands.

Description of goods.	Taxes at 1st barrier.	Taxes at 2d barrier.	Taxes at 3d barrier.	Taxes at 4th barrier.	Taxes at 5th barrier.	Total in U. S. cur- rency.
	<i>T.M.C.C.C.</i>	<i>T.M.C.C.C.</i>	<i>T.M.C.C.C.</i>	<i>T.M.C.C.C.</i>	<i>T.M.C.C.C.</i>	
Shirtings, white and gray per piece.	0 0 5 3 0	0 0 5 4 6	0 0 3 6 4	0 0 7 4 6	0 0 3 6 4	\$0 36
dyed and figured do.	0 6 3 6	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	37
plain do.	0 6 3 6	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	37
Brocades do.	0 6 3 6	0 7 5 6	0 5 0 4	0 7 5 6	0 5 0 4	48
Chintzes, printed do.	0 6 3 6	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	0 5 4 0	0 3 6 0	37
Drills, American do.	0 6 3 6	0 2 7 0	0 1 8 0	0 2 7 0	0 1 8 0	23
Lastings do.	6 3 6 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	4 05
Long ells do.	3 1 8 0	3 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	2 03
T cloths do.	0 5 3 0	0 5 4 6	0 3 6 4	0 5 4 6	0 3 6 4	36
English camlets do.	6 3 6 0	5 1 0 0	3 4 0 0	5 1 0 0	3 4 0 0	3 59
Spanish stripes do.	7 6 3 2	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	4 25
Lead, in pigs per picul.	1 5 2 6 4	1 6 8 0	1 1 2 0	1 6 8 0	1 1 2 0	3 21
Tin do.	5 0 8 8	6 3 0 0	4 2 0 0	6 3 0 0	4 2 0 0	4 01
Bêche de mar, white do.	6 3 6 0	6 4 8 0	4 3 2 0	6 4 8 0	4 3 2 0	4 30
black do.	6 3 6 0	6 4 8 0	4 3 2 0	6 4 8 0	4 3 2 0	4 30
Pepper, white do.	4 2 4 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	3 73
Pepper, black do.	4 2 4 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	3 73
Window-glass do.	4 2 4 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	3 73

NOTE.—In consequence of sudden illness of my linguist, I am unable to finish this table. The original is procured from the lekim department, in Chinese characters.

Notwithstanding the above-recited impediments to trade in foreign manufactures, I note, as above stated, symptoms of improvement, and my table of imports, herewith, shows an aggregate value of foreign goods entered during the year, of over two millions of dollars, exclusive of opium.

I am unable to state the foreign cloths that are now in favor, but may mention that some years ago the favorite foreign manufactures were American drillings and sheetings, English gray T cloths, and gray shirtings, and white, plain, and figured shirtings. The American sheetings, however, were preferred on account of their weight. English do-

mestics, a heavy cloth manufactured in imitation of the American, were also liked though not in preference. T-cloths were also liked, as being similar in width to the native manufacture. The *really* favorite article, however, was undoubtedly the native nankeen, the Chinese asserting, doubtless with truth, that, being hand-made, and of unpressed cotton, it was more durable than foreign goods. At present American manufactures form but a small item in the aggregate value of imports, but with the decline in cotton, and the facilities for quick and reasonably cheap transit per Pacific Mail steamers, a large trade in American goods should be built up again at no very distant day.

NAVIGATION.

It seems to me to be a matter for regret that American shipping participates in so small a degree in the growing trade between the United States and the East. Of the seventeen cargoes of tea which have gone forward from this to New York and Boston during the year, only three have gone in American bottoms, the balance having been shipped under the British flag. It is an "exception, not the rule," to see the "Stars and Stripes" in these waters. The cause is, of course, well known to our Government, and the means requisite to be employed to produce a change fully understood.

MARINE.

The tonnage dues levied at this port, which amount to twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars per annum, and which, it has always been understood, were to be devoted to the improvement of the river and harbor, are in a very slight degree devoted to that purpose, or toward facilitating the transit of vessels to and from the port, and, beyond the importation of a light-house to be erected at the "White Dogs," nothing has been done to render the entrance to the river less dangerous. From the anchorage to its mouth the river is without buoys, and for information with regard to changes in the different channels, commercial interests are mainly indebted to the foreign pilots at the port.

The customs authorities have, apparently, put a stop to the discharging of ballast into the river at Pagoda anchorage from foreign vessels, but native crafts seem to be under no restraint in this respect, as they discharge it into any part of the river from Sharp Peak (the mouth) to Foo-Chow. Off the settlement this practice is constant, to the prejudice of navigation and inconvenience of passengers on the river.

A very dangerous rock, off Spiteful Island, three miles below the anchorage, (upon which the fine steamer Cheong Chau was wrecked in 1860,) remains untouched, its situation being marked by a single buoy, anchored by a large stone. An attempt was made last summer to blow up a large and dangerous rock situated in the middle of the anchorage at Pagoda, (upon which a fine vessel was wrecked in 1865.) A sort of coffer-dam was erected around it, the rock was chambered for blasting, when the means requisite to carry the project to a successful termination were withheld, and, in consequence, the scheme has been abandoned.

While the Chinese government has manifested its usual apathy in reference to all improvements, the same spirit has been apparent in regard to the police of the river and the adjacent coast. The wreck of the Don (a large and valuable English steamer, which went ashore on Oxsin, in February last) was plundered by the natives of the island, within a few miles of the coast. Her officers and crew, who were escap-

ing to the main land in small boats, were pursued by fishermen, and robbed of all their personal effects, their provisions, sails, and spars, and left in a helpless condition, to the mercy of the elements. An American citizen in this instance lost, in money and other valuables, the sum of \$1,200. This outrage was brought to the notice of the provincial authorities, both by the British consul and myself, but I am not aware that any punishment was ever visited upon the perpetrators. Certainly no part of the plundered property was ever restored to the owners.

A cargo-boat belonging to an American firm, and plying between the settlement and Pagoda anchorage, falling into distress within a mile of the anchorage, and within ten miles of the viceroy's yamun, was plundered of her cargo of tea, worth \$7,000, and the boat itself completely demolished, and carried away in pieces, to a village hard by. This occurred, too, under the guns of a Chinese fort, in the rear of the arsenal.

The case was presented to the authorities, but beyond the arrest and imprisonment for a short time of two or three unfortunate "elders" of the village, no notice has been taken of it.

REVENUE.

The revenue derived by the government, through the foreign customs establishment, has been as follows :

Duty on opium.....	\$181,600 42
Duty on imports	84,162 74
Duty on exports.....	2,503,742 30
Coast-trade duties.....	16,112 58
Transit dues	9,876 56
Tonnage dues	26,546 65
Total	<u>2,822,041 25</u>

And the imports of treasure have been \$6,753,139.

IMPERIAL ARSENAL.

The arsenal at Pagoda anchorage, some account of which I gave in my report last year, continues to flourish, under the able management of Monsieur Giquel, the director. It was designed to meet the requirements of the government, both as an arsenal and a ship-yard, but, although elaborate in its proportions and all its arrangements, it has been found inadequate to supply the demand for both gun-boats and ordnance; consequently, a second establishment, an arsenal proper, has been erected inside the city walls of Foo-Chow, entirely under the auspices and management of the Chinese; one European machinist only being employed, in the capacity of foreman. The works are in an incipient state, but the manufacture of ordnance has already been commenced in a small way.

This latter enterprise has been so quietly conducted that its existence is known to but few foreigners residing here. Notwithstanding these industrial enterprises are sanctioned and fostered by the imperial government, they are essentially provincial establishments, controlled and directed by provincial authority. True, the central government relinquishes the maritime revenue collected at the port in aid of the enterprise, but the money derived from that source is but a small part of what is expended at the two establishments. A large sum, additional, is derived from the lekim department, but from what source the balance

is supplied I am not advised. I do not know of the existence of any regular system of taxation for the creation of a provincial revenue. The land-tax, which is insignificant, is denominated the "imperial tax," and is said to be returned with marked regularity from *this* province to to the imperial treasury.

Three fine war-steamers have been launched from the arsenal shipyard during the year under review, one of which is now ready for service. A fine sailing-vessel (German bottom) has been purchased, fitted up in approved style, and put in commission as a "training-ship," under command of an English naval officer.

The relations between the Chinese and the foreigners at the port during the year have generally been friendly, though at one time a conflict seemed imminent. About the middle of August last, the "shan-sin-fan" excitement, which originated in the Kwang-Tung province, extended to this city and throughout this consular district, and threatened to be accompanied with all the horrors which resulted from the "kidnapping" excitement at Tien-tsin last year. It was but another method devised by designing men belonging to what is known as the "anti-foreign party" to bring odium upon foreigners and excite the prejudices of the populace against them.

The first-fruits of the plot was the destruction of Protestant church edifices, and the persecution of native Christians in the Kwang-Tung province. The Christians were declared to be the emissaries of foreign missionaries, employed by them to distribute the "shan-sin-fan"—a poisonous medicine—among the people. Its effects were declared to be very deleterious, producing a disease which could be cured only by the missionaries, and they, it was declared, would only offer relief to such of the victims as would espouse the *foreigner's religion*.

Such a plot would seem, to enlightened people, to be a shallow one, and unworthy the notice of the most bigoted and ignorant, but it was so well planned, and so handled in certain localities, as to create the most intense excitement, which extended to all classes of the people.

Incendiary placards were posted in this city and throughout the consular district, about the 1st day of August, making direct charges against the Protestant missionaries and their followers, and denouncing the "barbarians" (the foreigners) generally, charging them with the most foul and indecent practices. These placards were met (but not until their attention was called to the subject by foreigners) with proclamations issued by the provincial officials on the 7th of August, not refuting the charges made against foreigners, but simply denouncing the practices which were declared in the placards as heinous crimes.

At the earnest request of the consuls, (I may say, as a result of their positive demands,) they (the authorities) did finally issue other proclamations, declaring the placards base libels, and threatening punishment on those who might be found guilty of posting them; but they did not do this until the populace had become so exasperated that an indiscriminate attack upon foreigners was feared. The officials becoming alarmed, addressed the various consuls, warning them of the danger, and suggesting, as a precautionary measure, that all foreigners be cautioned against going unnecessarily among the Chinese, and especially against going into the country or country villages unprotected.

That the most intelligent of the local officials believed in the existence of the "shan-sin-fan," or that they desired to convey that idea to their people, cannot be doubted, for they charged the policemen and soldiers to arrest all persons who were found with the poisonous drug in their

possession, and on the occasion of a visit to the viceroy, I was informed by his immediate subordinates that persons had been so arrested.

So great was the fear of the people that, for many days, they would partake of no food prepared from wheat or rice flour, inasmuch as it was said that the poisonous ingredient was mixed with flour, and was likely to be made into cakes, and exposed for sale at the wayside eating-stands and tea-houses. When it is understood that half of the population of this great city, as well as in the country villages, subsist upon food prepared at these public eating-places, the effect upon the people, as well as upon the vendors, may be imagined but not easily described. But in Foo-Chow one instance only of open hostility and attack upon a foreigner resulted. The native Christians and the missionaries were narrowly watched, as they were suspected of designs upon the lives of the populace, and of the practice of poisoning wells, springs, and water-courses. Through the vigilance of the authorities, however, they escaped attack.

In several of the country villages, not far removed from the city, the results were serious enough. Four chapels belonging to the Methodist and Presbyterian missions, of the United States, and two belonging to the English Church mission, were looted and torn down; the rector of the English church of the city, who happened [at the time to be in the country, was seized by a mob and brutally assaulted; the native Christians were despoiled of their property, cruelly persecuted, and, in some instances, killed outright.

It is a notable fact that, in this instance, no demonstrations have been made against the Romanists, which fact, I think, may be regarded as a refutation of the assertion so often made that the hostility of the Chinese to Christianity is directed solely against Catholicism.

I am glad to be able to state that I have been successful in obtaining, through the aid of the provincial authorities, amicable and satisfactory adjustment of all these cases in which American missionaries were concerned. The chapels have been rebuilt at the expense of the clans who participated in the riots, and, in most cases, full compensation has been made to the native converts for the losses sustained by them. Many of the rioters have also been seized and suitably punished.

Various causes are assigned for these hostile demonstrations of the Chinese against foreigners, but I am thoroughly impressed with the belief that they are all traceable to the inordinate desire of a large portion of the local and provincial officials, the literary men and the gentry, to rid the country of our presence.

M. M. DE LANO.

Statement showing the commerce at Foo-Chow for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Opium.....piculs..	4, 077	\$2, 515, 976	\$181, 600 42	Hong-Kong, China ports.
Shirtings.....pieces..	75, 642	253, 594	.....	Do.
T cloths.....do.....	181, 176	369, 990	.....	Do.
Do.....do.....	500	1, 150	.....	London.
Chintzes and cotton prints.do....	2, 361	9, 045	.....	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Turkey red and cambrics..do....	5, 876	20, 376	.....	Do.
Velvets and velveteens....do....	535	4, 853	.....	Do.
Cotton goods, unclassified....do....	497	2, 000	.....	Do.
English, Dutch, and American drills.....pieces..	17, 491	104, 781	.....	Hong-Kong.
Bombazettes.....do....	59	583	.....	Do.
Bunting.....do....	39	616	.....	Do.
Dutch camlets.....do....	291	2, 255	.....	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Broad and habit cloths.....do....	600	14, 408	.....	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Foo-Chow, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Spanish stripes pieces..	2, 857	\$62, 334		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Russian cloth do . . .	30	1, 000		Shanghai.
Flannels do . . .	61	1, 182		Hong-Kong.
Lastings do . . .	1, 822	28, 532		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Lastings, crape do . . .	670	8, 913		Do.
Long ells do . . .	1, 014	10, 152		Do.
Lusters do . . .	106	1, 033		Do.
Wool and cotton mixtures . do . . .	1, 658	15, 820		Do.
Linen do . . .	213	1, 776		Hong-Kong.
Canvas do . . .	383	2, 238		Do.
English camlets do . . .	5, 099	91, 980		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Cotton yarn and thread . pounds..	6, 050	2, 515		Hong-Kong.
Blankets pairs..	2, 414	14, 438		Do.
Metals:				
Copper, bar and rod . pounds..	43, 444	5, 757		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Copper ore do . . .	279	37		Shanghai.
Iron, old do . . .	506, 806	16, 322		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Iron, pig do . . .	292, 166	4, 307		Do.
Do do . . .	840	336		Japan.
Iron, manufactured . do . . .	206, 000	11, 712		Hong-Kong.
Lead in pigs do . . .	7, 235, 866	432, 432		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Do do . . .	1, 736, 533	96, 093		Singapore.
Quicksilver do . . .	2, 968	1, 583		Hong-Kong.
Tin in slabs do . . .	408, 933	85, 686		Do.
Tin in plate do . . .	102, 533	7, 706		Do.
Steel do . . .	3, 466	925		Do.
Unclassed do . . .		3, 398		Do.
Sugar do . . .	666	111		Do.
Betel-nuts do . . .	18, 841	562		Do.
Birds' nests do . . .	800	9, 355		Hong-Kong, China ports.
Bêche de mar do . . .	202, 238	25, 101		Do.
Do do . . .	10, 318	1, 164		Singapore.
Coals tons..	1, 248	11, 526		Australia.
Do do . . .	406	4, 060		Japan.
Dried fish pounds..	11, 039	629		Hong-Kong, China ports.
Spices do . . .	10, 396	1, 101		Hong-Kong.
Ginseng do . . .	17, 689	31, 827		Hong-Kong, China ports.
Isinglass do . . .	90, 305	26, 755		Do.
Matches dozen..	24, 463	2, 605		Do.
Do do . . .	15, 300	1, 900		London.
Mangrove bark pounds..	73, 480	760		Hong-Kong.
Paints do . . .	12, 768	1, 891		Do.
Rattans do . . .	546, 102	40, 223		Do.
Sea-weed do . . .	450, 594	22, 400		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Do do . . .	41, 629	2, 508		Singapore.
Needles thousands..	5, 607	1, 917		Hong-Kong.
Pepper, black and white . pounds..	145, 245	8, 788		Hong-Kong, China ports.
Shell fish do . . .	404, 658	26, 072		Do.
Sandal wood piculs..	2, 283	18, 613		Do.
Sapan wood do . . .	1, 140	5, 221		Do.
Cardamons do . . .	259	9, 766		Hong-Kong.
Dye-woods do . . .	5, 023	2, 479		Do.
Dragons' blood do . . .	74	758		Do.
Horns do . . .	1, 820	18, 725		Do.
Vegetable tallow do . . .	55	1, 177		Hong-Kong, China ports.
Fish-skins do . . .	849	11, 337		Do.
Flints do . . .	327	490		Singapore.
Rope do . . .	273	3, 985		Hong-Kong.
Kerosine-oil gallons..	5, 775	2, 789		Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Window-glass boxes..	2, 705	16, 130		Hong-Kong.
Lamps do . . .	687	837		China ports.
Mirrors do . . .	98	397		Hong-Kong.
Sharks' fins do . . .		1, 696		Colonies.
Sundries, unclassified		9, 330		China ports.
Total duty on foreign im- ports			84, 162 74	
Chinese imports consisting of felt hats pieces..	74, 485			China ports.
Tea-mats do . . .	1, 564, 335			Do.
Bean-cake, beans, pease, coals, cot- ton, fish, fungus, glassware, hemp, medicine, nankeens, paper, silks, sugar, tobacco, &c piculs..	152, 049	1, 066, 020		China ports.
Total coast trade duty			16, 112 58	
Total		5, 598, 939	281, 875 74	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Tea, black and green.....pounds..	55,947,720	*\$15,441,570 72	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....	2,341,187	*646,167 61	English channel.
Do .....do.....	13,192,269	*3,641,066 24	Australia.
Do .....do.....	734,203	*202,640 02	New Zealand.
Do .....do.....	61,025	*16,842 90	Hong-Kong.
Do .....do.....	11,479,539	3,160,533 98	United States.
Opium .....do.....	384	254,208 00	China ports.
Oil-bean .....do.....	4,602	Not given.	Do.
Bamboo shoots.....piculs..	23,603	118,015 00	Do.
Bamboo ware .....do.....	647	16,175 00	Do.
Dried flowers .....do.....	916	6,412 00	Do.
Fruit .....do.....	1,036	4,662 00	Do.
Lamp-black.....do.....	700	2,121 00	Do.
Lotus nuts .....do.....	100	1,584 00	Do.
Lung-ngans .....do.....	2,650	26,500 00	Do.
Medicines.....do.....	1,701	10,117 00	Do.
Mussels'.....do.....	915	9,150 00	Do.
Olives, fresh .....do.....	4,553	6,828 00	Do.
Olives, salted .....do.....	494	988 00	Do.
Oranges.....do.....	14,020	21,030 00	Do.
Orange-peel .....do.....	444	4,440 00	Do.
Paper, first quality .....do.....	11,457	229,140 00	Do.
Paper, second quality .....do.....	15,346	61,384 00	Do.
Paper, joss.....do.....	8,803	148,120 00	Do.
Plants.....pieces..	41,768	5,144 00	Do.
Preserves .....piculs..	1,451	21,765 00	Do.
Red rice.....do.....	730	5,840 00	Do.
Timber.....pieces..	313,326	187,996 00	Do.
Tobacco.....piculs..	605	9,000 00	Do.
Treasure, (Mexicans) .....do.....		1,850 00	Do.
Wax, white .....pounds..	666	Not given.	
Total.....		24,261,290 47	
Total export duty .....do.....		2,503,742 30	

* Approximate.

NEW-CHWANG.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received February 3, 1872.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

The trade of this consular district, comprising the three provinces of Shin-king, Kirin, and Tsi-tsi-har, was yet laboring under the check during the period from September 30, 1870, till the 20th of November following, received from the effects of the Tien-tsin massacre, when the port was closed to shipping by ice. The trade in American and Manchester fabrics for the last quarter of 1870 was not profitable to importers, and, owing to the withdrawal of the North German vessels from the coast trade, only 63 vessels entered the port, carrying away 650,000 piculs of cargo, against 90 vessels for the corresponding quarter of 1869.

From the commissioner of customs' report for the quarter we learn the highest range of the barometer during the period was 30.96, on the 17th of November, when on that day ice appeared in the river in great quantities. The highest range of the thermometer was 66°, on the 1st of October, and the lowest, 6° below zero, Fahrenheit, on the 26th of December.

This port is closed nearly throughout the second quarter of this report—from January to March 31—during which period no traffic is carried on with the outer world, and but little local business is transacted until after the Chinese New Year holidays. After the ice appears, the native merchants settle their accounts, and many return to their homes in the interior, where it is not unlikely they have other hong's. Their holidays

over, however, a large barter trade in cotton or woolen goods, and opium, commences at this port town against pulse and its manufactures, &c., for shipment to the southern ports or Japan. When the ice on the 18th of March in the river disappeared, the first arrival was a large Shanghai junk, followed soon after by three steamers. Six sailing-vessels finally arrived before the month closed.

The weather during the quarter was variable; several slight snow and dust storms were experienced. The highest range of the thermometer was 61 degrees on the 24th of March, and the lowest $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on the 20th of January.

The fears of local troubles, arising in some way during the winter out of the Tien-tsin massacre, proved groundless, although the presence of Her Britannic Majesty's gun-boat the Grasshopper was reassuring, and gave confidence alike to both native and foreigner.

During the following three months the season trade has fairly commenced, and the quarter usually is the most important of the year. From April to June the arrivals were 138, all of which cleared for the coast ports, Hong-Kong and Japan, with full cargoes, among which were 420,000 piculs of pulse, pulse-cake, and pulse-oil.

But it so happened the trade of this quarter was distinguished as the most disastrous since the opening of the port. The customs returns say that only 49,500 taels of duties were collected, against 116,000 taels for the same period of 1869. The principal difficulty was a want of sycee—a difficulty which appears rather to increase throughout the north of China; but, although I have another reason to which I shall allude, whatever the cause of stagnant trade may have been, failures among the Chinese were of daily occurrence, and a general panic would soon have followed the increasing distrust had not the authorities come forward with a forced arrangement by which payments should be accepted at stated intervals throughout the season. Scarcity of sycee has of late years compelled foreigners throughout China to a practice of selling—and in many instances delivering goods before payment—on long credit, and one may seriously consider whether the Chinese are overtrading or not trading on foreigners' capital. The highest range of the barometer was 30.30, on the 26th of April, and the lowest 29.38, on the 27th of May. The highest range of the thermometer was 83 degrees, on the 23d of June, and the lowest 26 degrees, Fahrenheit, on the 9th April.

During the last quarter of the year, ending September 30, 1871, the arrivals have been but 80. The falling off is partly owing to the scarcity of ships.

Although the trade of this port must largely increase, the annual immigration from Shan-tung alone serving to secure it, the results of the last two years have not been favorable to its interest. That this unfavorable condition of things has been brought about only by an excessive expenditure and consumption of opium, I think the following figures will show.

Whether greed suggested the idea, or to what portion of the empire it applies, "that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and a benefit to the hard-working Chinese," I am at a loss to say. But I feel convinced that no one who has noticed the Chinese people will indorse it. Especially at the ports where the foreigners speak a little Chinese, is the effect of this most insidious drug witnessed, and there one realizes the curse which has befallen this empire through its almost national custom of opium-smoking. By the accompanying tables we learn that the imports for the period under review were as follows:

Cotton goods, 275,074 pieces, valued at.....	\$813,450
Woolen goods, 20,447 pieces, valued at.....	206,750
Metal goods, 22,697 pieces, valued at.....	73,673
Native goods, valued at.....	682,063
Sundries, valued at.....	116,000
	1,891,936
Opium.....	1,811,450

This statement shows that a district, thinly populated, where most of the people are engaged in cultivating crops of comparatively small value, is paying out as much for what is not only a needless luxury, but a positive evil, as for the common necessities of life, and discloses also how, if scarcity of sycee is the drawback to trade, that scarcity arises; for opium is generally considered as good as silver, and sales are made for sycee, which immediately leaves the port.

OPIUM.

The opium business at this port, with the exception of some small parcels received by Chinese, is entirely conducted by the agents of two Bombay firms. By selling and delivering on a running credit, and threatening to enforce immediate payment in full from the buyers if they purchase from others, they control the trade. It is not to be forgotten that the values given in the accompanying tables are taken from the foreign customs returns, and do not represent the whole trade of the port. Thousands of native junks annually arrive and depart laden with the same description of cargoes for which foreign ships are employed, no returns of which are furnished by the native customs office.

COREA.

The trade formerly carried on between this port and the border town of Tung-wang-chan, and strictly prohibited by that government after its difficulties with the French, has never recommenced. Although situated but about one hundred and fifty miles from the boundary, scarcely a particle of information from that singular people reaches here. Of late we have learned that, within the past two years, about 15,000 Koreans have escaped across the northern boundary, the river Tumen, into Russian territory, where they have been welcomed, and provided with land and seeds. These emigrants on their arrival are described as indigent, and, while raising sufficient for to-day, are quite thoughtless of the morrow. They soon improve, however, and easily acquire the Russian language.

To conclude, I will add that this port has, the past season, been furnished with a new light-vessel, the New-chwang. Her bearings are, Tower Hill south 18 degrees east, Ruined Tower south 47 degrees east, outer buoy north 64 degrees east.

The pilot company consists of fifteen members, whose charges have been regulated at the following rates:

Inward, south of the outer buoy, four taels; inward of the outer buoy, three taels; outward of the outer buoy, four taels per foot.

It is doubtless generally well known that this port is open to shipping from the 25th of March till the 20th of November.

Of the vessels which visit this place, about one-half are under the German flag. Cheap but well-adapted vessels; economical crew and sailing expenses, and the popularity justly due to the German shipmasters from their considerate manners with the Chinese, who, after all,

are their best employers, will long render German vessels the most desirable for the *cabotage* of China.

The highest range of the barometer has been 30.42, in September, and the lowest 29.42, in July. The highest range of the thermometer has been 90 degrees, in July, and the lowest, 44 degrees, Fahrenheit, in September.

The Mexican dollar is received for ships' disbursements only here, at 72 candareens per tael. Exchange on Shanghai, at 10 days' sight, averages from 4 to five per cent. discount.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.

Statement showing the commerce at New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.	
I.—FOREIGN GOODS.					
Manuf. of cotton, English.....pieces..	263,664	\$755,830 00	\$33,102 00	England, Hong-Kong, Chinese coast ports.	
American drills.....do....	11,410	57,620 00	1,711 00		
Woolens, sundry.....do....	20,447	206,750 00	8,178 00		
Metals: Iron, nail and road.....piculs..	7,419	25,225 00	1,419 00		
bar.....do....	14,531	43,593 00	2,761 00		
Lead.....do....	747	4,855 50	284 00		
Opium, Malwa.....do....	2,498	1,811,450 00	112,410 00		
<i>Sundries.</i>					
Sugar, brown; aniseed, star; betel-nuts, cardamoms, gunny-bags, indigo, matches, needles, seaweed, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, sharks' fins, tar; tea, Japan; window-glass; and un- enumerated, estimated at		116,000 00			
Total		3,021,323 50	159,865 00		
II.—NATIVE GOODS.					
Sugar, brown.....piculs..	59,447	155,790 00	10,701 00	England, Hong-Kong, Chinese coast ports.	
white.....do....	13,607	42,490 00	4,893 00		
candy.....do....	3,040	30,400 00	1,155 00		
Paper, first quality.....do....	4,834	62,490 00	5,076 00		
second quality.....do....	7,977	50,893 00	4,786 00		
<i>Sundries.</i>					
Aniseed, star and broken; bags, bam- boo-poles, camphor, china-ware; cot- ton, raw; fans; ginger, green; grass- cloth; indigo, dried; lichens, medi- cine; metals—copper-ore, manufac- tured as brass-ware, brass buttons, &c.; nuts, betel; plums, preserves, penholders, rhubarb, rouge, samshoo; silk, raw; silk, manufactured; silk and cotton mixtures; tin-foil; to- bacco, manufactured; tumeric; wax, white; woolen goods, as collars, car- pets, &c.; and unenumerated		340,000 00			
Total		682,063 00	26,611 00		
Grand total		3,703,386 50	186,476 00		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Native ginseng.....piculs..	645. 93	\$216, 698 00	Hong-Kong, Japan, China coast ports.
Corean ginseng, first quality.....do.....	9. 86	17, 891 00	
second quality.....do.....	42. 03	67, 248 00	
Licorice.....do.....	408. 47	2, 042 00	
Melon-seeds.....do.....	305. 80	1, 284 00	
Medicine.....do.....	4, 714. 51	14, 144 00	
Pulse.....do.....	925, 602. 00	1, 851, 204 00	
cake.....do.....	674, 385. 00	809, 262 00	
oil.....do.....	18, 438. 36	124, 037 00	
Samshoo.....do.....	2, 006. 00	8, 143 00	
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Bags; barley, pearl; dates, red; fungus, grass-cloth, deers' horns and sinews; silk, manufactured; shrimps, tallow, and unenumerated.....		145, 000 00	
Total.....	1, 626, 557. 96	3, 256, 953 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Chinese ports, Hong-Kong, Japan-ese ports.	1	509	9	2, 837	10	3, 346
British.....		15	8, 279	73	24, 512	88	32, 791
Danish.....		.....	.....	14	3, 846	14	3, 846
Dutch.....		.....	.....	8	2, 348	8	2, 348
French.....		.....	.....	4	1, 432	4	1, 432
North German.....		1	648	69	17, 419	70	18, 067
Norwegian.....		.....	.....	6	1, 618	6	1, 618
Swedish.....		.....	.....	2	608	2	608
Total.....		17	9, 436	185	54, 620	202	64, 056

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Chinese ports, Hong-Kong, Japan-ese ports.	1	509	10	3, 217	11	3, 726
British.....		15	8, 279	77	25, 847	92	34, 126
Danish.....		.....	.....	14	3, 846	14	3, 846
Dutch.....		.....	.....	8	2, 155	8	2, 155
French.....		.....	.....	8	2, 815	8	2, 815
North German.....		1	648	67	16, 715	68	17, 363
Norwegian.....		.....	.....	6	1, 927	6	1, 927
Swedish.....		.....	.....	2	608	2	608
Total.....		17	9, 436	192	57, 130	209	66, 566

Statement showing the commerce of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Cotton goods—foreign :				
Shirtings, gray.....pieces..	103, 579	\$275, 520 14	Foreign goods, mostly under exemption certificate duties paid at Shanghai. Native produce, half tariff duties.	Shanghai.
white.....do.....	13, 549	40, 647 00		
T-cloths.....do.....	163, 261	370, 124 20		
Drills, American.....do.....	18, 812	98, 763 00		
Dutch.....do.....	11, 070	48, 201 00		
English.....do.....	32, 752	144, 100 00		
Chintzes.....do.....	6, 645	13, 290 00		
Turkey red.....do.....	2, 869	8, 113 20		
Sheetings, American.....do.....	2, 280	10, 220 00		
Jeans, English.....do.....	14, 892	51, 357 40		
Brocades, dyed.....do.....	1, 250	9, 125 00		
Cotton lastings.....do.....	1, 214	5, 948 60		
Woolens—foreign :				
Camlets.....do.....	521	9, 528 50		
Lastings.....do.....	920	15, 180 00		
crape.....do.....	790	9, 480 00		
Lusters and Orleans.....do.....	3, 726	20, 865 60		
Cotton, raw, native.....piculs..	4, 919. 55	75, 861 02		
Nankeens.....do.....	2, 170. 77	107, 886 27		
Metals—foreign :				
Iron, nail, road.....do.....	4, 289. 78	15, 443 21		
bar.....do.....	8, 687. 61	32, 575 15		
Lead.....do.....	1, 228. 12	7, 859 97		
Opium—foreign :				
Malwa.....do.....	2, 312. 04	1, 602, 243 72		Shanghai and Che-foo.
Latna.....do.....	32. 95	20, 803 25		
Benares.....do.....	48. 00	29, 520 00		
Sugar, brown, native.....do.....	72, 716. 12	222, 511 03		Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa.
white, native.....do.....	30, 240. 52	211, 680 44		
candy.....do.....	4, 705. 26	49, 930 23		
Paper, native, first quality.....do.....	5, 956. 35	131, 039 70		Shanghai and Foo-chow.
second quality.....do.....	9, 039. 89	63, 279 23		
Total.....		3, 701, 096 86		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
NATIVE PRODUCE.			
Barley, pearl.....piculs..	191. 10	\$210 22	Chinese coast ports.
Ginseng.....do.....	645. 67	390, 014 54	
Corean.....do.....	19. 04	41, 484 00	
Licorice.....do.....	254. 44	1, 546 29	
Melon-seeds.....do.....	2, 621. 50	12, 717 54	
Medicine.....do.....	3, 873. 02	11, 886 46	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.
Pulse.....do.....	1, 183, 907. 20	5, 019, 766 51	
cake.....do.....	596, 520. 84	2, 797, 113 99	
oil.....do.....	9, 427. 64	59, 427 74	Chinese coast ports and Japan.
Samshoo.....do.....	4, 028. 74	26, 487 51	
Total.....		8, 360, 654 80	Chinese coast ports and Hong-Kong.

Statement showing the navigation of the port of New-Chwang for year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American ...	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.	5	2,844	14	4,948	19	7,792	5	2,844	14	4,948	19	7,792
British		16	10,232	65	21,343	81	31,575	16	10,232	65	21,343	81	31,575
Danish				14	3,841	14	3,841			14	3,841	14	3,841
Dutch				3	721	3	721			3	721	3	721
German		3	1,371	119	33,075	122	34,446	3	1,371	119	33,075	122	34,446
French				6	1,737	6	1,737			6	1,737	6	1,737
Norwegian ..				7	1,560	7	1,560			7	1,560	7	1,560
Siamese				11	3,535	11	3,535			11	3,535	11	3,535
Total		24	14,447	239	70,760	263	85,207	24	14,447	239	70,760	263	85,207

NINGPO.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received February 3, 1872.)

Report of trade for the year ending September 30, 1871.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

In forwarding the tables A, B, and C, I have to remark that they have been filled, according to the instructions received from the Department of State, as fully and as accurately as the information within my reach has permitted. Some portions of these tables it has been impossible to fill. One of these is the value of goods imported and exported, another is the duties paid on them, and another is the distribution, in some cases, of vessels into steamers and sailing-vessels. On these several points the information desired has not been within my reach.

SHIPPING.

Table C exhibits the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered at and cleared from this port during the past year. Compared with the previous year, both the number of these vessels and their aggregate tonnage have been somewhat less. This is owing not to any decline of trade, but to the gradual displacement of small sailing-vessels by large steamers, and a further economy in the use of these. It will be observed that a very large portion of these vessels are steamers, and under the American flag.

IMPORTS.

The imports exhibited in Table A do not vary essentially either in kind or quality from those of the preceding year. The customs returns show an increase in gray shirtings of 80,000 pieces. Drills, on the other hand, especially American drills, have fallen off. T-cloths have increased. Woolen goods have also increased slightly. Of the metals, iron, tin, and steel have increased. Lead has fallen off. Of sugar, the brown has largely decreased; other qualities are much the same. In opium there has been a slight decrease, but nothing to indicate any change in demand.

EXPORTS.

The exports, exhibited in Table B, differ also little from those of the previous year. In the staples of tea, silk, and cotton, the figures show a slight falling off. But this may be occasioned by their coming later into market.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

A considerable portion of the business done by the steamers running between Ningpo and Shanghai is the carrying of Chinese passengers. The number of these passengers passing to and fro must amount to many thousands a year, but I am not aware that any statistics are available on this subject.

REVENUE.

The duties collected at the customs during the past year are, according to their returns, as follows:

	Tael.
Import duties.....	29,890 0 8 5
Opium duties	153,579 9 8 8
Export duties.....	431,549 5 8 4
Coast trade duties.....	29,579 5 7 0
Transit dues, inward.....	22,208 6 8 4
Transit dues, outward.....	1,510 4 1 5
Ton nage dues.....	3,266 0 0 0
	671,584 5 2 6

Or, reckoning the tael at \$1.33, about its value, we have \$895,108 39.

LIGHTS AND BUOYS.

I am not aware that any addition has been made to these during the past year, but a good deal has been done within the past few years. We have now two good lights leading to the entrance of the Ningpo River, which, with beacons and buoys placed in important positions, render the navigation of the approaches to Ningpo comparatively easy and safe. Another light, I believe, is soon to be erected a few miles further north, on the islands called the "Volcanoes." When this is done vessels passing between this port and Shanghai will have good lights in view all the way.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

This province, unlike some others, has during the year suffered no great calamities from droughts or floods. The crops in most parts have been usually good, and food and clothing are comparatively plentiful. Nor has anything occurred, as in some places, to excite the people to acts of hostility or discourtesy toward foreigners. All have dwelt together in peace and quietness. Want and suffering in a country like this are of course always abundant. Yet for many years I think this part of the country has not been in a better condition than at present.

EDWARD C. LORD.

Statement showing the commerce at Ningpo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Cotton goods :			
Shirtings, gray pieces..	365, 309	Unknown	Shanghai.*
white do	19, 209	do	Do.
dyed do	944	do	Do.
Brocades, dyed do	5, 530	do	Do.
T-cloths do	163, 518	do	Do.
Drills, English do	30, 887	do	Do.
American do	3, 290	do	Do.
Dutch do	16, 760	do	Do.
Jeans do	5, 300	do	Do.
Chintzes do	6, 374	do	Do.
Velvets do	2, 149	do	Do.
Velveteens do	774	do	Do.
Handkerchiefs dozens..	6, 608	do	Do.
Woolen goods:			
Camlets pieces..	5, 015	do	Do.
Lastings do	2, 285	do	Do.
Lusters do	16, 083	do	Do.
Spanish stripes do	4, 385	do	Do.
Metals :			
Iron, nail, rod, and bar . piculs..	34, 529	do	Do.
Lead do	7, 242	do	Do.
Tin do	23, 794	do	Do.
Steel do	11, 422	do	Do.
Sundries:			
Bean-cakes do	9, 359	do	Che-foo.
Beans and pease do	3, 538	do	Do.
Betel-nuts do	2, 647	do	Siam.
Hemp do	5, 877	do	
Indigo do	876	do	
Mangrove-bark do	23, 657	do	Siam.
Medicines do	16, 864	do	
Pepper do	914	do	
Rice do	5, 354	do	Siam.
Rattans do	7, 915	do	
Sugar, brown do	39, 793	do	Amoy and Formosa.
white do	26, 272	do	Amoy.
candy do	7, 823	do	Do.
Wood, red do	5, 929	do	
sandal do	1, 055	do	
sapan do	6, 336	do	
ebony do	138	do	
Opium:			
Benares do	88	do	Shanghai.
Malwa do	4, 720	do	Do.
Patna do	365	do	Do.
Persian do	7	do	Do.

* All foreign goods reach Ningpo via Shanghai.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Alum piculs..	1, 314	Unknown	Coast ports.
Bamboo canes pieces..	21, 770	do	Do.
brooms do	81, 831	do	Do.
shoots piculs..	2, 597	do	Do.
Charcoal do	4, 229	do	Do.
Cotton do	28, 766	do	Coast ports and Japan.
Cuttle-fish do	23, 284	do	Coast ports.
Glue do	418	do	Do.
Jess-stick powder do	6, 150	do	Do.
Kittysols pieces..	107, 536	do	Do.
Mats, rush do	654, 957	do	Do.
Medicines piculs..	28, 164	do	Do.
Melon-seeds do	79	do	Do.
Nankeens do	531	do	Do.
Samshoo do	15, 381	do	Do.
Silk do	1, 131	do	Shanghai, for foreign countries.
Tea, green do	152, 339	do	Do.
leaf do	1, 961	do	Do.
Tobacco, leaf do	832	do	Coast ports.
Wheat do	9, 989	do	Do.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ningpo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Shanghai ...	206	277, 805	7	425	213	278, 230	206	277, 805	7	425	213	278, 230
	Amoy	1	509	3	508	4	1, 017	1	509	3	508	4	1, 017
British	Coast ports .					67	18, 454					71	19, 605
Chinese	do			115	7, 335	115	7, 335			119	7, 557	119	7, 557
Danish	do			4	1, 112	4	1, 112			5	1, 381	5	1, 381
Dutch	do			2	523	2	523			2	523	2	523
North German ..	do					13	4, 979					14	5, 318
Norwegian	do			3	647	3	647			3	647	3	647
Russian	do			1	182	1	182			1	182	1	182
Siamese	Bangkok....			4	1, 655	4	1, 655			3	1, 839	3	1, 839
Total .....	.....	207	278, 314	139	12, 387	426	314, 134	207	278, 314	143	13, 062	435	316, 299

TIEN-TSIN.

OCTOBER 10, 1872. (Received December 20.)

The city of Tien-tsin (Heaven's Ford) is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the river Peiho, in latitude 39° 10' north. It is the capital of the prefecture of that name, and, next to Peking, is the most important city in the province of Chihli. The city is inclosed by a wall, constructed of brick and clay, several miles in length and about 30 feet in height. Its population is estimated at half a million of inhabitants.

The level of the city has been raised by a succession of embankments, which from time to time have been constructed to guard against the floods that have repeatedly inundated the great plain on which it stands.

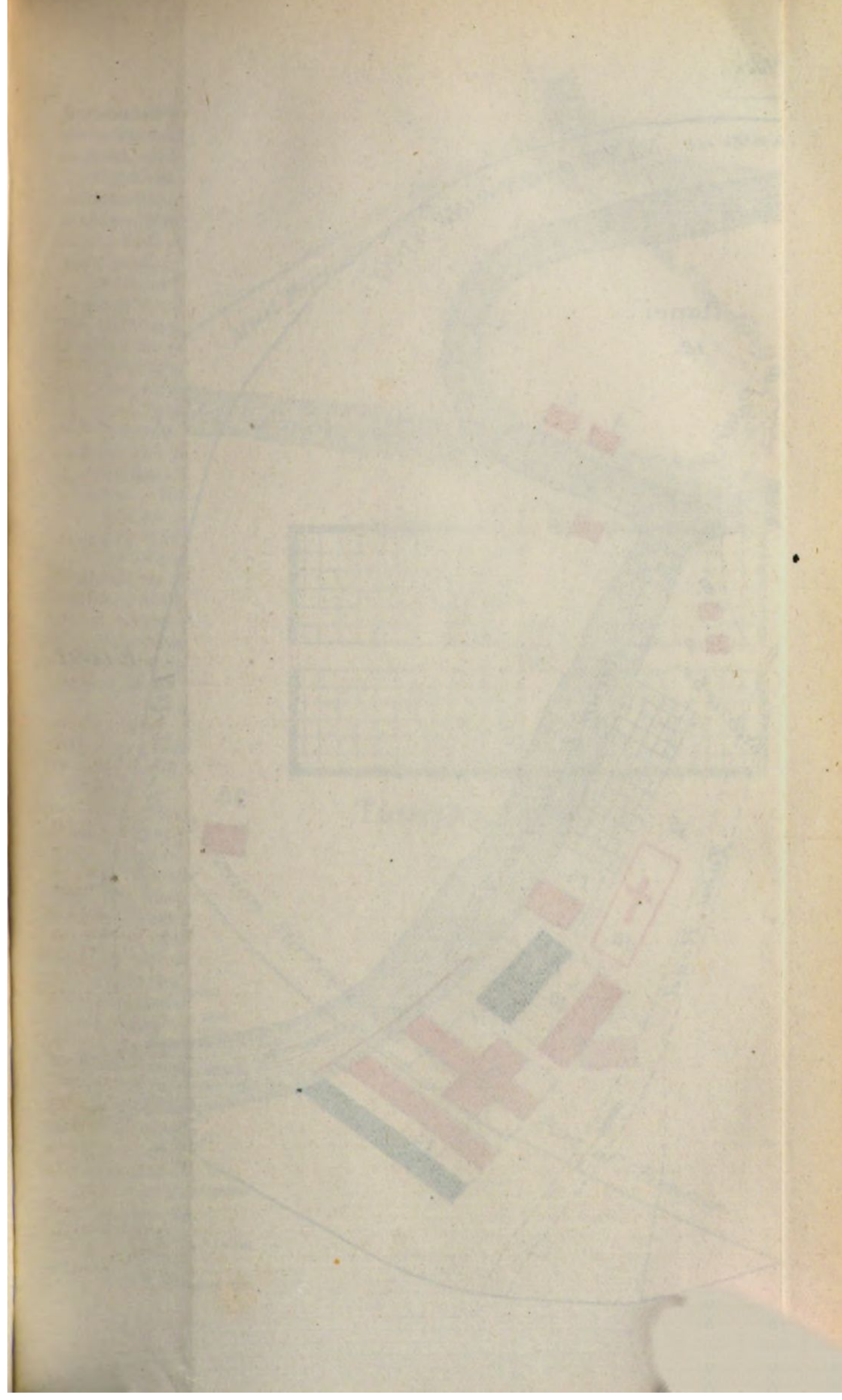
A ditch runs entirely round the city at the foot of the wall. This ditch serves as a receptacle and drain for the filth of the city, and during the hot weather gives forth a most disagreeable stench, and contributes largely no doubt to the alarming mortality among the natives during the prevailing epidemics of small-pox, cholera, and typhus fever.

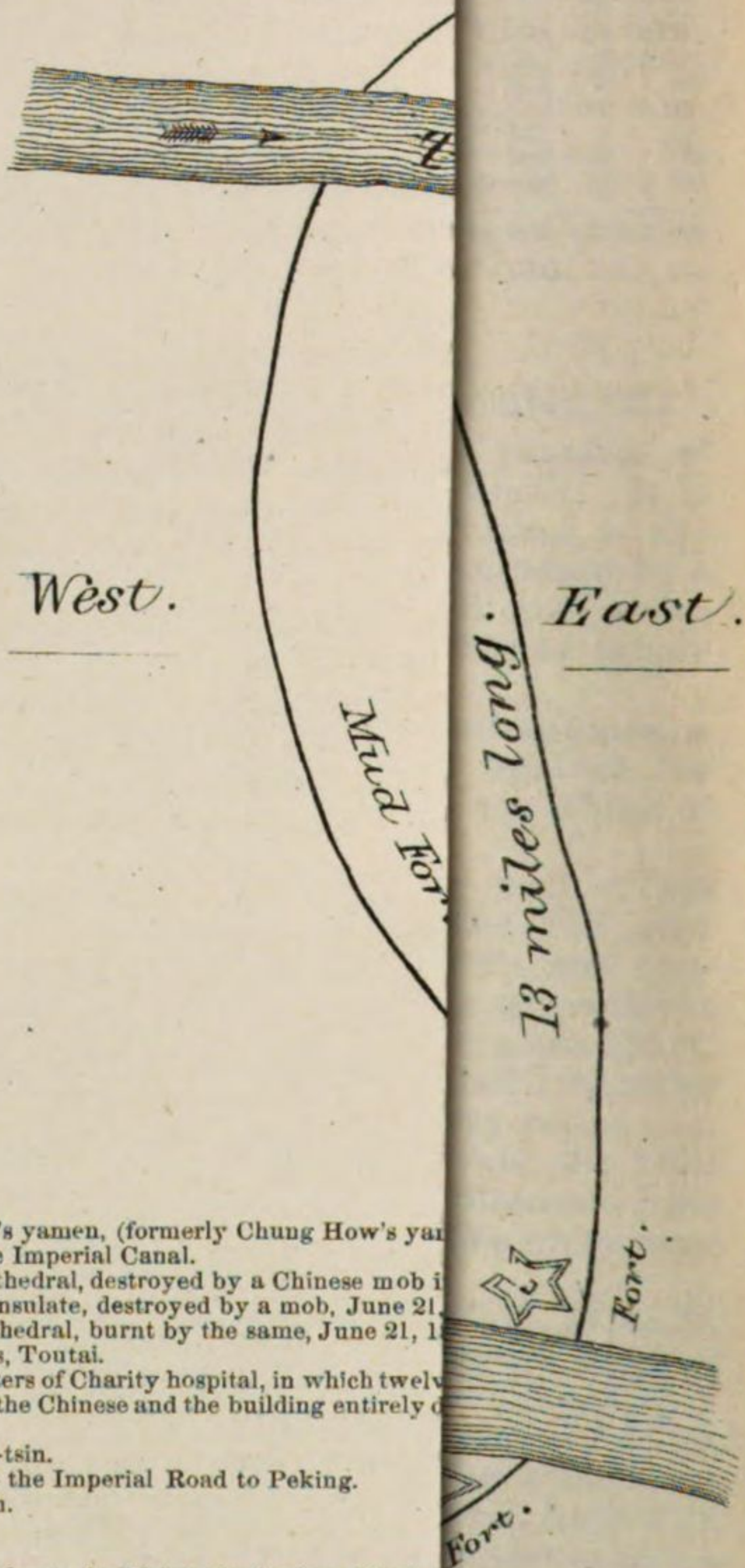
The foreign port of Tien-tsin, called Tzu-Chu-Lin, is situated two miles below the walled city, on the south bank of the Peiho, forty miles in a direct line from Taku, the point where that river empties into the Gulf of Pechihli, and eighty miles southeast from Peking. The distance from Tien-tsin, by river, to Taku, is seventy-five miles, owing to the circuitous route of the river.

The plat of ground on which the foreign port of Tien-tsin is built, (commonly known as the foreign concession,) extends along the bank of the river for a distance of half a mile. A portion of this "concession" is set apart for citizens of the United States, a part for British subjects, and a part for the French. These constitute respectively the American, British, and French concessions. They are severally occupied, however, by subjects of all nationalities, without distinction, to suit the convenience of the individual resident.

The bund (wharf) in front of the foreign concession is constructed of stone, and is one of the finest in China. A jettee has been constructed, at which steamers may lie while receiving and discharging cargo.

The various business hong, the consular buildings of the different





1. The governor-general's yamen, (formerly Chung How's yamen).
2. Boat-bridge across the Imperial Canal.
3. Site of the French cathedral, destroyed by a Chinese mob in 1870.
4. Site of the French consulate, destroyed by a mob, June 21, 1870.
5. Site of the Jesuits' cathedral, burnt by the same, June 21, 1870.
6. Yamen of the customs, Toutai.
7. Site of the French Sisters of Charity hospital, in which twelve were brutally murdered by the Chinese and the building entirely destroyed June 21, 1870.
8. The east gate of Tien-tsin.
9. North gate opening to the Imperial Road to Peking.
10. The French concession.
11. English concession.
12. American concession.
13. The bund, (wharf,) in front of which is the foreign shipping.
14. Imperial maritime customs buildings and the head of steam navigation for foreign vessels.
15. Village of Tzu-chu-lin.
16. Occupied by Protestant missionaries, American and English.
17. A large building in the center of Tien-tsin, known as the "Tower," with four pagodas.
18. Hobei, "north of the river," thickly strewn with villages.
19. "Treaty Joss-house," the temple in which Lord Elgin signed the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858.
20. Imperial Arsenal.

nationalities represented, and the private residences, are handsomely constructed, and are built of brick. Most of the streets have English names, and during the summer and autumn, while the river is open to navigation, the whole place presents a most animated picture, strongly contrasting, by its cleanliness and general foreign aspect, with the filthy, narrow streets of a Chinese city. The English, French, German, Russian, and United States governments have, each, salaried consuls at this port.

Surrounding the native city and the foreign concessions, is a mud wall or fortification, erected by the famous general, San-ko-lin-sin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in 1860. This wall is commonly known to foreigners as "San-ko-lin-sin's folly."

Herewith, inclosure A, I send you an outline map of the city and port of Tien-tsin, together with their surroundings, accompanied by notes and explanations.

Tien-tsin, although one of the latest ports opened to trade, is already one of the largest import markets for foreign piece-goods in China, and is destined to become one of the most import commercial centers in the empire. Before speaking of the more important articles of trade, it may be well to give a statement of the extent of country which Tien-tsin represents commercially to the rest of the world.

The two provinces which receive the most of the goods imported at Tien-tsin, are Chihli and Shansi. These two great provinces lie together, Chihli on the east and Shansi on the west, occupying on the map about ten degrees of longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Great Wall, on the west by the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, on the south by the Yellow River and the province of Shan-Tung, and on the east by the Gulf of Pihchili. The area of these two provinces is 114,271 square miles, with an estimated population of 45,000,000 of inhabitants. In other words, the provinces, which draw their supplies of foreign goods from Tien-tsin are equal in area to the two great States of Illinois and Iowa, and with a population equal to France or Great Britain.

Lying between the thirty-fifth and forty-first degrees of north latitude, these provinces enjoy a climate not unlike, in range of temperature, that of our own States which lie on corresponding ranges of latitude. Besides being the port of entry to these two provinces of China proper, Tien-tsin is the nearest port to the central and western parts of that vast tract of Asia, belonging to the Chinese Empire, under the name of Mongolia in the west and Manchuria in the east, occupying nearly 50° of longitude.

While the province of Chihli is the seat of the imperial government, Shansi is the seat of the financial rulers of the empire, inasmuch as its merchants and bankers are the most intelligent and enterprising in China, and control the finances and chief currents of trade throughout the provinces.

As no record has been kept at this consulate of the arrival and departure of American vessels up to the time of my taking charge, it is impossible for me to give you a tabular statement of our commerce and navigation for the past year. From the records of the custom-house, I find that, for the year ending December 31, 1871, 86 American vessels arrived at this port, with a total tonnage of 52,586 tons. The number of vessels cleared for the same time was 86. During this year the steamer Chihli has been transferred from the English to the American flag, making, at present, five steamers covered by the American flag, which ply regularly between this port and Shanghai.

The total imports for the year, of foreign and native produce, including re-exports, amount to \$16,291,390, Mexican currency. During the same time the imports of gray shirtings amount to 1,369,825 pieces, or 54,793,000 English yards. The imports of T-cloths for the same time were 1,888,577 pieces, or 75,553,080 yards, making a grand total of 130,346,080 English yards of foreign manufactured cotton goods sold in Tien-tsin during the last fiscal year. It will be seen, therefore, that the great bulk of the imports of Tien-tsin is foreign cotton fabrics.

The importation of American cotton manufactured goods into China is worthy of our most earnest consideration. Ever since the British plenipotentiary, who signed the treaty at Nankin, in 1842, informed his countrymen that "he had opened up a country to their trade so vast that all the mills in Lancashire, by running night and day, could not make stocking-stuff enough for one of its provinces," the question of supplying China with manufactured cottons has been one of the most absorbing interest for the wisest statesmen and political economists of Great Britain.

During the year 1861, before the civil war in America had seriously crippled our commerce and manufactures, 133,401 pieces of American drills and jeans were sold in Tien-tsin, netting in gold \$583,223. So great, indeed, had become the demand for American cotton fabrics, that the demand far exceeded the supply.

Against the 133,401 pieces of American goods imported at Tien-tsin in 1861, the number of pieces of English drills imported was only 3,599 pieces for the same period. In other words, the trade at this port in American cottons was, in round numbers, forty times that of English manufactured articles of a like character. During the war the imports of American cottons became merely nominal, while a corresponding increase of English fabrics supplied the market. From this I infer that there is no good reason why American manufactured cotton goods should not again resume their place in the markets of China.

Cotton manufactures form at present the largest part of the direct trade between England and China, and Tien-tsin has already become the largest importer of these articles in the empire.

Several varieties of cotton are grown in this part of China. I am not aware that cotton is extensively grown so far north in any other part of the world. I am informed that about 240 pounds of cotton is produced to the acre, on an average. It is mostly short in fiber, and I should say of an inferior quality.

The Chinese waste nothing, so the cotton-seeds are carefully saved and manufactured into oil, which is used extensively by the peasantry for a variety of purposes.

Authorities on the subject say that the cotton which is principally grown here is known botanically as *Gossypium*, or *Indicum*. I may mention that the Chinese, seeing the superiority of our cottons over their own, have already introduced the American cotton-seeds, as an experiment, but with what success I am unable to say.

The total value of the native exports and re-exports from Tien-tsin for the year amount to \$2,725,996, Mexican currency. These consist mainly of furs, curiosities, straw braids, cotton, and brick teas, the latter of which is all sent overland, via Kiachta, to Russia. It is not the purpose of this report to enter minutely into the details of our commerce or navigation at this port. Indeed, it would be impossible for me to do so, for want of the proper records in this office.

My object is to give you a statement of the main articles of trade at the port, with as much general information respecting that portion of

North China which naturally falls within the range of this consulate as seems likely to be of use or interest to the Department.

Next to the trade in foreign goods that in salt is the most important at this port; indeed, so far as strictly local interest is concerned, the trade in salt is the more important of the two. Salt is a government monopoly in China, and its sale is restricted to licensed merchants, under the supervision of a commissioner. The revenue derived by the government on this one article at Tien-tsin amounts to nearly \$1,000,000 annually. The total value of the salt annually distributed from this place throughout the provinces amounts to nearly \$10,000,000.

From the history of Tien-tsin I learn that the transport of "tribute-grain" from the southern provinces of China has been made entirely by way of the Grand Canal since A. D. 1415. As Tien-tsin is the northern terminus of the Grand Canal, as well as the seaport of the capital, it has become the principal depot or halting-place for this vast quantity of grain destined for the imperial granaries.

This supply of tribute-grain has been of late years seriously cut off at times by rebellions in the interior, so that it seems probable its transport will soon be made in foreign-built vessels.

Such a step will be very unpopular with the junk men, as they have already lost most of the coasting trade by reason of the superior facilities afforded by foreign vessels for transporting the coast trade. The Chinese of late years have lost all respect for their own naval architecture, and I do not think a new generation of sea-going junks is springing up to take the place of these, which are fast dying out.

From this I argue that the immense coast traffic of China, as also that of Japan and Corea, is destined in a very few years to be carried almost entirely by foreign vessels.

The river Peiho, which leads from here to Taku, (the point where it empties into the Gulf of Pihchili,) is exceedingly difficult of navigation, owing to its narrow, winding bed. The most difficult portions of the passage up from Taku to Tien-tsin are known as Ko-Ku Bend and Double Reach. At the former of these passes our vessels frequently collide with the Chinese junks, which lie at anchor in great numbers just at the sharp curve and opposite to the village of Ko-Ku.

At Double Reach almost all our vessels have at some time or another stuck fast in this most difficult pass. It is my purpose to urge upon the Chinese authorities the necessity of, as well as the benefits to be derived from, enforcing proper rules, respecting the anchorage of junks and other native craft at or near these dangerous passages in the river.

During the past two years a great portion of North China, lying immediately within the district of this consulate, has suffered from the most disastrous floods.

The extent of country which at present is inundated extends for a distance of three hundred miles from north to south, and for two hundred miles from east to west.

I am credibly informed that the area of flooded country in the province of Chihli alone exceeds fifty thousand square miles. In the district immediately surrounding and belonging to Tien-tsin-foo, over two hundred villages and cities are flooded. The distress and suffering of the Chinese within these flooded districts can be better imagined than described.

The real cause of the floods which from time to time have afflicted this part of China, strange as it may seem, is not understood by the Chinese themselves. I am inclined to the belief that these inundations

are brought about by the sudden changes in course of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River.

Within the memory of living men, this great river discharged its contents into the Yellow Sea, near the southern border of Shantung. A few years since it was discovered that the river had changed its course, running through across the southern part of the province of Chihli, and pouring its contents into the Gulf of Pihchili, one hundred and fifty miles to the north of its former mouth. Very recently, again, it has been ascertained that the mouth of the Yellow River is lost, and just where it discharges its contents is at present a mystery. I am strongly of the opinion that this river is at present undergoing one of its inexplicable periodical changes; and that, in doing so, it has suddenly found a partial outlet through the Grand Canal, causing it to break its banks, and, as a consequence, is overflowing the surrounding country.

ELI T. SHEPPARD.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

CARTHAGENA.

JANUARY 31, 1872. (Received March 2.)

Report of the trade of Carthagena with the United States, &c., for the year 1871.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the several products exported to the United States, as per invoices :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
India rubber.....kilograms..	175, 121	\$124, 694 10
Hides	18, 429	57, 800 68
Coffee	16, 910	3, 312 95
Ivory-nuts	209, 800	7, 419 81
Fustic	398, 500	5, 758 65
Cedar.....tons..	452	11, 472 50
Cocoa-nuts	533, 674	12, 048 70
Balsam tolu.....kilograms..	5, 198	4, 618 08
Indigo	251	434 00
Straw hats.....do....	2, 568	299 10
Preserved fruit.....do....	1, 568	388 46
Sugar.....do....	6, 000	509 98
Sirup	1, 140	300 00
Rum.....do....	120	68 80
Ipecacuanha	138	290 50
Horns.....	2, 070	30 65
Oil of "mil pesos"		16 40
Damaged silks		59 50
Total		229, 522 86

The articles of export are produced within the State with the exception of the coffee, from the State of Santander, and a considerable part of the India rubber, which is collected in the vicinity of the Atrato River and the Darien coast.

During the last year a great many of the natives of Carthagena, engaged in the collection of rubber in the Atrato district, have extended their explorations so far across the Isthmus, making their roads as they advance, that they have found it to their advantage to carry the rubber over to the Pacific, and embark it for Panama, rather than bring it here as formerly. This has occurred in the vicinity of the Cacarica River, where they report having found a shorter and easier route than that examined by Captain Selfridge.

During the past year there has been no means of transportation between this port and the Magdalena River, except by the ordinary canoes through the Dique Canal, which has been kept clean and navigable for steamboats; consequently none of the foreign trade of the interior has passed through this port.

The privilege for the navigation of the Dique by steam is held by a native company; but, owing to the loss of their only steamer in March last, and their inability to obtain sufficient means in the country, they have been obliged to discontinue their operations, and have sent an agent to England to procure assistance or dispose of the privilege to a company to be formed there.

One small steamboat has been employed during the year in the trade between this port and the towns on the rivers Sinu and Atrato.

The trade with Europe is principally through a line of Liverpool steamers, which enter this port about once a month, but with very little regularity in their trips. Besides these, the British West India Royal Mail steamers stop off this port on their monthly trips between Aspinwall and Santa Martha, both going and returning, but merely for mails, passengers, and treasure.

One of the principal articles of importation from the United States is flour, which, free from duty according to the national tariff, has to pay a state consumption duty of about \$5 per barrel.

A great impulse has been given to the production of sugar of late, and it is probable there will be a large export of this article in future from this port.

AUGS. S. HANABERGH.

Statement showing the commerce of Carthagena for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Dry-goods, crockery, hardware, drugs, carriages, &c	kilograms..	697, 305	\$148, 023 00	England. United Stats. Do.
Flour	do	152, 600	12, 000 00	
Kerosene	do	58, 695	4, 500 00	
Provisions, soap, candles, powder, pitch, tar, furniture, machinery, lumber....	kilograms..	291, 386	83, 575 00	Do.
Wines, liquors, drugs, silks, fancy goods, perfumery, shoes, &c	kilograms..	88, 360	26, 786 00	France. Germany. Cuba.
Bricks, flagstones, crockery, liquors, &c. do	do	373, 969	7, 898 00	
Oil, wine, and provision	do	29, 125	5, 282 00	
Salt	do	345, 774	750 00	Curacoa
Provisions	do	2, 571	509 00	St. Thomas.
Provisions and other American and English productions	kilograms..	211, 299	34, 413 00	Aspinwall.
Total		2, 251, 084	323, 736 00	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
India rubber kilograms..	227, 905	\$170, 500 00	United States, England.
Tobacco do	703, 140	202, 000 00	Germany.
Cotton do	89, 665	17, 930 00	England.
Coffee do	73, 770	13, 280 00	United States, Germany.
Hides do	39, 268	8, 250 00	United States.
Balsam tolu do	5, 155	4, 050 00	United States, England, France.
Quinia do	8, 981	2, 600 00	United States, England.
Fustic do	610, 015	7, 950 00	Do.
Ivory-nuts do	569, 294	18, 240 00	Do.
Indigo do	2, 454	4, 976 00	Do.
Sugar do	14, 104	812 00	Do.
Cocoa-nuts do	343, 170	6, 178 00	United States.
Ipecacuanha kilograms..	2, 064	4, 150 00	United States, England.
Copaiba do	400	96 00	United States.
Rum do	13, 816	3, 454 00	Aspinwall.
Rice do	54, 606	4, 378 00	Do.
Corn do	82, 800	2, 282 00	Aspinwall, Curaçoa.
Yams do	93, 440	1, 875 00	Do.
Cotton-seed do	162, 400	2, 000 00	Germany, England.
Divi-divi do	12, 040	200 00	England.
Railroad cross-ties do	2, 636	5, 000 00	Aspinwall.
Straw hats do	2, 568	300 00	Cuba.
Preserved fruits kilograms..	1, 568	388 00	United States.
Cedar wood do	452, 000	11, 472 00	Do.
Starch do	18, 164	1, 600 00	Cuba.
Live animals, &c do		3, 000 00	Aspinwall.
Gold dust kilograms..	165	90, 750 00	England.
Total		587, 711 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Carthagena for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British...	England.....	13	14,974	.....	.....	13	14,974	13	14,974	.....	.....	13	14,974
	United States.....	.....	.....	4	469	4	469	.....	.....	5	694	5	694
American	United States, (bal-	.....	.....	3	316	3	316	.....	.....	5	976	5	976
	last).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	1	118	1	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Curacoa.....	.....	.....	1	118	1	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aspinwall.....	.....	.....	2	668	2	668	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French ..	France.....	.....	.....	3	543	3	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	1	335	1	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	345	2	345
	England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	335	1	335
	United States ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	162	1	162
German..	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	165	1	165	.....	.....	1	165	1	165
	England.....	.....	.....	3	635	3	635	.....	.....	2	483	2	483
Italian...	Curacoa.....	.....	.....	1	120	1	120	.....	.....	1	120	1	120
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	1	34	1	34	.....	.....	1	34	1	34
	Aspinwall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	1	120
	England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	193	3	193
Dutch ...	Curacoa.....	.....	.....	4	242	4	242	.....	.....	3	225	3	225
	Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	1	41
	Total.....	13	14,974	25	3,763	38	18,737	13	14,974	27	3,893	40	18,867

PANAMA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received October 21.)

The condition of the commercial relations existing between Panama and the United States have been materially changed and increased since my last annual report. The ports of Panama and Aspinwall are free ports, no duties being collected upon imports into either place. The vast preponderance of the transit freight across the Isthmus both ways leaves but a small fraction to reach any of the ports of Colombia where duties are collected. This fact prevents any one from arriving at a true and correct statement of the business of Panama, compelling us to rely entirely upon such information as we can glean from the data furnished by merchants and the agents of the railroad and the various steamship lines that arrive at and depart from Panama. Since my last report the amount and value of the various articles of trade crossing the Isthmus both ways has largely increased, requiring on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company an increase in the number of their trips from bi-monthly to tri-monthly trips, from New York to San Francisco, and *vice-versa*. The consolidation of the interests of the two great corporations of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company has given new life and energy to both concerns. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought of the Panama Railroad Company their entire marine, consisting of six splendid steamers, whose aggregate of tonnage is about six thousand tons. The number of trips made by the Central American line has been made to correspond to the same schedule of arrivals and departures of the New York and San Francisco steamers. The line has also been extended up the Mexican coast as far as Acapulco. The steamers of this line call at many ports in Mexico, which have heretofore never seen a steamer in their harbors, thus giving more impulse to trade of all kinds throughout their immediate territory.

This line is taxed to its utmost capacity to transport the imports and exports of the Central American and Mexican ports. The union of interests of the two companies has had the happy effect of removing all the elements of antagonism in the management. The same directory now controls both companies, and unity of action and interest is now visible, and is felt to be advantageous to all concerned. The late civil war in several of the Central American States has had the effect, in a very great degree, of paralyzing the agricultural interests of those countries, yet their exports continue to show a very perceptible increase. These countries abound in all the rich agricultural products of the tropics, and their production will be vastly increased whenever their inhabitants can have the security and safeguard of a well-regulated and permanent government. The liberal subsidy granted by the last Congress to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is believed to be one of the best measures passed by that body, and has been the prime cause of the consolidation of the two great and rival companies. The consolidated company can now proudly present to the American nation a fleet of steamers unequaled in all their appointments for safety and comfort of passengers and the transmission of freights between our great sea-port in the East and the city of San Francisco, situated at the Golden Gates of California, destined ere long to rival in commerce, riches, and splendor her elder sister of the Atlantic. The trade and commerce of the Pacific will soon be so enlarged that many rival lines of steamers will contend with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which will have the inevitable effect of bringing the riches of the Orient to our very doors. It is now hoped that Congress will not stop at half-way measures, but will subsidize other lines of great importance to our country, especially a line of steamers down the west coast of South America to contend with the English and French lines, which have now an entire control of that rich and valuable and rapidly increasing trade, and which can without any great effort be diverted from its passage through the Straits of Magellan to the transit of the Isthmus, and of course emptying all its rich treasures into the lap of New York. The value and amount of the traffic across the Isthmus during the last twelve months has been largely increased. One good result of the consolidation of the two companies has been to relieve the Panama Railroad of its indebtedness to the Colombian government. This indebtedness, which at one time seemed so ominous of evil, has thus been happily averted, and the cordial relations between the road and the government are preserved unimpaired. The mechanical and agricultural interests of Panama do not amount to much; they still lag behind in all kinds of enterprise, and allow all the states of Colombia to rapidly progress ahead of them in nearly everything tending to improve the face of the country and advance their agricultural interests. Panama, however, is just now inaugurating a system of common schools, open alike to the rich and the poor. This effort is encouraged by liberal donations of land by the general government. Some of the best citizens of the country take a very deep interest in this great cause. These schools have been established upon a firm basis, and are entirely removed from the control of the priesthood, who made a great effort to control and manage them in the interests of the church. This attempt was wisely and happily frustrated by the national congress at Bogota. Panama, since the last revolution, has enjoyed a season of uninterrupted peace and repose. The production of caoutchouc, or India rubber, is largely on the increase on the Isthmus of Darien, whence the greatest supply comes. The way of procuring the article, however, will soon result in the total destruction of the trees from which

the supply is obtained. I understand that the present legislature, now in session, will probably adopt some measures to prevent such destruction of the caoutchouc tree. In 1869, when I took charge of this consulate, caoutchouc was worth from 12 to 15 cents per pound; now it readily brings from 40 to 50 cents, according to its quality and dryness. The domestic commerce of this country is carried on in small schooners and bungoes, and they are chiefly engaged in transporting rubber, and supplying our markets with the various articles of food produced by the inhabitants of the many islands and the shores of our bay. Nine-tenths of the surface of this state is in its rough and natural condition, covered with the rich and luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. Its jungles are almost as impassable as the jungles of India. To greatly improve the face of this country is more than the present generation will or can ever accomplish.

During the last six months we have had the pleasure of welcoming to our harbor the following vessels of our Navy, viz: Pensacola, California, Saranac, and the Harbor. The Harbor brought to our shores a party of distinguished savants, among whom were Professor Agassiz, Dr. Hill, Count Portales, and others of eminence. We have now present in our harbor the Pensacola and the Saranac. There is a great deal of wealth among some of the old citizens of Panama. The city is slowly but gradually improving, and many of her old, dilapidated residences are being modernized and made comfortable and even palatial dwellings, filled with costly furniture, and other appliances necessary to our comfort and happiness.

OWEN M. LONG.

ECUADOR.**GUAYAQUIL.**

APRIL 25, 1872. (Received May 18.)

COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR 1871.

The commercial condition of Ecuador during the past year has been highly satisfactory.

Internal peace, and the security which the present administration inspires, reacted favorably on all branches of industry. Trade flourishes and capital has found investment in enterprises from which civil commotions and political changes heretofore withheld it. Political, intellectual, and material progress go hand in hand everywhere. The revenue steadily increases, and is honestly collected at the small cost of 4 per cent. Works of great public utility are in progress of construction all over the republic. The completion of public highways, of which the country was entirely destitute, is prosecuted with vigor. Light-houses are being erected in the Gulf and along the coast.

Schools.—The government has founded various scientific and polytechnic schools, and the new common-school system, providing for gratuitous education, and making attendance compulsory, must, when carried out, soon elevate the population to a high intellectual standard.

The Bank of Hypothecation, recently established in this city in aid of the landed interests, has become a boon to agriculture, which heretofore was weighed down by a vicious mortgage practice, and want of available capital, the latter commanding 12 per cent. per annum on good security.

In this connection it is a matter of serious consideration that the country is still burdened by that barbarous relic of feudalism, tithes, and its twin-brother, *primitia*, which, it is to be hoped, the enlightened policy of the government will soon abrogate.

Newspapers of all shades, political, literary, and religious, have been called into existence by the progressive spirit of the age.

The tariff.—The enactment of a new customs law, increasing the duties on many articles, and on some to an extent amounting to prohibition, was the only event that threatened at a time to disturb the commercial equilibrium. To this must be added the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures. The mercantile community, unaccustomed to that mode of computation, in the first instance were led to the belief of an increase of duties greater than the law contemplated. Excessive importation from neighboring marts at advanced rates, and consequently an inflated market here, were the results. Still, it is believed that obligations will be met and the panic feared avoided. The most objectionable feature of the new law is the indiscriminate manner in which it increases imposts without regard to the interests of domestic industry. Raw materials that ought to be free are made by it to pay a heavy duty, while on manufactured articles duties are comparatively light. Pig-iron, for instance, (in a country where home production of machinery would produce incalculable benefits,) pays an import duty of 5 cents per kilogram, while sugar-mills, that could be easily manufactured here, are free of duty. Ecuador possesses all the elements of manufacture, and it only needs wise protective legislation to

call it into existence. Protection to home industry would increase wages, stop immigration, and enrich the people.

The revenue derived from all sources was, in 1870, in round numbers, \$1,800,000, and last year it amounted to \$2,000,000, very large indeed for a country whose exports and imports amount only to \$10,000,000.

The cash capital of the country may be estimated at \$10,000,000; the amount of business done at \$30,000,000, and the aggregate national wealth at \$100,000,000.

Owing to the peculiar prejudices and fears of the people, a correct census cannot be obtained. The last attempt to take a census resulted in a complete failure. The number of inhabitants is variously estimated, but may be put down at 800,000.

The establishment of a French line of steamers on this coast has marked a new epoch in its history; an event that was ardently hoped for, and which will not fail to give great impetus to commerce, and greater satisfaction still to the traveling public. Heretofore an English company, with some forty steamers, monopolized the carrying trade, but great as were their efforts, the demands of a rapidly increasing commerce were not met adequately, nor even the interests of the public taken into consideration.

It may be safely estimated that the annual increase of exports and imports is 25 per cent., and if we ever realize our just hopes of sharing the benefits of South American commerce, or to maintain our political influence on this continent, it will be by links more tangible than mere protestations of friendship or the exchange of courteous communications. The presence of our flag on the west coast by a line of steamers would do more in one year for our popularity and interests than a century of diplomacy.

I inclose an important article from the London Shipping Gazette, giving statements, not easily ascertained, relative to the commerce of South America.

CHAS. WEILE.

[From the Shipping Gazette.]

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Steam navigation to South America has corresponded with the development of commerce. It is not many years since that even tug-steamers were unknown in the Brazilian ports, and ships were towed out to sea by boats. An effort was made to maintain a regular steam communication with Rio de Janeiro by the ships of the General Screw Company, but the enterprise failed. The subsidized ships of the Royal Mail Company were more successful. The past few years, however, has witnessed a great extension of steam in that direction. British Guiana is a district of the South American continent, but is usually classed in West Indian ports. We may, therefore, in noticing the employment of steam-tonnage in South America, omit all ports below Demerara, having already referred to the West India trades. The Northern Brazilian ports of Pará, Maranhão, and Ceará are now served by the Booth line, from Liverpool, with four vessels, of 3,898 tons, and by four ships of the Red Cross line, of 5,370 tons. Steamers are also dispatched by Messrs. Harrison for Pernambuco. To Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate, instead of only one line as formerly, we have several competing fleets of steamships. From London, the Ryde line, consisting of four ships, of 6,415 tons, touching at Antwerp, go on to Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. The Royal Mail Company's ships sustain a monthly service from Southampton to the same ports, and these are supplemented by those from the Mersey. We find by the Mercantile Navy List that the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company own eighteen steamships, of 24,606 tons; and a new fleet has been constructed, or is building, for the River Parana Steamship Company, whose vessels call at Bordeaux, *en route* to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. Messrs. Lamport and Holt also send ships of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company from London, via Antwerp, to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and the River Plate, on the 12th of every month; but the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are the largest employers of steam-vessels to South America. The Pacific Company possess twenty-seven vessels, of 35,992 tons register, and advertise a

fortnightly line from Liverpool, calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon, for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, through the Straits of Magellan, for Arica, Islay, and Callao, in connection with their vessels on the South Pacific coast. Taking the vessels of the Pacific Company as a link of those from this country, there are now seventy-one steamships under the British flag either plying from the United Kingdom to South America, or along the coasts of the Pacific northward to Panama, registering 96,995 tons. Large as this tonnage may appear when considered in relation to the infancy of steam-navigation, it is certain to be augmented in a few months, and in 1872 the aggregate will exceed 100,000 tons. Deducting the coasting-steamers on the Pacific, this will leave about 80,000 tons for direct ocean transit to the Brazils, the River Plate, and round to the southern ports. Nearly all the cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other produce of the States of South America are, therefore, likely to find their way to England, France, and Belgium by steam-vessels.

To judge whether remunerative employment can be found for all this steam-tonnage, we have to look to the imports and exports. The declared real value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to the following states is thus given in the parliamentary reports:

	1860.	1870.
Ecuador.....	£74, 149	£57, 011
Brazil.....	4, 446, 776	5, 353, 140
Uruguay.....	922, 733	809, 525
Argentine Confederation.....	1, 782, 447	2, 353, 676
Chili.....	1, 702, 800	2, 685, 792
Peru.....	1, 381, 337	1, 766, 128
Total.....	10, 310, 242	13, 025, 272

In ten years, therefore, the value of British and Irish produce exported to these countries had increased £2,715,030. As compared with 1866, the exports to Brazil fell off by nearly two millions sterling, but that was an exceptional year. The exports of foreign and colonial produce from ports in the United Kingdom were as follows:

	1860.	1870.
Ecuador.....	£2, 122	£1, 653
Brazil.....	124, 532	156, 411
Uruguay.....	21, 269	40, 691
Argentine Confederation.....	38, 488	60, 725
Chili.....	35, 129	54, 438
Peru.....	46, 815	48, 193
Total.....	268, 355	362, 111

These figures show that the exports of foreign and colonial produce from the United Kingdom increased £93,756 in the ten years. The estimates here given, however, are not complete without taking into account the value of foreign merchandise imported into ports of the United Kingdom in transit. The transshipments to Chili and Brazil were—

	1860.	1870.
Chili.....	£58, 351	£453, 832
Brazil.....	3, 268	96, 187
Total.....	61, 619	550, 019

Merchandise imported from abroad to be forwarded to foreign states increased to Chili and Brazil to about half a million sterling. The enhanced value of the goods conveyed from the United Kingdom in the ten years was £3,297,186. The shipments to this country were as follows:

Value of imports into United Kingdom.

	1860.	1870.
Ecuador.....	£107, 033	£138, 411
Brazil.....	3, 269, 180	6, 132, 031
Uruguay.....	867, 328	999, 925
Argentine Confederation.....	1, 097, 755	1, 486, 425
Chili.....	2, 586, 217	3, 828, 225
Peru.....	2, 581, 142	4, 880, 075
Total.....	10, 508, 655	17, 465, 092

The declared value of imports, therefore, was greater in 1870 by £6,956,437 than in 1860. Allowing for transshipments, classed under the head of "other countries" in the customs returns, some of which, no doubt, appertain to South America, we may estimate the average increase, in exports and imports together, at a million and a quarter sterling per annum. As the trade and navigation returns exhibit a decrease in British sailing-tonnage to Brazil, the River Plate, Chili, and Peru, we find that this is fully compensated for by the increase of steam navigation with those States.

Statement showing the exports from Guayaquil for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Achiote.....pounds..	300	\$60 00
Alforjas.....dozen..	12	30 00
Barley.....pounds..	100	4 50
Baskets.....dozen..	15	30 00
Bags.....pieces..	100	25 00
Beans.....pounds..	1,599	95 94
Blankets.....pieces..	67	201 00
Butter.....pounds..	90	90 00
Butter, cocoa.....do..	878	790 20
Bulls.....heads..	30	600 00
Boards.....pieces..	1,551	2,326 50
Cotton.....pounds..	162,628	32,525 60
Cocoa.....do..	18,234,363	1,823,436 30
Canes, split.....pieces..	100,849	35,297 15
Canes.....packages..	1	3 00
Canes, entire.....pieces..	1,636	327 20
Coffee.....pounds..	408,207	55,066 91
Cundurango bark.....do..	160,040	40,010 00
Cundurango wood and bark.....do..	9,800	2,450 00
Cigars.....boxes..	10	250 00
Cocos.....		8 75
Curoes, guachapeli.....	6	30 00
Charcoal.....pounds..	1,200	12 00
Chocolate.....do..	1,775	443 75
Chickens.....	336	336 00
Corn, Indian.....pounds..	500	20 00
Cheese.....do..	500	60 00
Cascarilla bark.....do..	758,906	341,507 70
Cows.....heads..	30	540 00
Eggs.....		3,105 00
Earthen pots.....pieces..	200	10 00
Fruits, preserved.....cases..	1,220	7,320 00
Garlic.....pounds..	13,901	973 07
Gum-copal.....do..	1,857	928 50
Hides, ox.....	10,489	31,467 00
Hammocks.....pieces..	177	1,770 00
Herbs, medicinal.....pounds..	3,900	780 00
Heifers.....heads..	349	9,772 00
Hats.....dozen..	11,436	171,540 00
Images, wooden.....	49	2,940 00
Logs, oak.....	1,089	10,890 00
Do.....	864	4,752 00
Do.....	1,763	5,289 00
Logs, guachapeli.....	111	222 00
Logs, lignum-vitæ.....	66	198 00
Logs, mangle.....	4,520	2,825 00
Logs, molivillo.....	1	15 00
Logs, amarillo.....	28	196 00
Logs, balsa.....	554	11,080 00
Logs, moral.....	98	980 00
Leutejas.....pounds..	20,413	1,428 91
Linseed.....do..	100	8 00
Lard.....do..	500	130 00
Mangle-bark.....do..	4,000	24 00
Meal, Indian.....do..	150	7 50
Matico.....do..	2,400	600 00
Mallorca.....gallons..	224	196 00
Mangos.....	50,000	12 50
Mocora grass.....pounds..	29,952	7,488 00
Manila rope.....coils..	5	25 00
Needle-work.....		400 00
Oranges.....	624,400	3,902 50
Orchilla weed.....pounds..	447,497	44,749 70
Oysters.....do..	177,400	1,774 00
Oil paintings.....	13	1,950 00
Pearl shells.....pounds..	143,224	9,309 58
Peanuts.....do..	1,150	115 00
Plantains.....heads..	7,593	1,898 25
Pine-apples.....	11,150	2,007 00

Statement showing the exports from Guayaquil, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Peta, loose.....pounds..	9,515	\$3,520 55
Peta, twisted.....do.....	1,907	1,144 20
Potatoes.....do.....	2,750	137 50
Pumice stone.....packs..	4	12 00
Quinia.....pounds..	200	14 00
Rice.....quintals..	5,353	37,471 00
Rubber, India.....pounds..	2,193,069	657,920 70
Ratanea.....do.....	400	80 00
Starch.....do.....	100	16 00
Skins, sheep.....		60 50
Skins, deer.....pieces..	970	487 00
Skins, goat.....do.....	1,061	530 50
Skins, wolf.....do.....	10	20 00
Skins, tiger.....	1	10 00
Skins, hog.....	50	25 00
Sieves.....dozens..	17	68 00
Spoons.....cases..	87	870 00
Sweetmeats.....pounds..	1,575	393 75
Saddle-rugs.....	162	567 00
Salt.....pounds..	5,000	200 00
Sides of leather.....	21,289	69,189 25
Tar.....pounds..	166,300	11,641 00
Toquilla grass.....do.....	86,730	43,365 00
Tamarinds.....do.....	37,682	3,768 20
Tobacco, dauls.....do.....	7,300	1,022 00
Tobacco, esmeraldas.....do.....	3,691	738 20
Tiles.....	1,500	33 00
Tucos.....	4,673	93 46
Tomatoes.....boxes..	36	108 00
Vegetable ivory.....pounds..	2,427,853	48,557 06
Wood.....		281 25
Yucas.....pounds..	500	15 00
Zarzaparilla.....do.....	98,251	25,545 20
Total.....		3,587,560 33

Statement showing the exports from Guayaquil to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Cocoa.....pounds..	1,315,679	\$105,205 47
India rubber.....do.....	320,440	120,345 01
Peruvian bark.....do.....	279,453	37,881 78
Cundurango.....do.....	146,455	74,526 60
Hides.....do.....	113,636	14,416 04
Orchilla weed.....do.....	67,933	6,091 19
Coffee.....do.....	21,509	2,132 85
Zarzaparilla.....do.....	2,491	575 34
Tobacco.....do.....	289	96 87
Hats.....	19	76 00
Hammocks.....	4	96 88
Samples.....		50 00
Total.....		361,494 03

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Guayaquil for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag of—	From or to—*	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ecuador.....				72	1,970	72	1,970			72	1,970	72	1,970
France.....				5	2,054	5	2,054			5	2,054	5	2,054
Guatemala.....				2	608	2	608			2	608	2	608
Germany.....				11	2,853	11	2,853			11	2,853	11	2,853
Great Britain.....		68	43,196	8	2,738	76	45,934	68	43,196	8	2,738	76	45,934
Italy.....				3	405	3	405			3	405	3	405
Spain.....				1	296	1	296			1	296	1	296
Salvador.....				7	1,288	7	1,288			7	1,288	7	1,288
Peru.....				52	2,619	52	2,619			52	2,619	52	2,619
Nicaragua.....				3	558	3	558			3	558	3	558
United States..				2	79	2	79			2	79	2	79
Total.....		68	43,196	166	15,468	234	58,664	68	43,196	166	15,468	234	58,664

* Not stated.

FIJI ISLANDS.

LEVUKA.

Statement showing the commerce at Levuka for the year ending 30th of September, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.
Drapery, cotton and woolen	\$183,535
Ironmongery and cutlery	93,020
Wines, beer, and spirits	71,160
Groceries and provisions	121,045
Ship-chandlery	35,770
Furniture and timber	9,670
Tobacco and cigars	15,685
Books and stationery	2,390
Drugs and medicines	2,470
Machinery	17,310
Crockery and glassware	5,065
Fancy goods	11,110
Horses and cattle	10,000
Sheep	5,000
Total	583,230

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.
Sea-island cotton	\$294,860
Short staple cotton	13,025
Cocoa-nut oil	14,800
Tortoise-shell	1,150
Bêche de mer	250
Fungus	300
Wool	1,500
Cotton-seed	2,500
Candle-nuts	400
Copra	2,700
Total	331,485

NOTE.—All imports are from Australia and New Zealand, and are of English manufacture, with the exception of tobacco, axes, and a few agricultural implements, these being chiefly American. All exports go to Australia and New Zealand ports, *en route* for England.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Levuka for the year ending September 30, 1871

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.	{ Sydney, N. S. W. Melbourne, Va.. New Zealand.... }	11	8,000	168	12,085	179	20,885	11	8,800	168	12,085	179	20,885

CLASS OF VESSELS ENTERED.—1 ship; 11 steamers; 23 barks; 10 brigs; 100 schooners; 34 cutters; 1 French war-steamer; 1 British war-steamer; 1 American man-of-war.

CHAS. W. DRURY.

FRANCE.

Table showing the navigation of France with its colonies and foreign countries, and the ocean fisheries, during the first seven months of 1872.

VESSELS LOADED.

	Countries where from.	ARRIVALS.				Destination.	DEPARTURES.						
		French.		Foreign.			French.		Foreign.		Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Marseilles .	England	38	13,540	59	29,281	97	42,821	12	7,235	59	28,702	71	35,937
	Russia, (Black Sea)	2	860	247	88,517	249	89,377	18	6,037	18	6,037	18	6,037
	Malta	137	36,263	1	863	1	863	13	2,142	10	1,979	23	4,121
	Spain	1	122	376	50,749	513	87,012	42	16,148	246	33,771	288	49,919
	Austria	239	74,148	41	13,056	42	13,178	302	83,736	558	85,296	860	169,032
	Italy	91	62,819	786	107,739	1,025	181,887	.....	.....	39	7,576	39	7,576
	Turkey	48	39,961	205	54,479	296	117,298	87	63,728	128	37,281	215	101,009
	Egypt	26	9,364	14	4,735	62	44,696	44	36,649	47	15,370	91	52,019
	Barbary States	48	14,796	20	3,066	46	12,430	37	17,876	6	495	43	18,371
	West coast Africa	18	9,358	19	5,838	67	20,634	1	269	11	3,407	12	3,676
	English India	547	269,414	9	7,893	27	17,251	3	2,052	1	1,179	4	3,231
	Colonies and fisheries	141	79,012	18	6,537	565	275,951	594	274,656	17	4,293	611	278,949
	Other countries .....	.....	.....	163	55,458	304	134,470	140	79,795	193	75,001	333	154,796
	Total	1,336	609,657	1,958	428,211	3,294	1,037,868	1,275	584,286	1,333	300,387	2,608	884,673
Havre.	First seven months 1870.	1,484	561,428	2,134	472,189	3,618	1,033,617	1,308	522,123	1,403	302,117	2,711	824,240
	First seven months 1869.	1,559	575,841	2,090	526,679	3,649	1,102,520	1,430	533,781	1,754	325,621	3,184	859,402
	England	45	12,236	589	252,757	634	264,993	25	2,256	298	114,169	323	116,425
	Norway	6	914	45	9,471	51	10,385	2	285	34	20,344	36	20,629
	Germany	31	11,573	73	82,724	104	94,297	40	7,165	8	4,556	48	11,721
	English India	6	3,103	18	17,264	24	20,367	16	29,706	62	107,084	78	136,790
	United States	8	4,828	85	74,690	93	79,518	32	14,065	15	14,617	47	28,682
	Brazil	36	14,152	14	5,184	50	19,336	13	7,678	.....	.....	13	7,678
	Peru	16	9,509	4	1,527	20	11,036	23	13,647	.....	.....	23	13,647
	Hayti	57	18,364	22	7,764	79	26,128	9	2,150	3	1,959	12	4,109
	Spanish America	3	1,075	21	9,021	24	10,096	1	394	19	13,461	20	13,855
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Table showing the navigation of France, &c.—Continued.
VESSELS LOADED—Continued.

Name of ports.	Countries where from.	ARRIVALS.				Destination.	DEPARTURES.							
		French.		Foreign.			French.		Foreign.		Total.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Nantes	Norway	8	1, 127	3	583	1, 710	Portugal							
	Spain	5	477	1	183	630	Italy	3	467			3	467	
	Colonies and fisheries	30	6, 362			6, 362	Colonies and fisheries	19	4, 908			19	4, 908	
	Other countries	33	3, 664	21	3, 888	7, 552	Other destinations	60	8, 650	7	1, 478	67	10, 128	
	Total	376	40, 536	71	11, 290	51, 716	Total	410	48, 029	69	10, 203	479	58, 232	
St. Nazaire.	First seven months 1870	440	46, 066	123	17, 626	63, 692								
	First seven months 1869	445	43, 228	99	14, 651	57, 879								
	England	51	9, 263	164	67, 624	76, 877	England	4	1, 205	8	3, 400	12	4, 605	
	Portugal	2	261			261	Portugal							
	English India						English India							
Rouen	Mexico	7	9, 425			9, 425	Mexico	7	8, 524			7	8, 524	
	Spanish America	3	1, 213	14	5, 270	6, 483	Spanish America							
	Colonies and fisheries	63	22, 966	1	415	23, 381	Colonies and fisheries	34	11, 965	1	441	35	12, 406	
	Other countries	25	15, 492	51	20, 356	35, 848	Other destinations	28	18, 562	4	1, 126	32	19, 688	
	Total	151	58, 620	230	93, 665	152, 285	Total	73	40, 256	13	4, 967	86	45, 203	
	First seven months 1870	111	53, 699	237	111, 956	165, 655								
	First seven months 1869	124	55, 511	214	99, 376	154, 887								
	England	33	4, 753	397	80, 067	84, 820	England	37	4, 700	265	34, 096	302	38, 796	
	Russia, (Baltic)			5	1, 181	1, 181	Russia, (Baltic)	10	1, 191	5	669	15	1, 860	
	Sweden	1	214	14	2, 985	3, 199	Sweden	10	1, 937			10	1, 937	
	Norway	5	1, 034	12	2, 624	3, 658	Norway	7	1, 469	2	326	9	1, 795	
	Spain	4	789	1	372	1, 161	Germany	5	826	7	1, 678	12	2, 504	
	Italy	5	913	10	1, 824	2, 737	Spain	6	681	2	484	8	1, 165	
	Other countries	21	4, 638	9	1, 859	6, 497	Other destinations	22	3, 861	31	7, 550	53	11, 411	
	Total	69	12, 341	448	90, 912	103, 253	Total	97	14, 665	312	44, 803	409	59, 468	
	First seven months 1870	67	12, 528	457	75, 957	88, 485								
	First seven months 1869	103	18, 151	397	66, 650	84, 801								

Nice	England	12	2,544	9	2,740	21	5,284	England .....	.....	.....	1	489	1	489
	Spain	1	62	20	1,172	21	1,234	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	133
	Italy	55	10,557	278	23,869	333	34,426	Italy .....	.....	12,858	178	18,032	246	30,890
	Other countries	2	229	17	6,333	19	6,562	Other destinations .....	.....	88	14	2,064	15	2,152
	Total	70	13,392	324	34,114	394	47,506	Total .....	.....	13,079	193	20,585	263	33,664
Bayonne	First seven months 1870.	51	10,028	406	41,972	457	52,000	.....	.....	9,845	218	22,334	207	32,079
	First seven months 1869.	56	9,755	367	33,156	423	42,911	.....	.....	12,103	246	22,496	314	34,599
	England	35	4,604	21	3,578	56	8,182	England .....	.....	983	3	582	12	1,565
	Belgium	3	782	1	133	4	915	Belgium .....	.....	2,069	3	574	11	2,643
	Spain .....	.....	.....	100	5,999	100	5,999	Spain .....	.....	1,542	129	7,759	141	9,301
Other ports.	Other countries	3	458	4	847	7	1,305	Other destinations .....	.....	1,610	2	375	11	1,985
	Total	41	5,844	126	10,557	167	16,401	Total .....	.....	6,204	137	9,290	175	15,494
	First seven months 1870.	62	6,935	194	13,407	256	20,342	.....	.....	6,053	190	10,784	225	16,837
	First seven months 1869.	57	6,897	189	15,622	246	22,519	.....	.....	5,395	173	11,023	211	16,418
	.....	2,242	220,703	3,450	464,309	5,692	685,012	.....	.....	187,965	2,100	297,736	3,784	485,701
Other ports.	First seven months 1870.	2,321	213,302	4,356	544,629	6,677	757,931	.....	.....	181,228	1,914	276,594	3,361	457,822
	First seven months 1869.	2,228	204,630	4,330	424,602	6,558	629,232	.....	.....	166,281	2,298	251,711	3,924	417,922
	Total general:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	First seven months 1872.	5,781	1,348,957	11,726	2,585,704	17,507	3,934,661	.....	.....	1,324,021	7,556	1,611,795	12,719	2,935,816
	First seven months 1870.	6,152	1,324,077	13,907	3,012,973	20,059	4,337,050	.....	.....	1,182,941	7,141	1,471,165	11,696	2,654,106
Other ports.	First seven months 1869.	6,177	1,482,016	13,007	2,312,022	19,178	3,794,038	.....	.....	1,195,158	8,051	1,426,716	13,152	2,621,874

Statement showing the customs duties and indirect taxes collected in France during the following years.

Customs duties.	First seven months of the years—									
	1872.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Customs duties on imports.....	Francs. 73,137,000	Francs. 78,003,000	Francs. 69,762,000	Francs. 67,276,000	Francs. 69,435,000	Francs. 67,904,000	Francs. 59,291,000	Francs. 89,063,000	Francs. 92,453,000	Francs. 83,309,000
exports.....	248,000	169,000	104,000	111,000	131,000	224,000	110,000	236,000	672,000	522,000
Statistical duties.....	3,092,000	167,000	171,000	164,000	313,000	2,472,000	2,063,000	2,314,000	2,378,000	2,452,000
Navigation duties.....	1,858,000	957,000	933,000	912,000	863,000	851,000	813,000	858,000	879,000	770,000
Duties on divers productions.....	1,414,000	11,031,000	11,543,000	10,666,000	11,165,000	11,083,000	11,806,000	11,606,000	10,988,000	15,300,000
salt consumed.....	14,474,000									
Total.....	94,223,000	90,327,000	82,513,000	79,129,000	81,907,000	82,534,000	74,083,000	104,077,000	107,370,000	102,353,000
INDIRECT TAXES.										
Duties on beverages and manu- facture of beer.....	153,291,000	141,000,000	135,621,000	130,489,000	127,052,000	132,136,000	122,563,000	120,158,000	116,787,000	113,152,000
Duties on salt.....	5,364,000	5,556,000	5,700,000	5,422,000	5,367,000	5,263,000	4,825,000	4,628,000	4,524,000	6,972,000
Native sugar, (duty on manu- facture).....	26,289,000	39,056,000	33,771,000	34,858,000	28,687,000	32,752,000	12,083,000	13,119,000	35,851,000	28,354,000
Fees for divers services.....	33,595,000	19,917,000	19,777,000	19,097,000	19,294,000	34,314,000	32,479,000	31,677,000	30,146,000	28,744,000
Sale of tobacco.....	148,664,000	147,326,000	146,523,000	141,616,000	142,132,000	137,443,000	134,736,000	133,538,000	129,533,000	125,748,000
gunpowder.....	3,815,000	6,213,000	6,132,000	6,352,000	5,823,000	5,882,000	5,603,000	6,578,000	6,302,000	6,908,000
Total.....	371,018,000	359,068,000	347,524,000	337,834,000	328,355,000	347,790,000	312,289,000	309,698,000	323,143,000	309,878,000
General total of all taxes....	475,503,000	449,395,000	430,037,000	416,963,000	410,362,000	430,324,000	386,372,000	413,775,000	430,513,000	412,231,000
Deduct premiums and draw- backs.....	100,000	117,000	145,000	119,000	187,000	219,000	217,000	23,833,000	35,822,000	16,205,000
Net receipts of treasury....	475,403,000	449,278,000	429,892,000	416,844,000	410,075,000	430,105,000	386,155,000	389,942,000	394,691,000	396,026,000

M. M. PRICE.

BOULOGNE.

Statement showing the commerce at Boulogne for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cashmere shawls kilograms.	413	\$1,014	\$342	England.
Cattle..... head.	269	56,759	15	Do.
Cheese..... kilograms.	197,649	58,774	267	Do.
Coal..... do.	86,383,953	364,442	20,107	Do.
Coffee..... do.	524,355	194,136	101,070	England, West Indies.
Cotton..... do.	719,319	379,142	2,721	England, America, India, Egypt.
Cotton goods..... do.	750,818	1,253,873	108,101	England.
Earthenware and glass goods..... do.	265,579	75,362	3,552	Do.
Elephant teeth..... do.	63,258	178,869	344	England, India, Africa.
Feathers..... do.	25,321	144,321	55	England.
Felt..... do.	81,470	7,721	7,827	Do.
Fish..... do.	4,068,043	618,442	29,133	England, Norway.
Furniture..... do.	81,931	2,904	238	England.
Furs..... do.	7,257	18,972	31	Do.
Grain..... do.	44,525,462	2,958,432	39,761	Do.
Grease..... do.	174,563	87,302	169	Do.
Hair..... do.	29,455	65,441	110	Do.
Hides..... do.	40,058	54,836	91	Do.
Horses..... head.	1,860	504,327	6,940	Do.
India rubber and gutta-percha goods..... kilos.	249,380	398,632	26,292	Do.
Indigo..... do.	67,176	270,248	3,047	England, India.
Iron, cast-iron, and steel..... do.	26,313,768	1,069,332	20,501	England.
Jute..... do.	2,774,210	304,665	.....	England, East Indies.
Linen goods..... do.	100,369	228,402	6,477	England.
Machinery..... do.	365,060	7,862	7,146	Do.
Meat, fresh and salt..... do.	1,684,300	280,711	1,386	Do.
Needles..... do.	36,754	101,323	12,483	Do.
Paper, pasteboard, engravings..... do.	255,118	163,437	3,186	Do.
Perfumery..... do.	108,870	205,580	535	Do.
Seeds, oil..... do.	35,747	14,321	4	Do.
Silk goods..... do.	93,181	24,983,637	1,029	England, Germany, Holland.
Silk and waste silk..... do.	1,378,297	23,441,663	7,847	England, China, Japan.
Skins, dressed..... do.	181,743	861,444	4,190	England, Germany.
Straw hats, fine and common..... do.	62,544	518,308	863	England.
Threads and yarns..... do.	2,047,884	3,847,833	58,474	Do.
Timber..... do.	18,319,145	619,777	.....	Sweden and Norway.
Tools..... do.	71,915	19,371	1,152	England.
Wines..... do.	388,383	283,630	3,284	Do.
Wool..... do.	12,360,711	742,832	2,249	England, Australia, Cape, Russia.
Woolen goods..... do.	1,818,759	2,545,454	311,836	England.
Total.....	.....	67,933,531	792,855	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither imported.
Artificial flowers and millinery kilograms.	170,142	\$36,804	France.
Carriages..... do.	53,600	7,230	Do.
Cattle..... head.	34	204	Do.
Cheese..... do.	36,122	18,733	France, Switzerland, Italy.
Clocks..... kilograms.	101,683	36,958	France, Switzerland.
Coral..... do.	678	29,731	France, Italy.
Corks..... do.	7,069	12,852	France, Spain.
Cotton goods..... do.	285,646	401,382	France, Switzerland.
Dressed skins..... do.	1,287,711	1,503,637	France, Germany.
Earthenware and glass goods..... do.	2,764,703	273,251	France.
Eggs..... do.	2,552,344	537,648	Do.
Fish..... do.	162,151	10,322	Do.
Fruit..... do.	1,245,994	234,260	Do.
Furniture..... do.	564,044	20,511	Do.
Grain..... do.	2,779,770	556,152	Do.
Hair..... do.	55,417	821,188	Do.
Hops..... do.	121,636	128,042	France, Alsace, Belgium.
Horses..... head.	217	5,832	France.
India rubber and gutta-percha goods..... kilograms.	4,831	43,631	Do.
Jewelry, gold and silver..... do.	2,362	1,942,322	France, Switzerland.
Leather goods..... do.	234,300	1,731,114	France, Germany.
Machinery..... do.	606,862	163,227	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Boulogne, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Countries whence imported.
Matting and plaits kilograms	21, 813	\$332, 725	France.
Meat, fresh do	111, 906	61, 338	Do.
Mercery and buttons do	1, 092, 791	4, 968, 183	France, Germany.
Musical instruments do	98, 813	27, 222	France.
Oil do	27, 283	5, 627	Do.
Optical instruments do	191, 616	3, 480	Do.
Paper, pasteboard, books, and engravings . do	395, 032	235, 647	Do.
Potatoes do	807, 420	122, 560	Do.
Rags do	701, 440	198, 747	Do.
Silk goods do	310, 344	8, 332, 073	France, Switzerland, Italy.
Silk and waste silk do	495, 364	4, 564, 329	Do.
Straw hats, fine and common do	21, 166	342, 301	France, Italy.
Tools do	6, 201	562, 346	France, Switzerland.
Wines liters	2, 354, 444	212, 277	France, Italy.
Wool kilograms	95, 049	52, 314	France.
Woolen and worsted goods do	2, 240, 665	842, 732	Do.
Woolen threads and yarns do	211, 178	515, 887	Do.
Works of art do	135, 165	279, 337	France, Italy.
Total		30, 174, 156	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Boulogne for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	Spain	3	927			3	927
British	England	1, 132	247, 352	376	48, 432	1, 508	295, 784
	Norway			2	376	2	376
	Spain	8	1, 304			8	1, 304
	Belgium	2	197			2	197
Dutch	England			2	430	2	430
	Belgium			1	202	1	202
	Holland			1	218	1	218
French	France	4	1, 142	353	25, 502	357	26, 644
	England			13	1, 730	13	1, 730
	Norway			2	257	2	257
	Spain			3	284	3	284
German	England			4	850	4	850
Greek	Russia			1	379	1	379
Italian	France	1	274	1	271	2	545
Norwegian	England			5	1, 142	5	1, 142
	Sweden			32	9, 312	32	9, 312
	Norway			18	4, 452	18	4, 452
Swedish	England						
	Sweden			1	373	1	373
	Total	1, 150	251, 196	815	94, 210	1, 965	345, 406

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	Spain	3	882			3	882
British	England	1, 135	247, 734	394	50, 780	1, 529	298, 514
	Norway			2	221	2	221
	Spain			8	1, 304	8	1, 304
	Belgium			2	197	2	197
Dutch	England			4	1, 063	4	1, 063
	Belgium			2	362	2	362
	Holland			1	348	1	348

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Boulogne, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	5	1,205	388	27,886	393	29,091
	England			12	1,932	12	1,932
	Norway			4	588	4	588
	Spain			2	304	2	304
German	England			7	1,773	7	1,773
Greek	Russia			1	379	1	379
Italian	France	1	274	4	1,291	5	1,565
Norwegian	England			7	1,298	7	1,298
	Sweden			32	9,312	32	9,312
	Norway			22	5,867	22	5,867
Swedish	England			1	231	1	231
	Sweden			1	373	1	373
Total		1,144	250,095	894	105,509	2,038	355,604

J. DE LA MONTAGNIE.

HAVRE.

MARCH 30, 1872. (Received May 1.)

Immediately after the crushing of the commune and re-establishment of order at Paris, the trade of Havre rapidly revived. The demand for all kinds of merchandise was enormous, and, with the opening of railway communications, migration from France and Germany, which had been wholly stopped by the war, set in again, and the great lines of steam navigation, connecting Havre with the rest of the commercial world, were re-established. In a word, Havre has wholly regained its normal activity as the commercial metropolis of the north of France, as will be seen from the following comparative tables of the principal articles of imports.

First, I have to submit a general table of the movement in cottons at Havre during the years 1870 and 1871 :

Whence imported.	Sales.		Arrivals.		Débouchés.		Stocks.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
United States.....bales.	191,348	349,473	294,032	239,542	297,932	216,858	24,100	49,760
Brazil.....do..	39,593	97,953	55,430	69,146	57,120	47,406	360	22,100
Peru.....do..	2,254	4,523	5,370	5,920	4,370	6,660	1,000	260
Martinique and Guadeloupe.....do..	417	379	631	323	621	233	10	100
Hayti.....do..	3,704	2,470	4,823	1,764	5,203	1,904	900	760
Jumel and the East.....do..	860	553	771	805	851	775	.....	30
East Indies.....do..	118,496	254,114	97,533	174,404	108,213	118,584	17,920	73,740
Other countries.....do..	2,911	16,383	9,399	13,227	10,199	13,657	1,500	1,070
Total bales.....	359,583	725,848	467,983	505,131	484,509	406,077	45,790	147,820

At the commencement of 1871 the imports were wholly insignificant, yet the above shows that the imports and sales of cotton exceeded those of the preceding year.

Comparative table of the general movement of cottons in France.

Imports, &c.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Total imports into France.....bales.	625,220	582,141	701,035	747,046	572,034	722,456
Total débouchés.....do..	515,745	598,794	712,543	725,309	622,388	668,327
Total stocks in France.....do..	165,871	53,890	66,774	80,207	56,898	106,732

Comparative table of prices of cottons at Harre.

Prices per 50 kilograms per month.	Year 1871.				Year 1870.				Year 1869.			
	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.
End of January ..francs.	85	95	104	111	131	135	139	142	125	130	134	139
End of February ....do..	83	93	102	109	128	133	137	141	131	135	140	145
End of March .....do..	80	90	98	104	117	126	135	139	137	142	147	152
End of April .....do..	76	87	96	102	111	122	133	139	131	137	144	150
End of May .....do..	74	88	100	108	107	117	126	134	122	130	140	151
End of June .....do..	81	98	109	115	96	107	115	124	130	138	148	158
End of July .....do..	84	99	109	116	76	86	95	102	137	145	152	158
End of August .....do..	85	100	110	115	80	90	98	105	145	153	161	156
End of September ...do..	90	103	113	118	82	93	102	108	127	134	143	150
End of October .....do..	94	109	118	122	79	90	100	106	123	131	147	153
End of November ...do..	105	119	127	131	87	97	106	112	120	126	133	139
End of December....do..	102	118	127	130	88	98	107	113	127	133	137	140

Comparative table of the débouchés of cotton at Harre.

Year.	
1871.....	36,202 bales per month, or 8,354 bales per week.
1870.....	39,827 bales per month, or 9,191 bales per week.
1869.....	43,830 bales per month, or 10,115 bales per week.
1868.....	43,544 bales per month, or 10,049 bales per week.
1867.....	39,384 bales per month, or 9,089 bales per week.
1866.....	39,171 bales per month, or 9,039 bales per week.
1865.....	26,041 bales per month, or 6,009 bales per week.

CEREALS.

On the 30th December last, the stock of cereals was 1,800 tons of wheat of divers kinds, and 35,000 barrels of flour. The latter was worth from 35 to 37 francs per barrel. During the year 1871 some 1,248,419 hectoliters of wheat and 111,918 barrels of flour were imported from America, and 27,498 barrels of flour and 28,982 hectoliters of Indian corn, several cargoes of rye, and an immense quantity of oats from divers other countries.

COFFEES.

Comparative table of imports of coffees into Havre.

Whence.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
French Indies .....casks.	1,189	2,269	2,239	2,038	1,864	2,899	2,915
Hayti.....sacks.	91,258	213,355	122,642	220,065	142,649	158,222	162,918
Brazil.....do..	135,667	193,934	307,350	261,764	269,085	225,076	265,985
Spanish Main .....do..	26,589	13,010	32,303	41,211	34,715	11,042	28,431
Ceylon.....do..	.....	17,244	21,560	1,059	.....	.....	6,698
Java, Padang, & Macassar.do..	700	.....	.....	7,013	.....	.....	.....
Other Indies .....do..	54,584	22,775	50,659	53,062	28,727	34,796	22,501
Divers countries .....do..	10,555	21,607	29,037	10,762	7,079	10,389	8,121
Bonded warehouses .....do..	143,999	53,140	48,893	64,290	46,594	57,532	43,867
Total.....	464,541	537,334	614,683	661,264	530,713	499,956	541,436
Total débouchés .....sacks.	356,823	749,555	548,808	563,265	535,720	513,009	498,031
Stocks December 31.....do..	176,318	68,600	280,824	214,947	116,948	121,955	135,008

The war in a great measure prevented the direct importation of coffee, and the imports were almost wholly supplied from the bonded warehouses of Europe. The increase of the duties on this staple materially interfered with its *débouchés*, as will be remarked by the foregoing table.

The stock on hand on 31st December, 1871, was thus composed : 82,518 sacks Brazil, 41,274 Hayti, 1,604 sacks and 12 casks Porto Rico, 12,310 sacks La Guayra, 3,037 sacks Maracaibo, 1,243 sacks Guatemala, 1,711 sacks Manila, 1,619 sacks and 2,334 casks Ceylon, 18,264 sacks and 1,028 casks Malabar, and 8,805 sacks and 559 casks of coffee of divers countries.

SUGARS.

The imports of sugars into Havre have for the past few years gradually diminished, owing to the great increase of the beet culture and its manufacture into sugar in this country. The following is a comparative table of the imports of this article :

Whence.		Years.				
		1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
French Indies.....	hogsheads..	18,822	30,766	28,598	40,395	25,205
Island of Réunion.....	sacks.....					50,567
Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, &c.....	hogsheads..	545	3,180	698	1,591	3,982
Havana.....	cases.....	2,145	75,444	67,607	110,803	52,647
Brazil, &c.....	sacks.....	3,781	3,192	4,162	27,904	7,537
Indies.....	do.....	12,399	1,950	35	17,883	7,105

The stock of foreign sugars on hand on 31st December last was only 61 hogsheads and 101 quarter hogsheads of West Indies.

ASHES.

The stock of ashes on the termination of the year 1871, at Havre, was 40 barrels of American potash and 30 casks of Russian potash.

Comparative table of imports of ashes.

Whence.	Articles.	Years.						
		1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
United States.....	Potash.....barrels..	1,436	2,579	2,589	3,151	2,626	1,830	4,344
	Pearl-ash.....do.....	188	123	204	164	192	216	444
Russia.....	Potash.....do.....	75	15	120	515	1,583	644	609

Comparative table of imports of indigo.

Whence.		Years.						
		1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Bengal.....	cases.....	940	2,042	3,455	2,575	3,734	2,885	2,356
Madras and Kurpah.....	do.....	610	46	147	125	67	49	48
Java.....	do.....	26		8	25	7	210	158
Manila.....	do.....	23			3			19
Caracas.....	seroons and cases..	89	31	122	185		159	54
Guatemala.....	do.....	470	385	967	856	574	652	487
Total.....		2,158	2,504	4,699	3,769	4,382	3,955	3,122
Débonchés.....		2,107	4,489	3,768	5,298	3,621	3,590	3,310
Stock December 31, 18—.....		564	399	191	270	986	652	1,125

The stock above alluded to is composed of 96 cases Bengal, 6 cases Java, 179 cases Madras and Kurpah, 23 cases Manila, 159 seroons Guatemala, and 72 seroons Caracas.

DYE-WOODS.

The events of the year elapsed seriously affected the importation of dye woods. During the last quarter of the year, however, large quantities arrived, and it is thought that if the anticipated law, imposing heavy duties on raw materials, should fail to be passed by the present government, that this branch of commerce will become most important.

Comparative table of imports of dye-woods.

Description.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Haytian tons..	22, 466	19, 074	16, 957	12, 252	17, 877	14, 732	8, 227
Carmen do...	2, 584	3, 107	4, 220	3, 342	1, 687	2, 596	2, 849
French West Indian do...	101	254	275	120	242	265	231
Other logwoods do...	5, 361	11, 754	16, 509	6, 256	880	423	615
Yellow Mexican wood..... do...	893	1, 014	1, 665	2, 139	811	1, 728	539
Other yellow woods do...	1, 675	2, 451	5, 352	2, 872	705	286	790
St. Martha and Lima..... do...	771	1, 541	1, 810	3, 285	832	542	369
Sandal-wood do...	2, 160	1, 520	1, 850	2, 070	2, 566	1, 687	1, 329
Sapan-wood do...	103	135	105	78	97	117	88
Total.....	36, 114	40, 850	48, 743	32, 414	25, 697	22, 376	15, 037

CABINET-WOODS.

The following table of imports of cabinet-woods into Havre, although showing no marked increase in the trade, yet the increase is sufficient to justify the anticipation indulged here, that with peace it will recover its former importance.

Nature of woods.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Mahogany..... logs..	20, 001	18, 798	21, 319	19, 793	45, 243	39, 908	48, 593
Palisander do...	7, 672	14, 407	11, 902	9, 095	5, 731	6, 063	19, 239
Ebony..... quintals..	3, 058	1, 543	3, 655	8, 391	5, 173	3, 567	6, 848
Cedar logs..	2, 264	4, 779	1, 715	1, 959	2, 096	3, 932	2, 764
Espenille do...	44	118	45	8	28	.....	.....
Divers woods do...	1, 148	2, 862	3, 720	4, 034	2, 721	4, 414	12, 063

TALLOW, ETC.

Comparative table of imports of tallow, &c., into Havre.

Description.	Years.							
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
La Plata..... cases..	25, 677	49, 880	76, 037	40, 432	47, 214	20, 227	15, 847	13, 759
Russia..... do...	.....	.....	37	949	1, 562	3, 073	843	1, 425
Other tallows do...	5, 309	.....	258	1, 109	3, 562	2, 297	2, 470	8, 810
Divers grease do...	3, 533	2, 095	5, 074	8, 653	5, 413	4, 575	3, 250	3, 709

This article, although frequently giving rise to speculation, as will be observed in 1871, has fallen in amount of its imports, and the stock on hand on the 31st December last was composed of 900,000 kilograms of La Plata tallow and some 200 hogsheads of New York tallow.

DYEING MATERIALS.

Table of imports of dyeing materials into Havre.

Names of dyes.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Quercitron bark.....hogsheads..	58	338	521	530	223	308	212
Quercitron.....sacks..	6,600	3,308	9,063	9,009	4,461	3,108	1,314
Safranum.....bales..	221	195	294	166	73	250	40
Cachou.....sacks..	10,522	18,682	11,588	4,719	840	2,613	2,969
Gambia.....do.....	172	263	2,690	2,791	499	450	1,180
Lac-dye.....cases..	22	409	.....	344	27	91	35
Orseille.....bales..	1,554	1,926	2,370	1,573	1,251	6,501	4,011
Sumac.....do.....	275	1,245	126	760	1,493	439	260
Rocou.....cases..	1,220	1,459	967	1,033	845	906	884
Curcuma.....do.....	14,232	5,500	17,912	2,022	5,939	3,559	5,169
Cochineal.....do.....	728	516	722	1,622	1,477	1,604	936

In addition to the dyes mentioned in the foregoing table, 13,238 sacks and quintals of divi-divi from Curaçoa were received during the year 1871.

OILS.

The stock of oils on hand on the 31st December, 1871, was 900 tons whale-oil, 400 casks cod-liver oil, 200 tons palm-oil, 60 tons cocoa-oil. Below please find comparative table of imports of oils into Havre

Oils.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Whale.....barrels..	16,238	6,574	2,044	11,768	20,396	5,973	13,348
Cod-liver.....hogsheads..	3,901	2,068	2,873	3,749	2,886	2,974	1,791
Palm.....casks..	9,621	5,943	6,202	6,047	5,704	4,982	6,005
Cocoa.....do.....	267	895	396	340	235	561	1,244
Petroleum.....do.....	105,434	116,247	108,290	104,233	74,105	123,837	22,104

There were, besides, imported in 1871, 7,715 casks of fish and seal-oil.

Table of imports of hemp into Havre.

Hemp.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Jute.....bales..	12,538	16,680	11,211	6,658	3,673	6,069	11,242
Abacca.....do.....	.....	994	40	802	896	786	585
Pite or istle.....do.....	134	2,325	285	2,126	1,808	712	1,412

LARD.

During the year 1871 there were imported into this port no less than 30,380 casks of lard.

OLEAGINOUS ARTICLES.

During the year 1871, 4,023 sacks of linseed, 55,532 sacks East India colza seed, 100,722 sacks of ground-nuts, and 68,279 sacks sesame, were imported.

GUMS AND RESINOUS ARTICLES.

Two thousand one hundred and fourteen sacks Senegal gum, 2,441 copal gum, 767 sacks Dammar gum, 958 cases gum-lac, 3,422 cases gutta-percha, and 113 barrels of American resin, were imported into Havre during the year 1871.

RICE, ETC.

Last year there were imported 14 tierces Carolina rice, 39,967 sacks East India rice, 840 sacks Brazilian rice, and 23,540 sacks of rice of divers kinds from different bonded warehouses of Europe, besides 11,272 casks tapioca, and 190 cases sago.

WHALEBONE.

The sale of this article has ever been unsteady at Havre. The following comparative table exhibits the movement in whalebone at Havre during the past seven years :

Where from.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
French fishery packages..				84		375	
Foreign fisheries do.....	1,981	1,975	2,011	3,860	3,391	4,599	1,671
Total packages	1,981	1,975	2,011	4,944	3,391	5,974	1,671

TEA.

Comparative table of imports of tea into Havre.

Whence.	Years.							
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
China.....cases..	5,590	6,158	6,515	4,177	6,722	8,158	8,917	10,985
Other countries .....do....	1,702	176	673	314	389	464	947	753

METALS.

Two hundred and six thousand three hundred bars or ingots, and 10 casks of copper, were imported in 1871, besides 58,865 sacks copper-ore, 28,749 bars of tin, 47,953 pigs of lead, and 368,400 plates of zinc.

SPIRITS.

During the year 1871, 12,574 casks of tafia, and 666 casks of rum were imported from the French colonies, and 3,951 casks of spirits, (alcohol,) and 13,966 casks of wine from divers countries.

SALTPETER.

Comparative table of imports of saltpeter into Havre.

Description.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Nitrate of potash .....sacks..			3,598	205	1,000	1,000	9,073
Nitrate of soda .....do.....	37,081	90,318	54,879	89,407	89,666	111,940	144,030

WOOL.

The following is a comparative table of imports of wool into Havre:

Description.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
La Plata wool bales..	37, 735	63, 099	80, 085	59, 234	60, 906	39, 963	32, 800
Australian wool do...	1, 519	2, 240	2, 606	1, 805	4, 452	3, 398	1, 559
Wool from divers countries do...	5, 734	3, 210	2, 966	4, 966	713	2, 795	2, 134
Sheep-skins do.....	2, 054	3, 341	3, 819	4, 685	4, 710	2, 904	1, 947
Total.....	47, 042	71, 890	89, 476	70, 690	70, 781	49, 060	38, 440
Wool from bonded warehouses	28, 919	6, 139	7, 555	9, 407	7, 453	8, 728	10, 172

It will be remarked that the imports of wool in 1871, from La Plata, were considerably less than the preceding years, but this deficiency was made up by larger imports from Spain and Russia.

HIDES, ETC.

Comparative table of import of hides, &c., into Havre.

Description.	Years.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Hides and skins.....	500, 792	811, 146	998, 136	918, 888	1, 001, 406	883, 231	903, 520
Hides and skins.....packages..	7, 339	918	5, 330	1, 261	1, 432	2, 858	7, 875
Calfskins	76, 000	83, 383	15, 074	49, 254	37, 070	68, 381	68, 707

The imports of 1871 comprise 59,698 dry and 116,919 salted La Plata hides; 4,444 salted and 12,193 dry horse-hides; 31,352 Rio Janeiro hides; 9,174 Rio Grande dry and 25,999 salted; 15,986 Brazilian dry and 51,134 salted; 5,285 French West India hides; 17,392 dry and 79,280 salted South Sea hides, besides 79,280 dry-salted and 18,339 green-salted hides; 7,069 American hides; and, lastly, 16,160 dry from divers countries, and 20,368 salted.

COCOA.

The expected increase of the duties on this article caused heavy imports of the same to be made; but the demand has been far from satisfactory. The following is a comparative table of the imports of the same.

Whence.	Year.						
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
French West Indies .....casks and sacks..	1, 179	2, 549	2, 890	1, 545	5, 274	1, 399	1, 501
Hayti.....do.....	8, 535	11, 252	7, 723	11, 912	9, 183	6, 112	9, 221
Trinidad.....do.....	10, 317	4, 713	14, 788	20, 059	7, 284	6, 535	8, 525
Spanish Main.....do.....	306	815	1, 189	2, 006	1, 510	3, 153	3, 680
Brazil .....do.....	39, 791	35, 274	25, 256	30, 184	55, 263	24, 335	32, 433
Other countries.....do.....	3, 964	3, 127	3, 260	1, 298	591	623	136
Bonded warehouses.....do.....	19, 525	2, 570	5, 003	5, 082	5, 728	11, 678	5, 001
Total casks and sacks.....	83, 617	60, 300	60, 109	72, 086	84, 833	53, 835	60, 497

Comparative table of imports into Havre.

Articles.	Year 1871.	Year 1870.	Year 1869.
Tar	497 barrels	1,200 bbls. and 200 casks ..	320 tons.
Clover-seed	7,953 bales .....	.....	148 bales.
Hops	534 bales	79 bales .....	.....
Guano	21,450 tons, 3,936 sacks ..	31,345 tons, 6,411 sacks ..	32,900 tons, 3,774 sacks.
Ipecacuanha	14 seroons, 10 cases	16 cases	10 seroons and 4 cases.
Ivory	1,055 teeth or tusks	1,161 tusks	3,499 tusks.
Do	192 cases, 554 pieces	10 tons, 708 cases, 177 pieces.	785 cases and 705 pieces.
Jalap	26 cases	31 cases	21 cases.
Rattan	24,900 packages	4,106 packages, 34 tons ..	9,768 pkgs. and 347 tons.
Cordials and preserves ..	95 cases	113 cases	198 cases, 7 casks.
Nutmegs	14 cases	32 cases	16 cases.
Mineral ore	55,493 sacks, 28 casks, 3 tons.	96,969 sacks, 35 casks, 10 tons.	135,928 sacks, 25 casks.
Mother-of-pearl	4,857 cases, 136 tons	1,459 cases, 100 tons	6,016 cases and 61 tons.
Cattle-hoops	3 cargoes	11 cargoes	10 cargoes, 810 cases.
Oranges and lemons	7,133 cases	2,694 cases	4,631 cases.
Furs	1 bale and 84 pieces .....	.....	12 bales and 2 pieces.
Pimento	517 bales	1,050 bales	1,088 bales.
Goats' hair	136 bales	33 bales	18 bales.
Pepper	12,533 sacks, 1,589 cases ..	6,858 sacks	3,300 sacks.
Feathers	390 bales, 410 cases	151 bales, 251 cases	472 bales and 305 cases.
Raisins	61,995 cases	8,522 cases	59,234 cases.
Arms	209 cases	1,310 cases	1,035 cases.
Borax	797 cases	2,647 cases	2,377 cases.
Balsam	175 cases	340 cases	444 cases.
Camphor	3,497 cases	948 cases	1,329 cases.
Cinnamon	496 cases	393 cases	722 cases.
Do	78 packages, 177 cases ..	58 packages and 10 cases.	124 pkgs. and 100 cases.
Goldsmiths' dust	154 barrels	1,314 barrels	695 barrels.
Coal	399 cargoes	387 cargoes	448 cargoes.
Chromate of iron	597 tons	250 tons and 52 casks	907 tons and 722 casks.
Cigars .....	.....	101 cases	52 cases and 12 cases.
Wax	960 casks, 4,058 cases ..	1,151 casks, 3,285 cases ..	5,081 cases.
Cattle-horns	97 cargoes, 7,155 cases ..	135 cargoes, 469 cases ..	180 cargoes, 102 cases.
Horse-hair	1,207 bales, 17 cases	2,766 bales, 6 seroons	2,002 bales, 206 seroons.
Vegetable hair	540 bales	1,325 bales	1,169 bales.
Cubebs	403 cases	201 cases	282 cases.
Staves	600,592 staves	777,478 staves	802,721 staves.
Tortoise-shell	87 cases	64 cases	87 cases.
Palm-leaves	51,921 packages, 247 tons.	92,291 pkgs., 1,651 tons ..	54,625 packages, 75 tons.
Figs, (preserved)	12,233 cases	5,300 cases	39,821 cases.
Dutch cheese	36 cargoes, 4,538 cases ..	50 cargoes, 3,865 cases ..	52 cargoes, 7,775 cases.
Cloves	85 cases	1 cargo and 36 cases	40 cases.
Rhubarb .....	.....	20 cases .....	.....
Salted provisions	12,506 barrels, 17,808 cases	26,325 barrels, 5,226 cases.	4,936 barrels, 1,016 cases.
Sarsaparilla	209 bales	392 bales	868 bales, 16 cases.
Sal soda	36 casks .....	.....	62 casks.
Tobacco	12,426 hogsheads, 11,491 bales.	4,261 hogsheads, 11,885 bales, 771 cases.	8,838 hogsheads, 13,907 bales.
Vanilla	14 cases	72 cases	40 cases.
Semin contra	77 bales	36 bales	61 bales.
Pigs' bristles	278 barrels, 341 cases	3 barrels and 740 cases ..	66 casks, 1,114 cases.

Table of imports into Havre from ports of the United States during the year 1871.

Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.	Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.
Cotton	189,130 bales.	Wheat	1,600 tons, 400,591 sacks, 128,630 bush., 36,955 quintals.
Flour	63,448 barrels and 100 sacks.	Lard	40 cases, 21,900 tierces, and 844,299 pounds.
Naphtha	22,942 barrels.	Salt pork	1,870 barrels, 5,644 cases, and 15,967 pounds.
Fire-arms	1,200 tons.	Salt beef	100 casks.
Potash	1,142 barrels.	Benzine	3,827 barrels.
Pearl-ash	249 barrels.	Hams	137 cases, 13 hhds., 135 bbls.
Whalebone	1,716 packages.	Cocoa	573 sacks.
Whale-oil	4,432 barrels, 56,057 gallons.	Coffee	505 sacks.
Petroleum-oil	77,803 barrels, 149,988 galls.	Oats	125 sacks.
Tallow	652,177 pounds, 1,740 hogsheads, 2,960 casks.	Oars	436 oars.
Pigs' bristles	5 bales, 100 barrels.	Lumber	400 tons, 247 pieces, 44,414 cubic feet.
Tobacco	10,025 hhds. and 10 cases.	Indigo	137 cases.
Rose-wood	247 logs.	Cigars	33 cases.
Palm-leaves	2,625 packages, 4 bales.	Machinery	59 cases.
Bark	8 bales, 4,687 sacks, 102 hogsheads.	Indian corn	21,767 sacks and 100 cases.
Fish-oil	5,132 barrels and 16,652 gallons.	Feathers	15 cases.
Wax	3 cases, 3 hogsheads, and 7 seroons.		

Table of imports into Havre, &c.—Continued.

Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.	Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.
Vanilla	5 cases.	Gutta-percha	3 cases.
Hides	7,069 hides.	Logwood	200 logs.
Fish-roe	65 barrels.	Grease	311 casks.
Divers merchandise ..	583 cases.	Sheep-skins	13 bales.
Hemp	35 bales.	Hay	20 bales.
Whisky	5 barrels.	Black walnut	12 logs.
Resin	103 barrels.	Calf-skins	4 cases.
Rum	10 barrels.	Copper-ore	13 barrels.
Wines	365 cases.	Clover-seed	100 sacks.
Sausage-skins	10 casks.	Preserved meats	416 cases.
Preserved lobsters ..	500 cases.	Pepper	30 sacks.
Maple	198 logs.	Mahogany	380 logs.
Goldsmith dust	49 barrels.	Cedar	180 logs.
Wool	100 bales.	Oak	1,785 pieces.
Rice	112 tierces.	Alligators' skins	1 bale.
Staves	355,390 staves.	Spermaceti	100 cases.

SHIPPING.

The following tables exhibit the general movement in shipping at Havre during the years 1870 and 1871:

From—	Vessels entered in 1871.			Vessels entered in 1870.		
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of men.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Russia	80	32,222	1,211	138	31,603	1,899
Sweden	96	26,777	1,030	85	20,282	835
Norway	67	14,513	626	84	12,202	563
Denmark	8	1,314	68	4	1,009	43
Great Britain	1,189	395,566	21,386	1,200	377,094	20,858
Germany	127	89,211	5,108	140	113,043	6,574
Holland	73	14,616	1,309	79	15,485	1,445
Belgium	114	22,729	1,589	70	15,055	1,232
Portugal	39	14,702	851	41	13,651	833
Spain	26	6,535	393	18	2,471	133
Italy	19	7,243	231	4	867	33
Austria	2	1,472	43	3	803	30
Turkey, &c	9	2,365	98	8	2,563	88
Egypt						
States of Barbary				1	269	10
Western coast of Africa	8	2,189	95	14	3,764	152
British East Indies and Mauritius	44	31,794	947	44	34,652	968
Dutch East Indies						
Philippine Islands	1	369	12			
Japan, China, and Cochin-China	2	688	32	3	1,914	55
Oceanica	1	454	11	1	232	8
United States	207	155,194	4,690	234	218,669	7,907
Mexico and Guatemala	18	6,226	217	29	8,299	330
New Granada	5	1,190	54	13	2,845	141
Venezuela	11	6,350	449	11	2,239	101
Brazil	99	30,655	1,194	124	54,317	2,163
Uruguay	26	9,528	311	50	19,784	690
Argentine Republic	56	27,561	966	77	41,653	1,600
Ecuador and Patagonia	1	516	17			
Peru and Bolivia	27	19,710	536	60	33,835	1,039
Chili	26	14,335	404	18	8,767	282
Hayti	89	27,428	1,001	113	33,720	1,315
Spanish West Indies	9	2,101	96	59	22,648	1,024
Dutch and Danish West Indies	4	782	36			
British West Indies and Canada	30	14,682	408	50	20,752	711
Total A.	2,513	981,017	45,419	2,775	1,114,487	53,062
Réunion						
Martinique	26	7,168	285	34	9,526	388
Guadeloupe	19	5,260	220	33	9,062	385
French Guiana	2	480	23	2	612	25
French East Indies	1	209	10			
Senegambia	8	2,379	97	7	2,095	86
Coasters						
Algeria	2	331	16	2	271	14
French ports B	3,702	340,887	25,075	2,890	226,358	17,810
Total	6,273	1,337,751	71,145	5,743	1,362,411	71,770

A.—Of the vessels entered in 1871, 456 were French, and laden, of 173,369 tons, manned by 8,251 men, and 25 French vessels arrived in ballast, of 20,929 tons, and 1,014 men; 1,504 foreign vessels, of 586,846 tons, and 29,043 tons entered with full cargoes, and 20, of 1,908 tons, and 108 men, in ballast, and 503 other foreign vessels arrived, of 196,809 tons and 6,951 men, with full cargoes, and 5 in ballast, of 1,166 tons and 54 men.

B.—The 58 vessels which arrived in 1871 measured 15,847 tons and were manned by 651 men, had full cargoes, and of that number but 2 from Martinique, of 387 tons and 18 men, were foreign vessels. The coasters are thus divided: 3,179 vessels, of 274,156 tons and 22,434 men, which arrived with full cargoes, and 523, of 66,731 tons and 2,641 men, in ballast.

Comparative table of vessels, &c., cleared at Havre during 1871 and 1870.

For—	Vessels cleared in 1871.			Vessels cleared in 1870.		
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of men.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Russia	39	11,548	510	43	12,602	487
Sweden	51	15,099	574	92	22,918	870
Norway	109	25,369	982	74	17,779	776
Denmark	18	4,435	183	32	8,357	327
Great Britain	1,535	537,098	24,896	1,588	602,728	26,952
Germany	98	49,162	2,780	107	49,204	2,479
Holland	65	14,264	1,280	82	17,084	1,520
Belgium	90	18,338	1,446	105	24,972	1,614
Portugal	48	13,446	857	62	19,502	1,043
Spain	35	9,955	455	36	11,861	578
Italy	3	494	26	2	352	15
Austria				1	480	14
Turkey, &c.	1	510	14	1	180	3
Egypt						
States of Barbary				1	66	5
Western coast of Africa	2	840	25	4	1,115	42
British East Indies and Mauritius						
Dutch East Indies						
Philippine Islands						
Japan, China, and Cochin-China	2	798	30	7	3,973	117
Oceanica				1	232	8
United States	97	140,568	7,160	115	175,392	10,162
Mexico and Guatemala	4	1,513	67	9	2,887	118
New Granada	6	2,435	130	10	1,850	82
Venezuela	4	3,122	253	1	287	11
Brazil	46	26,038	990	71	34,372	1,426
Uruguay	11	6,395	237	13	7,033	229
Argentine Republic	22	13,845	443	33	20,417	766
Ecuador and Patagonia						
Peru and Bolivia	13	7,282	209	18	10,227	338
Chili	19	11,894	344	28	16,005	504
Haiti	13	2,983	134	20	5,152	215
Spanish West Indies	16	7,947	384	19	13,049	664
Dutch West Indies	12	3,619	142	15	4,222	196
British West Indies and Canada	11	6,326	145	13	6,410	172
Total C	2,370	935,123	44,696	2,603	1,090,708	51,733
Réunion	3	1,012	99	4	1,601	51
Martinique	29	8,388	317	34	9,912	403
Guadeloupe	23	6,198	216	29	7,862	315
French Guiana	3	865	34	3	817	34
French East Indies						
Senegambia	10	2,959	118	13	3,997	161
Fisheries	2	380	20			
Algeria						
Coasters D	3,678	316,328	23,737	3,021	271,417	19,486
Total	6,118	1,271,253	69,237	5,707	1,386,314	72,183

C.—Of the vessels which cleared during the year 1871, 294, (French vessels,) of 140,283 tons and 7,584 men, cleared with full cargoes for different destinations, and 153 vessels under French flag, in addition, of

51,353 tons and 2,485 men, likewise cleared; but in ballast for different foreign countries 647 vessels, of 214,091 tons and 13,812 men, cleared with full cargoes for countries to which they belonged, and 862 vessels left in ballast likewise for countries to which they belonged, of 300,467 tons and 11,637 men.

S. L. GLASGOW.

LYONS.

Exports from the United States consular district of Lyons to the United States during the first nine months of the year 1872.

Articles.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Raw silk.....	643,926.60	807,756.05	985,664.70	2,437,347.35
Silk and velvet piece-goods.....	14,523,695.25	7,565,907.05	16,957,521.05	39,047,123.35
Silk ribbons.....	5,138,951.40	4,314,725.55	5,427,473.65	14,881,150.60
Velvet ribbons.....	1,103,515.45	1,318,798.00	1,209,019.80	3,631,333.25
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces.....	1,008,352.15	101,151.15	113,198.05	1,222,701.35
Shawls.....	369,080.95	99,703.20	220,449.70	689,233.85
Silk and kindred trimmings.....	262,455.50	58,354.65	121,491.30	442,301.45
Metallic trimmings, church and military ornaments.....	147,184.50	180,750.40	253,761.10	581,696.00
Kid and leather gloves.....	1,146,308.15	745,205.70	1,066,441.55	2,957,955.40
Silk, cotton, and cloth gloves.....	69,577.95	7,518.00	22,221.75	99,317.70
Woolen goods.....	139,685.20	251,928.00	193,630.00	585,243.20
Cotton goods.....	504,656.20	154,391.75	303,413.90	962,461.85
Leathers and skins.....	181,818.35	319,278.25	353,823.95	854,920.55
Dye-stuffs, chemicals.....	23,328.45	10,813.50	22,559.10	56,701.05
Metals, hardware.....	700,208.95	845,860.30	952,451.15	2,498,520.40
Wines and liquors.....	24,344.30	56,910.20	18,691.70	99,946.20
Sundries.....	61,798.40	44,604.10	53,310.60	159,713.10
Total.....	26,048,887.75	16,883,655.85	28,275,123.05	71,207,666.65

Exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States in the year 1871.

Articles.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Raw silk.....	1,090,776.90	651,086.05	563,589.00	911,568.50	3,217,020.45
Silk and velvet piece-goods.....	13,328,805.70	9,663,887.65	18,635,159.45	7,123,756.20	48,751,609.00
Taffeta ribbons.....	2,897,149.20	2,943,070.35	3,878,094.80	2,434,871.90	12,153,186.25
Velvet ribbons.....	2,840,747.60	1,543,138.30	2,390,409.25	2,009,371.70	8,783,666.85
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces.....	796,413.10	242,407.95	148,322.45	227,922.35	1,415,065.85
Shawls.....	647,606.45	63,113.05	423,746.60	184,128.35	1,318,594.45
Silk and like trimmings.....	195,688.55	176,124.30	147,545.80	80,715.30	600,073.95
Metallic trimmings, church, &c., ornaments.....	137,159.10	117,719.45	163,095.45	146,936.35	564,910.35
Kid and leather gloves.....	1,234,177.20	882,981.15	1,271,049.65	838,563.50	4,226,771.50
Silk, cotton, and cloth gloves.....	36,619.00	34,873.45	31,129.35	2,995.00	105,616.80
Woolen goods.....	132,709.80	124,244.55	451,294.00	167,140.00	875,388.35
Cotton goods.....	217,258.35	179,265.00	197,108.35	129,834.15	723,465.85
Leather, skins.....	63,759.55	363,200.00	348,157.00	291,474.55	1,066,591.10
Dye-stuffs, chemicals.....	32,607.50	24,316.40	13,259.60	20,712.90	90,896.40
Metals, hardware.....	43,056.55	199,696.50	356,183.10	110,069.65	709,005.80
Wines, liquors.....	5,252.10	49,251.75	37,830.40	27,929.40	120,263.65
Sundries.....	87,459.80	60,006.75	72,252.30	96,821.50	316,540.35
Total.....	23,787,246.45	17,318,382.65	29,128,226.55	14,804,811.30	85,038,666.95

Comparative statement of the exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States during the nine years from 1863 till 1871, inclusive.

Articles.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Raw silk	19,750, 134. 00	18,431, 980. 00	33,156, 519. 00	27,809, 647. 65	{ 2,347, 925. 60 22,023, 071. 45	873, 560. 35	1,143, 284. 10	2,274, 330. 30	3,217, 020. 45
Silk and velvet piece-goods.			9,774, 334. 00	14,812, 642. 70	{ 5,874, 802. 55 4,846, 447. 05	29,264, 950. 00	37,652, 845. 60	44,008, 849. 00	48,751, 609. 00
Taffeta ribbons	8,607, 285. 00	{ 2,178, 091. 00 5,307, 074. 00	3,965, 739. 00	4,692, 120. 65	4,846, 447. 05	5,448, 772. 00	8,838, 640. 10	12,848, 848. 25	12,153, 186. 25
Velvet ribbons		798, 184. 00	1,794, 801. 00	1,499, 130. 85	705, 485. 00	5,167, 544. 70	3,312, 203. 70	6,518, 625. 85	8,783, 666. 85
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces.		(*)	(*)	(*)	405, 367. 10	1,218, 524. 90	808, 753. 55	1,281, 871. 75	1,415, 065. 85
Shawls		576, 199. 00	615, 239. 00	870, 006. 30	883, 261. 75	596, 897. 50	634, 971. 05	823, 642. 25	1,318, 594. 45
Silk, &c., trimmings	1,497, 464. 00					574, 259. 50	444, 604. 05	230, 620. 60	600, 073. 95
Metallic trimmings, church, &c., ornaments		202, 409. 00	138, 389. 00	168, 612. 25	151, 934. 85	150, 063. 65	268, 529. 70	321, 021. 25	564, 910. 35
Kid and leather gloves		702, 215. 00	862, 155. 00	2,395, 703. 55	{ 2,146, 955. 60 178, 419. 90	1,559, 110. 15	2,305, 091. 00	3,454, 520. 65	4,226, 771. 50
Silk, cotton, &c., gloves		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	146, 529. 90	106, 860. 85	744, 405. 70	105, 616. 80
Woolen goods	105, 188. 00	120, 542. 00	372, 690. 00	466, 336. 30	484, 891. 55	(*)	(*)	1,399, 947. 85	875, 388. 35
Cotton goods	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	471, 023. 70	214, 073. 90	411, 426. 50	859, 708. 30	723, 465. 85
Leather, skins	193, 399. 00	168, 319. 00	39, 983. 00	29, 852. 55	20, 353. 50	337, 070. 65	37, 985. 45	580, 798. 30	1,066, 591. 10
Dye-stuffs, chemicals	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	67, 937. 65	223, 394. 70	127, 783. 50	90, 896. 40
Metals, hardware	80, 982. 00	105, 281. 00	74, 723. 00	193, 732. 25	260, 950. 00	(*)	(*)	266, 349. 30	709, 005. 80
Wines, liquors	295, 009. 00	244, 417. 00	1,046, 574. 00	1,974, 773. 10	482, 044. 80	92, 415. 35	101, 408. 00	105, 494. 65	120, 263. 65
Sundries						295, 799. 90	689, 219. 50	416, 095. 10	316, 540. 35
Total	30,529, 461. 00	28,834, 711. 00	51,841, 146. 00	54,912, 564. 15	41,282, 934. 40	46,007, 510. 10	56,979, 217. 85	75,512, 912. 60	85,038, 666. 95

* Included in silk goods or sundries.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

MARSEILLES.

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Silk and silk wadding.....	33, 810	130, 438, 890	.....	Turkey, Egypt.
Grain and flour	6, 511, 410	150, 894, 733	2, 798, 872. 60	Russia, (Black Sea,) Turkey, Algeria, Italy.
Raw cotton	157, 630	43, 505, 750	1, 988. 22	Egypt, (British Indies.)
Oil-seeds	941, 060	40, 925, 420	7, 734. 78	Russia, (Black Sea,) Italy, Turkey, British Indies.
Raw hides and furs	122, 530	33, 391, 410	17, 297. 33	Uruguay, British Indies, Italy, Rio Plata, Turkey, Algeria.
Crude sugar, from French colonies.	136, 365	10, 489, 961	2, 067, 809. 86	Guadaloupe, Martinique, Bourbon.
Pure oils	266, 530	28, 798, 381	596, 118. 48	Italy, Turkey, Algeria.
Cattle	156, 510	23, 701, 093	52, 840. 33	Italy, Algeria.
Coffee	148, 440	23, 750, 813	5, 281, 500. 60	Hayti, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Wool	160, 625	30, 518, 835	2, 568. 20	Algeria, Barbary States, Turkey.
Seeds for sowing	153, 060	18, 367, 185	.....	Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Pea-nuts	621, 550	24, 861, 972	3, 181. 28	West coast of Africa, Saint Louis, Gorea.
Silk-worm eggs	1, 110	72, 108, 400	.....	Japan, Egypt.
Foreign crude sugar	226, 280	14, 594, 027	4, 098, 039. 48	Cuba, Brazil, Egypt.
Common woods	421, 510	9, 136, 551	1, 306. 09	Russia, (Baltic and Black Sea,) Sweden, Canada, Austria, Italy.
Lead, (ore included)	230, 635	9, 351, 534	.....	Spain, Algeria.
Straw hats	880	4, 501, 974	6, 960. 85	Italy.
Almonds, hazel-nuts, and filberts.	35, 495	5, 679, 370	193. 50	Spain, Italy.
Mats of straw, bark, and Spanish broom.	12, 640	6, 495, 006	21, 833. 39	Italy, Spain, Turkey.
All kinds of grease	94, 190	9, 672, 197	3, 036. 55	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Rio Plata.
Madder-root	62, 635	6, 890, 008	.....	Italy.
Sea-going vessels	31, 035	2, 674, 360	12, 403. 00	England, Italy.
Iron (ore included) and cast-steel.	1, 795, 135	4, 807, 080	26, 493. 12	Algeria, Sweden, Spain, Italy.
Cochineal	5, 945	4, 755, 464	189. 74	Spain.
Peeled rice	191, 885	7, 675, 404	67, 515. 41	Italy, British Indies.
Tobacco leaves and stems.	65, 970	8, 246, 244	40, 705. 96	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Algeria.
Manufactured cork	10, 610	3, 182, 388	49, 299. 57	Spain.
Saffron	597	6, 569, 310	.....	Do.
Dried fruits	99, 671	7, 325, 434	24, 364. 95	Barbary States, the Mauritius.
Amurca and olive kernels	42, 885	1, 715, 412	.....	Italy, Greece, Barbary States.
Cut coral	25	984, 400	.....	Italy.
Pure exotic gums	17, 525	3, 855, 216	384. 12	Egypt.
Brandy, spirits, liquors ..	46, 165	2, 651, 793	35, 182. 55	Italy, Martinique, Germany, British possessions in Africa.
Indigo	2, 065	45, 449	488. 84	British and French Indies.
Dried vegetables and their flour.	295, 750	7, 393, 802	.....	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Copper, (ore included)	4, 295	615, 400	.....	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Hemp	60, 495	4, 707, 043	.....	Italy.
Tame and wild fowl eggs.	23, 870	2, 984, 075	.....	Do.
Fresh oysters	32	262, 400	47. 49	Portugal.
Lemons, oranges, and their varieties.	90, 555	2, 716, 655	239, 786. 86	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
All kinds of wines	24, 430	1, 347, 624	33, 650. 07	Italy, Spain.
Crude coral	310	2, 799, 090	.....	Spain, Algeria.
Purified oils of petroleum or schist.	112, 380	6, 181, 057	710, 509. 11	United States, (Atlantic Ocean.)
Dried cod-fish	47, 690	2, 765, 333	33. 08	Newfoundland.
Marble	58, 740	849, 876	1, 141. 17	Italy.
Unrefined sulphur	66, 130	1, 058, 033	.....	Do.
Nut-gall and acorns	8, 945	1, 789, 252	5, 739. 97	Turkey, Italy.
Cheese	21, 120	3, 802, 302	35, 176. 31	Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.
Unrefined oils of petroleum, schist.	52, 275	1, 829, 655	524, 466. 20	United States, (W. A.)
Ornamental feathers	25	37, 170	.....	Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar.
Volatile oils or essences ..	289	1, 120, 305	28, 464. 04	Turkey, Italy, Algeria.
Raw hair	355	2, 120, 280	.....	Italy.
Pepper	15, 760	2, 049, 099	571, 267. 60	British and Dutch Indies.
Wax, not worked	2, 725	1, 307, 880	1, 598. 96	Barbary States, Turkey, Algeria.
Vanilla	115	929, 920	5, 266. 03	Bourbon.
White powders mixed with refined sugar.	32, 330	2, 743, 045	1, 461, 509. 31	Guadaloupe, Martinique, Bourbon.

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Bran	17, 058	170, 576	.....	Algeria, Italy, Turkey.
Other articles	1, 359, 720	79, 609, 992	1, 864, 859. 72	
Total	14, 099, 792	883, 751, 328	20, 711, 824. 72	England, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Gold and silver	1, 953	80, 280, 370	1, 951. 43	
Aggregate	14, 101, 745	964, 031, 698	20, 713, 775. 15	

NOTE.—1 metrical quintal = 220.46 pounds.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Tissues, lace, and woolen tape ...	33, 435	59, 319, 387	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Turkey.
cotton tape	49, 733	37, 455, 767	British Indies, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Algeria.
silk ribbons ...	8, 338	101, 608, 712	United States, Italy, England, Turkey, Algeria.
Refined sugar of French colonies.	306, 365	25, 428, 457	Russia, (Black Sea,) Turkey, Algeria, Greece, Italy.
Grain and flour	632, 118	17, 648, 042	Spain, Italy, Malta, Gibraltar.
All kinds of wine	342, 370	26, 080, 490	United States, Rio Plata, Guadaloupe, Bourbon.
Dry-goods and notions	28, 795	22, 883, 525	Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Metallic instruments	154, 130	13, 294, 098	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt.
Coffee	88, 240	12, 794, 437	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain.
Prepared skins	24, 185	24, 429, 542	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Turkey, Algeria.
Articles made of skin and leather.	6, 110	16, 012, 735	England, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Japan.
Jewelry	274	5, 718, 390	Italy, Turkey, Spain.
Silks and silk wadding	5, 165	23, 079, 752	Italy, Barbary States, England.
Clothing	8, 460	9, 314, 479	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey.
Raw cotton	47, 880	12, 688, 044	Italy, Spain.
Pure oils	84, 965	10, 400, 651	United States, (W. A.,) Russia, (Black Sea,) Rio Plata, Martinique, Bourbon.
Pottery, glass, crystal	180, 640	9, 034, 896	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Guadaloupe, Martinique.
Pasteboard, paper, books, and pictures.	35, 590	7, 432, 625	Spain, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Greece.
Tissues, lace, and linen, or hemp tape.	2, 953	7, 077, 024	Algeria, Italy, Spain.
Iron, cast iron, and steel	310, 425	7, 913, 145	United States, (W. A.,) Algeria, Italy, Turkey.
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	83, 255	10, 013, 836	Algeria, Turkey, Senegal, west coast of Africa.
Engines and machinery	51, 061	5, 253, 549	Algeria, Turkey, Egypt, Spain.
Madder, ground, or in the shape of straw.	71, 385	10, 279, 668	United States, (W. A.,) England, Russia, Italy.
Oil-cakes	144, 375	2, 396, 591	England, Italy, Guadaloupe, Martinique.
Raw skins and furs	45, 445	6, 071, 945	Italy, Spain, Greece.
Lead	94, 300	4, 094, 610	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Austria.
Soap, (those for perfumery not included.)	74, 435	5, 359, 388	United States, Algeria, Belgium, Spain, Italy.
Silk-worm eggs	347	23, 134, 020	Italy.
Candles of all kinds	19, 012	3, 802, 494	Spain, Italy, Algeria, Turkey, Egypt.
Thread and strings of all kinds ..	4, 480	1, 869, 344	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria.
All kinds of furniture	21, 825	4, 364, 925	Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Colors of all kinds	29, 245	4, 706, 906	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria.
Various arms and munitions of war.	2, 520	2, 845, 720	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Senegal.
Compound medicines	4, 345	222, 646	United States, (W. A.,) Algeria, Italy, England.
Cut coral, not mounted	24	1, 326, 600	Italy, Algeria, Barbary States, British Indies.
Copper	9, 565	1, 405, 955	England, Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Clock-work	670	2, 792, 693	Spain, Turkey, Egypt, China.

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Raw wool.....	28, 250	5, 932, 256	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, England, Belgium.
Cheese.....	21, 885	6, 112, 372	Algeria, Italy, Russia, Rio Plata.
Perfumery.....	5, 565	3, 339, 534	United States, (W. A.,) Turkey, Algeria, Spain.
Saffron.....	377	4, 152, 940	Italy, Egypt.
Almonds, walnuts, hazel-nuts, and filberts.....	43, 875	7, 458, 762	United States, (W. A.,) Netherlands, Canada, Algeria.
Cochineal.....	2, 820	2, 257, 472	Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Various materials.....	617, 741	2, 387, 066	Austria, Italy, Rio Plata, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Manufactured tobacco or prepared	4, 265	2, 560, 284	Algeria, Italy, Malta, Gibraltar.
Refined oils of petroleum and schist.....	22, 925	1, 146, 154	Russia, (Black Sea), Algeria, Italy, Spain.
Sulphates of all kinds.....	8, 577	136, 027	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Algeria.
Garancine.....	2, 735	1, 025, 925	United States, (W. A.,) Italy, Netherlands.
Tobacco, in leaves and ribs.....	15, 440	1, 389, 765	Algeria, Netherlands, west coast of Africa.
Dried preserved fruit.....	26, 175	2, 792, 195	England, Italy, Canada, Algeria, Hanse Towns.
Stone-coal.....	880, 070	1, 012, 082	Italy, Turkey, Spain.
Crude tartar.....	1, 092	103, 799	United States, (W. A.,) Turkey, Algeria.
Carriages.....	642	642, 213	Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
All kinds of grease.....	10, 105	1, 220, 789	Algeria, Spain.
Dried vegetables and their flour..	37, 735	1, 320, 684	England, Spain, Algeria.
Pure exotic gums.....	6, 330	1, 582, 915	Spain, Italy, Netherlands.
Other articles.....	1, 186 773	56, 725, 509	
Total.....	5, 929, 837	642, 853, 831	
Gold and silver.....	1, 185	89, 806, 571	British Indies, Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Egypt.
Aggregate.....	5, 931, 022	732, 660, 402	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Whence.	VESSELS ENTERED.								
	French.			Foreign.					
				Carrying flag of the country whence entered.			Other flags.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Russia—									
Baltic and White Sea...	1	168	8	1	480	15	21	7, 395	246
Black Sea.....	12	5, 548	251	58	25, 551	878	834	283, 890	9, 761
Sweden.....	1	224	9	7	2, 093	79	16	5, 429	184
Norway.....							1	400	14
England.....	73	19, 894	1, 042	72	35, 786	1, 351	16	3, 897	168
Germany.....	1	112	6	2	606	22	7	2, 362	24
Netherlands.....				14	8, 987	342	1	622	21
Belgium.....				1	1, 070	37	6	3, 012	132
Portugal.....	7	1, 424	76	2	437	34	5	1, 408	90
Spain.....	142	19, 763	1, 172	456	58, 673	6, 558	97	16, 690	894
Austria.....	1	318	20	34	11, 997	389	71	17, 136	1, 228
Italy.....	581	159, 567	3, 832	1, 066	142, 136	12, 364	42	14, 866	642
British possessions in the Mediterranean.....	1	318	20	2	612	38	2	119	14
Greece and dependencies..	2	204	12	7	945	64	5	426	66
Turkey and dependencies..	152	96, 950	5, 965	4	830	38	463	126, 011	5, 034
Egypt.....	68	54, 771	3, 275				30	11, 767	587
Barbary States.....	73	30, 212	2, 108	3	196	21	40	6, 439	431
West coast of Africa, (Senegal not included).....	76	23, 078	947				21	5, 961	240

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Whence.	VESSELS ENTERED.								
	French.			Foreign.					
				Carrying flag of the country whence entered.			Other flags.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British poss. in Africa—									
West coast and Cape of									
Good Hope	47	19,504	639	2	1,092	29	10	3,377	121
East part and Mauritius.	2	1,227	34	1	322	12	1	480	15
Other countries in Africa,									
(Madagascar included) ..	19	7,841	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British possessions in India	44	20,404	663	9	7,014	170	5	3,905	211
Japan	8	13,354	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	8	13,341	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin-China and Kingdom									
of Siam	1	517	15	.....	.....	.....	4	1,506	49
United States	2	543	20	41	24,244	517	30	10,790	332
Mexico	11	2,898	119	.....	.....	.....	3	762	30
Venezuela	11	2,104	116	.....	.....	.....	6	999	53
Brazil	14	5,048	227	.....	.....	.....	35	14,396	750
Uruguay, (Montevideo) ..	1	301	15	2	589	25	12	4,782	250
Rio de la Plata, (Buenos									
Ayres)	9	8,601	518	.....	.....	.....	13	9,615	553
Peru	2	1,114	32	.....	.....	.....	2	1,360	36
Hayti	4	765	42	.....	.....	.....	1	193	9
Spanish poss. in America ..				40	8,938	505	.....	.....	.....
British poss. in America ..	1	294	10	2	833	20	.....	.....	.....
Dutch poss. in America ..				1	197	7	1	733	23
Bourbon	5	2,298	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Guiana	3	688	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinique	21	6,273	274	.....	.....	.....	1	511	13
Guadeloupe	18	5,432	209	.....	.....	.....	7	2,131	77
Algeria	704	345,214	21,570	.....	.....	.....	20	3,441	174
Senegal	35	8,276	435	.....	.....	.....	1	143	8
Codfish and whale fishery ..	34	5,258	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coasting trade	2,925	423,751	25,474	.....	.....	.....	50	7,463	539
Total	5,120	1,308,597	81,473	1,827	333,628	23,515	1,880	574,417	23,019

Whither.	VESSELS CLEARED.								
	French.			Foreign.					
				Carrying flag of the country cleared for.			Other flags.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Russia—									
Baltic and White Sea ...	1	224	9	4	1,890	60	6	1,479	60
Black Sea	2	305	13	7	6,048	246	29	11,225	372
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	169	7
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	12	.....	.....	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	162	7
England	9	4,954	315	85	37,631	1,389	47	13,709	578
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	549	27
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	.....	16	10,404	438	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	9	6,083	227	.....	.....	.....	7	2,247	129
Portugal	3	639	41	2	374	31	2	689	34
Spain	81	9,466	643	521	69,805	7,021	83	78,440	828
Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	12	3,370	129	29	5,366	286
Italy	540	156,155	11,985	1,147	188,022	13,603	79	25,538	989
British possessions in the									
Mediterranean	38	8,538	460	10	3,760	172	38	7,089	365
Greece and dependencies ..	1	102	7	107	23,784	1,009	8	2,248	96
Turkey and dependencies ..	164	105,756	6,313	6	1,470	61	911	302,563	10,558
Egypt	77	60,110	3,719	.....	.....	.....	55	18,531	808
Barbary States	61	27,826	1,899	3	196	21	31	6,087	380
West coast of Africa, (Sene-									
gal not included)	10	2,644	112	.....	.....	.....	10	3,158	110

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Whither.	VESSELS CLEARED.								
	French.			Foreign.					
				Carrying flag of the country cleared for.			Other flags.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
English poss. in Africa—									
West coast and Cape of									
Good Hope	64	24,602	850				20	6,409	223
East part and Mauritius.	6	2,843	94	2	898	29			
Other countries in Africa,									
(Madagascar included) ..	18	6,952	252						
British possessions in India	12	6,119	186				4	2,786	97
Dutch possessions in India.							1	733	23
Japan	3	2,782	107						
China	16	26,701	1,200						
Cochin-China and kingdom									
of Siam	4	1,295	52						
United States—									
Atlantic	2	610	21	7	3,391	75	56	29,836	1,036
Pacific	4	1,772	57	1	1,108	24	1	520	12
Mexico	6	1,544	68				2	573	20
Guatemala	1	281	15						
New Granada	1	213	9				1	252	10
Venezuela	8	1,387	84				5	922	46
Brazil	22	7,210	281				23	8,776	439
Uruguay, (Montevideo) ..	20	7,385	280				10	4,884	188
Rio de la Plata, (Buenos									
Ayres)	26	20,141	936				22	11,621	502
Ecuador							1	250	8
Hayti	6	1,306	59				7	1,954	74
Spanish poss. in America..	6	1,552	63	3	1,070	28	17	7,093	208
British poss. in America—									
In northern part of N.									
America				6	2,296	69			
In other parts and the									
West Indies	1	268	10						
Danish poss. in America...	2	386	20	1	248	9	3	950	36
Dutch poss. in America ..	1	235	12						
Bourbon	9	4,248	140						
French Guiana	16	3,267	162						
Martinique	26	7,802	326						
Gadeloupe	23	7,694	299						
Algeria	775	355,630	22,657				52	9,178	500
Senegal	72	22,405	847				6	1,598	64
Madagascar, Mayotte, Nos-									
si-Bé	1	556	15						
French colonies in India ..	1	333	12						
Cod and whale fisheries ...	5	893	105						
Coasting trade	3,079	449,849	29,273				61	13,613	809
Total	5,232	1,351,163	84,245	1,942	357,102	24,473	1,632	521,197	19,929

M. M. PRICE.

NANTES.

Statement showing the commerce at Nantes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Boneblack for refineries.....	11, 244, 917	No duties.	England, French and Spanish colonies.
Cod-fish.....	497, 566	.....	Norway, Newfoundland.
Cocoa.....	1, 517, 300	471, 014	Brazil, New Granada.
Coffee.....	1, 876, 603	1, 482, 525	India, Hayti, Brazil, England, Holland.
Coal.....	74, 255, 626	84, 562	England.
Cotton.....	441, 378	2, 593	England, America, Spanish American possessions.
Copper.....	505, 064	No duties.	England.
Cloves.....	38, 014	13, 664	India, Mauritius, England.
Flax.....	4, 634	No duties.	England.
Fruits, dry.....	798, 566	2, 503	Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Grains and farines.....	7, 481, 735	30, 558	England, Italy, Holland.
Grains of arachis.....	550, 000	No duties.	East coast of Africa, India.
Grains of sesame.....	969, 129	No duties.	Do.
Guano.....	330, 000	5, 940	Peru.
Hemp.....	251, 769	No duties.	Russia.
Iron and castings.....	10, 329, 151	94, 520	England, Sweden, Spain, Belgium.
Lead and lead ore.....	795, 893	No duties.	Spain, Italy.
Olive-oil.....	1 166, 049	45, 086	England, Spain, Italy.
Oranges and lemons.....	364, 859	7, 299	Spain, Portugal.
Pepper.....	133, 454	26, 838	India, England.
Rice.....	3, 336, 922	5, 787	England, India.
Rum and tafia.....	170, 445	358	French colonies.
Salts and sulphates.....	1, 077, 202	32, 081	England.
Skins, dry and salted.....	87, 307	No duties.	Réunion, Antilles, Uruguay.
Sugar.....	52, 318, 335	22, 318, 401	Réunion, Mayotte, Antilles.
Tar and bitumen.....	2, 864, 262	114, 786	Norway, Sweden.
Wines, liquors, and brandy.....	244, 265	21, 750	England, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Wood, cabinet.....	130, 968	919	India and French colonies.
Wood for building.....	10, 427, 778	No duties.	Sweden, Norway.
Wood for coloring.....	358, 233	No duties.	French colonies.
Zinc.....	730, 761	808	England.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Barrels.....kilograms*..	69, 705	French colonies, Spain.
Beer.....liters†..	21, 495	French colonies.
Brandy.....do.....	20, 217	Norway, Greece, England.
Bricks.....number.....	1, 248, 233	England, Holland, Norway.
Butter, (salted).....kilograms..	146, 786	England, Cayenne, Réunion, Africa.
Cheese.....do.....	36, 170	Cayenne, England, Réunion.
Coal.....do.....	4, 065, 400	Spain, Portugal.
Fish in oil.....do.....	5, 218	England, Cayenne, Réunion, Brazil.
Grain and flour.....do.....	21, 134, 100	England, Holland.
Grain-oil.....do.....	192, 872	England, Réunion, Cayenne.
Hoop-sticks.....number.....	2, 346, 940	Holland, French colonies.
Machines.....kilograms..	562, 291	Italy, Brazil, Cayenne.
Metal works.....do.....	3, 317, 580	Italy, Brazil, Cayenne, Réunion, Spain.
Millinery goods.....do.....	2, 220	Réunion, Cayenne.
Molasses.....do.....	1, 218, 305	Denmark, Norway.
Mules.....number.....	1, 194	Réunion, Antilles.
Oil-cakes.....kilograms..	581, 700	England, Antilles.
Olive-oil.....do.....	8, 862	England, Norway.
Potatoes.....do.....	44, 315	England, Cayenne.
Prepared skins and works in leather.....do.....	202, 279	Réunion, Cayenne, Brazil.
Rice.....do.....	1, 281, 256	Norway, Sweden.
Salted meats.....do.....	428, 088	England, Cayenne, Réunion.
Slate.....do.....	514, 800	England, Holland.
Straw.....do.....	439, 603	England, Spain.
Sugar, (refined).....do.....	6, 097, 472	Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Tallow and lard.....do.....	581, 700	England.
Tissues of wood.....do.....	4, 815	Réunion, Cayenne, Maurice.
cotton.....do.....	153, 675	Do.
linen.....do.....	101, 009	Réunion, Cayenne.
Vegetables, green.....do.....	12, 980	England, Norway, Sweden.
dry.....do.....	59, 413	Do.
preserved.....do.....	96, 364	England, Norway.
Vinegar.....liters.....	2, 860	Holland, Spain, Norway.
Wine.....do.....	1, 122, 931	Réunion, Cayenne, Maurice.

* One kilogram is equal to 2.20485 pounds avoirdupois. † One liter is equal to 2.113 American pints.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nantes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazilian	Brazil			1	283	1	283
British	Austria			1	181	1	181
	Brazil			1	246	1	246
	Denmark			1	97	1	97
	England	46	7,622	110	14,534	156	22,156
	French colonies			4	762	4	762
	Germany			1	138	1	138
	Holland			8	748	8	748
	Norway						
	Portugal						
	Russia						
	Spain			1	112	1	112
	Turkey			1	181	1	181
	United States			1	307	1	307
Danish	Denmark			1	166	1	166
	England						
	Holland			1	55	1	55
	Russia			1	130	1	130
	Spain			1	112	1	112
	Sweden						
French	Africa			1	342	1	342
	Austria			2	310	2	310
	Belgium	2	158	9	893	11	1,051
	Brazil			2	460	2	460
	Buenos Ayres						
	Canada			4	449	4	449
	Egypt						
	England	4	411	441	40,066	445	40,477
	English American poss						
	French colonies			32	6,264	32	6,264
	Germany			3	263	3	263
	Holland			25	1,811	25	1,811
	India						
	Italy			2	246	2	246
	Norway						
	Peru						
	Portugal			11	1,046	11	1,046
	Russia			4	542	4	542
	Spain	2	157	20	1,994	22	2,151
	Spanish American poss						
	Sweden			19	2,575	19	2,575
	Coastwise			1,518	71,555	1,518	71,555
German	England						
	Germany			4	915	4	915
	Italy						
	Norway						
	Russia			1	171	1	171
	Sweden						
Italian	Buenos Ayres			1	327	1	327
	England			1	137	1	137
	Hayti			1	170	1	170
	Italy			2	359	2	359
	Spain						
	United States						
Norwegian	England						
	French colonies			2	515	2	515
	Germany			1	225	1	225
	Norway			1	119	1	119
	Portugal						
	Sweden			3	733	3	733
Portuguese	England						
	Portugal			2	254	2	254
	Spain						
Russia	Portugal						
	Russia			5	1,258	5	1,258
	Sweden						
Spanish	Spain			1	136	1	136
Swedish	Denmark						
	Sweden			2	262	2	262
United States	Germany			1	438	1	438
	West Indies						

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nantes, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch	England			1	139	1	139
	French colonies						
	Germany			5	868	5	868
	Holland			11	1,313	11	1,313
	Portugal						
	Spain			1	182	1	182
	Sweden			1	197	1	197
	Total	54	8,348	2,274	155,586	2,328	163,934
Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazilian	Brazil						
British	Austria						
	Brazil						
	Denmark						
	England	39	6,652	72	10,449	111	17,101
	French colonies			2	396	2	396
	Germany						
	Holland			2	169	2	169
	Norway			1	119	1	119
	Portugal	1	110	3	656	4	766
	Russia			1	98	1	98
	Spain	1	134	42	5,207	43	5,341
	Turkey						
	United States						
	Denmark						
Danish	England			1	112	1	112
	Holland						
	Russia						
	Spain						
French	Sweden			3	351	3	351
	Africa			5	1,361	5	1,361
	Austria			1	142	1	142
	Belgium			9	784	9	784
	Brazil			11	2,240	11	2,240
	Buenos Ayres			1	424	1	424
	Canada						
	Egypt			2	400	2	400
	England	3	237	215	21,581	218	21,818
	English American poss.			1	216	1	216
	French colonies			48	10,368	48	10,368
	Germany						
	Holland			4	467	4	467
	India			1	397	1	397
	Italy			10	1,337	10	1,337
	Norway			11	1,688	11	1,688
	Peru			1	387	1	387
	Portugal			3	222	3	222
	Russia						
	Spain	2	410	287	30,343	289	30,753
	Spanish American poss.			9	1,926	9	1,926
	Sweden			2	320	2	320
German	Coastwise			975	45,373	975	45,373
	England			1	123	1	123
	Germany						
	Italy			1	229	1	229
	Norway			1	171	1	171
	Russia			1	321	1	321
Italian	Sweden			1	214	1	214
	Buenos Ayres						
	England			2	596	2	596
	Hayti						
	Italy						
	Spain			1	170	1	176
	United States			1	189	1	189

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nantes, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	England.....			1	292	1	292
	French colonies.....			2	515	2	515
	Germany.....						
	Norway.....			2	578	2	578
	Portugal.....			2	464	2	464
Portuguese.....	Sweden.....			1	225	1	225
	England.....			1	138	1	138
	Portugal.....						
Russian.....	Spain.....			1	116	1	116
	Portugal.....			2	418	2	418
	Russia.....			1	210	1	210
Spanish.....	Sweden.....			2	630	2	630
	Spain.....			1	136	1	136
Swedish.....	Denmark.....			2	570	2	570
United States..	Sweden.....			2	262	2	262
	Germany.....						
Dutch.....	West Indies.....			1	438	1	438
	England.....			4	551	4	551
	French colonies.....			1	186	1	186
	Germany.....						
	Holland.....			5	747	5	747
	Portugal.....			1	100	1	100
	Spain.....	1	76	5	461	6	537
	Sweden.....			2	340	2	340
Total.....		47	7, 619	1, 771	146, 923	1, 818	154, 542

B. GERRISH, JR.

NICE.

Statement showing the commerce at Nice for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Salt meat.....pounds..	921, 831	Value entered, \$1,956,198.45	Italy.
Cheese.....do.....	422, 116		Do.
Fresh butter.....do.....	470, 316		Do.
Stock-fish.....do.....	434, 698		Norway.
Corn.....do.....	29, 716, 227		Russia, Italy.
Maize.....do.....	791, 813		Italy.
Rice.....do.....	2, 194, 014		Do.
Vegetables.....do.....	228, 001		Do.
Vermicelli.....do.....	147, 343		Do.
Carob-fruit.....do.....	2, 369, 028		Spain.
Olive-oil.....do.....	3, 757, 994		Italy.
Charcoal.....cubic meters..	9, 801		Do.
Firewood.....yards.....	154, 372		Do.
Clapboards.....pieces.....	1, 454, 130		Do.
Cork.....pounds.....	1, 100		Do.
Hemp.....do.....	333, 709		Do.
Bran.....do.....	28, 600		Do.
Coals.....tons.....	8, 783		England.
Wines.....gallons.....	1, 495, 474		Italy, Spain, France.
Liquors.....do.....	69, 924		Italy.
Flour.....pounds.....	2, 157, 923		Do.
Oats.....do.....	664, 673		Do.
Barley.....do.....	135, 102		Do.
Textiles.....dollars.....	17, 661		England, Italy.
Skins, dressed.....pounds..	8, 666		Italy.
Starch.....do.....	100, 608		Do.
Iron-work.....do.....	23, 923		Sweden, France, England.
Alcohol.....gallons.....	5, 353		Italy.

Statement showing the commerce at Nice, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Fresh fruits.....pounds..	309, 239	Value entered, \$1,956,198.45.	Italy.
Paper.....do.....	14, 289		Do.
Iron.....do.....	3, 461, 766		Sweden.
Soap.....do.....	484, 064		Italy, France.
Sugar.....do.....	515, 922		Do.
Coffee.....do.....	357, 557		Do.
Codfish.....do.....	231, 548		Norway.
Glass-wares.....do.....	42, 975		Italy, France.
Lumber.....pieces..	1, 181, 500		Sweden, Norway, Italy, France.
Total.....	53, 914, 043		
Detail of duties on imports.....			\$136, 627 60
of navigation.....			634 26
sanitary.....			943 40
sundries.....			291 64
on salt.....			25, 049 99
Total.....			163, 546 89

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Flour.....pounds..	60, 500	Value, \$559, 458.61.	Italy.
Bread.....do.....	50, 380		Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	8, 030		Do.
Dry vegetables.....do.....	33, 209		Spain.
Fresh fruits.....do.....	709, 302		Italy, France.
Olive-oil.....do.....	6, 973, 657		Italy, Belgium, England.
Lumber.....pieces..	138, 889		Italy, France.
Plaster.....pounds..	377, 300		Italy.
Tiles and bricks.....pieces..	164, 900		Italy, Algeria.
Coals.....tons.....	148		Italy.
Perfumery.....pounds..	63, 575		Italy, Belgium, England.
Soap.....do.....	77, 792		Italy.
Wines.....gallons..	20, 236		Algeria.
Liquors.....do.....	101		Italy, Algeria.
Pottery.....pounds..	744, 867		Italy, Algeria, Turkey.
Glasses.....do.....	36, 498		Algeria.
Skins.....do.....	27, 383		Italy.
Cork.....dollars..	2, 751		Do.
Casks.....do.....	17, 140		Do.
Sugar.....pounds..	23, 436		Do.
Coffee.....do.....	10, 703		Do.
Rice.....do.....	9, 020		France.
Stock-fish.....do.....	61, 034		Italy.
Corn.....do.....	356, 092		Do.
Firewood.....yards..	29, 011		Do.
Bones and horns.....pounds..	2, 200		Italy, France.
Grease.....do.....	11, 000		Italy.
Stones, cut.....do.....	165, 500		Do.
Oats.....do.....	14, 344		Do.
Total.....	10, 188, 998		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nice for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American						
French	63	13, 000	649	49, 230	712	62, 230
Russian			2	767	2	767
Swedish			1	276	1	276
Norwegian						
English			7	1, 634	7	1, 634
Dutch			5	2, 377	5	2, 377
Spanish			26	1, 290	26	1, 290
Austrian			1	334	1	334
Italian	168	31, 840	368	19, 679	536	51, 519
Belgian			1	356	1	356
German			2	286	2	286
Total	231	44, 840	1, 062	76, 229	1, 293	121, 069

Flag.	CLEARED.							
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American			1	134	1	134		134
French	66	13, 366	638	48, 976	704	62, 342	293	21, 412
Russian			1	320	1	320		
Swedish			1	276	1	276	1	276
Norwegian			1	204	1	204		
English			7	1, 634	7	1, 634	4	1, 196
Dutch			2	582	2	582		
Spanish			25	1, 221	25	1, 221	17	868
Austrian			2	638	2	638	2	638
Italian	161	29, 332	328	19, 652	489	48, 984	142	14, 609
Belgian			1	356	1	356		
German			1	94	1	94	1	94
Total	227	42, 698	1, 008	74, 087	1, 235	116, 785	460	39, 227

W. H. VESEY.

GERMANY.

BARMEN.

Statistical statement showing the description and value of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Barmen during the several quarters of the year, viz: from October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>
Cotton goods, (braids, trimmings, galloon, yarns, &c.)	137, 285 2 2	277, 814 21 7	107, 479 29 8	136, 722 24 2	659, 302 17 7
Cotton and half-silk ribbons and hat-bands	180, 138 9 6	292, 648 29 11	279, 407 7 2	339, 303 19 7	1, 091, 498 6 2
Manufactures of wool and cotton and wool	196, 269 0 6	307, 678 2 8	197, 890 16 2	287, 608 2 3	989, 445 21 7
Dress and piece goods of silk and half silk, satins, and taffetas	78, 218 11 5	122, 446 17 7	39, 506 15 2	70, 776 11 8	310, 947 25 10
Linen goods	7, 789 2 0	6, 582 23 0	7, 027 24 8	9, 362 11 9	30, 762 1 5
Velvets and velvet ribbons	124, 209 13 4	71, 350 12 9	219, 296 23 9	160, 870 14 3	575, 727 4 1
Buttons and button stuff	33, 178 6 3	68, 248 7 1	46, 417 23 5	61, 787 3 5	209, 631 10 2
Gloves	11, 042 6 3	2, 831 3 9	3, 426 0 0	.....	17, 299 10 0
Woollen cloth	228, 315 28 6	254, 989 19 3	194, 871 0 0	401, 535 20 11	1, 079, 712 8 8
Steel, iron, and brass ware, hardware, and cutlery	198, 428 10 11	274, 346 11 11	239, 675 26 2	222, 455 16 9	934, 906 5 9
Plated ware, glass and earthen ware	3, 399 15 6	6, 178 27 8	5, 605 15 2	5, 479 20 4	20, 663 18 8
Dyes and chemicals	32, 979 22 5	46, 701 26 3	40, 775 0 6	42, 496 9 2	162, 952 28 4
Wine	68 0 0	243 28 0	32 0 0	18 0 0	361 28 0
Miscellaneous	10, 918 0 6	10, 598 9 8	10, 284 20 7	10, 637 13 6	42, 438 14 3
Total	1, 242, 239 9 3	1, 742, 660 1 1	1, 391, 696 22 5	1, 749, 053 17 9	6, 125, 649 20 6
PORTS OF SHIPMENT.					
Bremen	711, 787 25 8	1, 232, 071 27 7	1, 025, 190 0 3	1, 310, 736 15 2	4, 285, 786 8 8
Hamburg	143, 468 16 6	247, 736 12 11	200, 119 2 0	296, 354 27 8	887, 678 29 1
Antwerp	319, 660 17 9	146, 982 25 9	77, 901 24 1	115, 568 5 5	660, 113 13 0
Rotterdam	59, 246 17 4	84, 912 21 0	73, 053 3 9	17, 545 23 6	234, 758 5 7
Havre	525 2 6	.....	1, 028 24 0	3, 221 16 0	4, 775 12 6
Liverpool	7, 043 4 4	24, 956 3 10	14, 403 28 4	5, 626 20 0	52, 029 26 6
London	416 1 2	.....	.....	.....	416 1 2
Bordeaux	91 14 0	.....	.....	.....	91 14 0
Total	1, 242, 239 9 3	1, 742, 660 1 1	1, 391, 696 22 5	1, 749, 053 17 9	6, 125, 649 20 6

EMIL HOECHSTER.

BERLIN.

Statement showing the value of the exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quarter ending September 30, 1871.	Quarter ending December 31, 1871.	Quarter ending March 31, 1872.	Quarter ending June 30, 1872.	Total for the year ending June 30, 1872.
	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloth and ready-made woolen and worsted goods	627,943 12 3	505,019 0 11	600,013 3 9	447,513 1 9	2,180,488 18 8
Woolen and worsted shawls	40,049 6 9	7,150 21 3	61,559 29 0	30,852 24 3	139,612 21 3
Dyed worsted yarns	142,555 4 6	44,037 0 9	40,226 15 9	38,592 1 9	265,410 22 0
Dyed worsted embroideries	85,388 15 2	43,472 9 3	42,061 1 3	148,281 26 0	319,203 21 8
Cotton goods	40,047 0 0	40,564 5 3	28,042 20 9	30,426 6 3	139,080 2 3
Linen goods	66,001 4 0	59,503 7 6	123,862 10 10	108,176 17 9	357,543 10 1
Silk goods	106,271 7 5	71,964 22 9	99,296 25 0	47,175 16 3	324,708 11 5
Basket wares	12,065 4 7	3,226 10 3	4,185 22 10	3,930 7 3	23,407 14 11
Albums, manufactures of leather, wood, ivory, iron, zinc, &c	249,791 22 2	116,191 18 6	73,384 10 7	71,061 10 0	510,429 1 3
Fancy papers and cards	23,660 19 9	22,672 9 0	6,672 12 3	41,930 24 6	94,936 5 6
Books, lithographs, photographs, prints, engravings, &c	79,559 29 9	69,504 27 0	85,497 11 2	154,703 7 9	389,265 15 8
Chemicals, colors, and apothecaries' and photographers' utensils	43,599 8 3	33,186 16 9	34,005 13 0	57,090 8 2	167,881 16 2
Musical, scientific, chemical, and optical instruments, &c	16,788 24 7	13,991 12 11	15,492 7 4	15,279 15 6	61,552 0 4
Leather gloves	56,297 15 6	46,845 4 9	35,210 14 3	53,176 29 9	191,530 4 3
Glass, beads, buttons, ornaments, imitation jet	13,529 29 2	6,143 13 6	35,601 14 3	21,291 15 6	76,566 12 5
Glass and porcelain wares	18,543 14 8	24,208 14 9	19,658 15 10	14,956 28 7	77,367 13 10
Machinery, lead, spelter, &c	77,038 7 6	22,700 6 9	61,552 0 0	90,293 18 0	251,584 2 3
Miscellaneous	58,720 0 9	77,000 10 8	68,192 8 11	102,394 13 5	306,307 3 9
Prussian thalers	1,757,850 16 9	1,207,382 2 6	1,434,514 26 9	1,477,127 2 5	5,876,874 18 5
American gold dollars at 69 cents gold per Prussian thaler	\$1,212,916 88	\$833,093 64	\$989,815 27	\$1,019,217 68	\$4,055,043 47

H. KREISMANN.

BRUNSWICK.

Exports from the consular district of Brunswick for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quarter end- ing Septem- ber 30, 1871.	Quarter end- ing March 31, 1872.	Quarter end- ing June 30, 1872.	Quarter end- ing Septem- ber 30, 1872.	Total.
	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>
Barytes			1,924 13 0		1,924 13 0
Baskets		1,433 7 0		583 23 0	2,017 0 0
Birds	3,339 27 0	772 15 0		3,493 20 0	7,606 2 0
Blackberry extracts	549 22 6				549 22 6
Books	1,110 0 0	1,130 0 0	1,730 0 0	1,885 8 0	5,855 8 0
Brass ware	5,093 26 1	1,491 15 6			6,585 11 7
Chemicals	7,678 15 3	5,078 13 3	7,719 10 0	6,340 19 9	26,816 28 3
Cherry extract	4,065 20 0	7,317 1 0	21,191 11 0	8,446 0 0	41,020 2 0
Chicory	24,439 15 6	51,822 7 6	48,667 5 0	30,186 0 0	155,114 28 0
Chocolate	212 10 9	305 18 0	656 9 0		1,174 7 9
Cotton velvets	892 29 6	625 2 0	11,561 4 0	46,313 16 0	59,392 21 6
Dolls		2,205 26 0			2,205 26 0
Drugs	546 11 0		1,238 13 9	987 26 0	2,772 20 9
Earthen ware	1,532 16 0	4,583 10 10	7,439 29 6	11,865 26 1	25,421 22 5
Glass ware	10,617 20 3	5,489 10 7	2,635 11 9	17,955 13 2	36,697 25 9
Glucose	10,371 26 7			1,120 14 6	11,492 11 1
Glue	3,323 16 0	1,518 29 0	2,102 27 0	2,993 19 0	9,939 1 0
Grindstones			202 12 6		202 12 6
Hardware				7,204 29 6	7,204 29 6
Hemp bags				223 15 0	223 15 0
Hops	4,652 23 0			3,553 17 0	8,206 10 0
Human hair	1,752 29 6		2,102 1 0		3,855 0 6
Imitation-whalebone			1,922 12 0		1,922 12 0
Iron ware	807 7 0	1,382 22 4			2,189 29 4
Kid gloves	14,940 26 3	15,924 3 6	15,384 0 0	10,389 12 6	56,638 12 3
Kid leather				3,485 0 0	3,485 0 0
Lead, powder of black	69 17 0				69 17 0
Lead plates stamped for print- ing music		325 12 0			325 12 0
Leeches			148 9 0		148 9 0
Linen goods	177 2 6		230 10 0	705 19 6	1,113 2 0
Looking-glass plates, (not sil- vered)	795 1 0	2,402 6 6	3,113 28 3	2,202 5 4	8,513 11 1
Machinery	116 0 0		3,085 7 0		3,201 7 0
Metal ware			8,588 25 0		8,588 25 0
Music wares	33,695 18 4	53,236 0 5	44,627 13 9	48,649 20 1	180,208 22 7
Nails with porcelain heads	1,458 2 6				1,458 2 6
Oil-paintings	2,293 10 6	2,651 4 6	2,013 8 6	1,655 4 0	8,612 27 6
Old lead	2,431 10 0	11,770 15 5	4,366 1 3	4,363 22 3	22,931 18 11
Palm-oil	256 0 0				256 0 0
Paper-hangings				208 4 6	208 4 6
Percussion-caps		1,716 3 0	993 18 0	336 25 0	3,046 16 0
Philosophical instruments	785 2 6				785 2
Photographic lenses	4,649 9 0	3,490 15 8	3,833 8 8	4,495 13 2	16,468 16
Pig-lead	89,874 5 6	39,089 3 0	38,448 9 0	42,348 26 3	209,760 13
Porcelain ware		2,819 28 4		881 4 11	3,701 3
Preserved vegetables	439 8 0	277 24 0		1,296 0 0	2,013 2 0
Printed music	1,553 12 10	155 4 6	3,608 10 8	2,012 22 10	7,329 20 10
Printers' ink	177 16 6	2,287 12 6	2,064 11 0	272 15 0	4,801 25 0
Ready-made clothes			2,397 28 0		2,397 28 0
Regulus antimony			668 24 6		668 24 6
Raw sugar	14,185 8 5				14,185 8 5
Rubber goods			6,204 20 0	4,293 0 0	10,497 20 0
Sausages and hams	119 0 0	397 29 0			516 29 0
Stationery	1,555 16 7	2,165 4 0	2,785 27 4	1,968 12 9	8,475 0 8
Steel corset-ribs				1,371 18 0	1,371 18 0
Sundries	368 22 7	2,739 20 7	525 15 0	335 23 3	3,969 21 5
Tapestry		4,196 18 6	1,862 2 4	1,518 22 0	7,577 12 10
Toys	323 22 3	617 6 0	8,628 3 0	9,470 28 11	19,040 0 2
Ultramarine	2,595 3 0	5,240 0 0	6,825 0 0	6,272 0 0	20,932 3 0
Umbrellas		10,651 13 7			10,651 13 7
Umbrella-sticks	150 18 0		478 14 0		629 2 0
Varnish				239 2 0	239 2 0
Wax candles	750 23 6	351 23 9	1,845 22 6	245 15 6	3,193 25 3
White lead	5,797 27 0	11,784 11 9	13,365 26 0	8,821 15 0	39,769 19 9
Wild animals		800 0 0			800 0 0
Wines	417 26 0				417 26 0
Woolen goods	720 24 9		7,260 9 9	19,009 1 0	26,990 5 6
Total	261,684 20 5	260,245 18 6	294,447 2 0	320,002 10 9	1,136,379 21 8
Exports for the year ending September 30, 1872					1,136,379 21 8
Exports for the year ending September 30, 1871					517,931 12 0
Increase					618,448 9 8

CARLSRUHE.

NOVEMBER 23, 1872. (Received December 13.)

The year closing with September 30, 1872, has been one of great industrial and commercial activity in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The geographical position of Baden, on the frontier of France, and its political attitude as a South German state, known to be in strong sympathy with the North German Union, and even with the Kingdom of Prussia, and hence the conviction that the state was under the unfriendly suspicion of France had long acted to intimidate capital and check industrial enterprise, at least so far as large and permanent investments were concerned. The immediate results of the late war were most striking in removing the apprehension thus long felt, and giving a feeling of security and courage to invest, and therewith an impulse to unwonted activity in industrial and commercial circles. Additional public works have been projected and initiated, while those already in progress are being pushed forward with renewed energy and activity. The most noticeable among these latter are the extensive harbor improvements at Mannheim, by which that is to be made the most complete port on the Rhine, together with the extensive connectional railroad buildings and facilities at the same point. The pushing forward also of the railroad line from Middle Baden across the Black Forest to Lake Constance, as a part of a new and the directest route possible between the great Rhine Valley and Italy, has been marked by unusual vigor as well as success. Further, the erection of railroad warehouses, shops, of telegraph lines, enlargement of post facilities, building of school-houses, of state, departmental, and of municipal structures of the most substantial, complete, and elaborate character, altogether betoken a new and unwonted life in the body politic.

The same impulse and energy are no less observable in private, industrial, and commercial circles. The old industries are enlarged, new ones are entered upon, joint-stock associations for manufacture, trade, building, banking, and transportation are continually announced. Whatever may be the result, there are just now in this vicinity all the tokens of a vigorous and prosperous commercial and industrial, as well as a healthful political, intellectual, and social life.

The crops of Baden for the past year have been in the main good, and are successfully harvested. The same is true of last year. This has contributed much to the ease and thrift of the year just closed. There has been really little to complain of.

Scarcity of labor, however, has been felt. Wages have increased materially, while labor continues in great demand. Much of the latter is to be attributed to the disposition of the young men of the country, doubtless largely inspired and encouraged by the experience and observation of the year of travel and sight-seeing under arms, to better their condition by gathering into the cities and towns, and seeking to do for themselves. At this point there is manifested some uneasiness and dissatisfaction. Cost of living keeps pace with increase of wages, and though there is much work waiting to be done, the opportunities for *independent* and *remunerative* labor are not equal to the newly awakened aspirations of the young people who are yet to work their way into a living. Hence, many are struggling with an unwonted resolution and energy for the means to emigrate. The obvious thrift, too, of the moneyed and middle classes, the tradesmen and factors, seems also to be arousing somewhat exceptionally the envy of the more dependent workingmen, with whom

disaffection may be expected to tell somewhat disadvantageously on the present industrial prosperity. The effect may be temporary derangements, affecting production unfavorably, and perhaps permanently, by contributing to the tendency of emigration.

The increase in the cost of living in Baden since 1870 is about 20 per cent.; since 1865, about 30 per cent. The increase in the cost of production cannot long be much less—a consideration to be carefully noted in investigating the probabilities and possibilities of American industry as well as in taking comparative views of American and European industries.

The subjoined tables, A and B, will sufficiently explain themselves.

From the former it will appear that there has been a continual and growing increase of exports to the United States during the year, and that this increase applies with general uniformity to nearly every article reported. It will be found on examination to represent a steady and healthy growth of production and export since the war. The indications are that growth will continue for some time to come.

From Table B will be seen that there has been a very marked increase of exports from this jurisdiction during the past three years, of which, however, the past year exhibits the most striking increase—sufficiently explained before. Several items in this table may seem to demand special mention. “Cotton, dress-goods, and furnishings” shows much largest during 1870-’71. These goods are manufactured in Baden but sold in Paris, and invoiced from the latter place, (perhaps improperly.) During the siege of Paris the goods were invoiced from Baden. During the past year they were produced and exported in larger quantities than before, though no return of them can be made from this office. The same remark applies to “cotton shawls;” they are manufactured in large quantities in this jurisdiction, but sold and invoiced from Paris.

The export of plate-glass and mirrors shows a decrease. The manufacturers have several extensive establishments in Europe, and from time to time change the direction of shipments from the several establishments. During the past year the factory in Baden has supplied the Alsace-Lorraine market, formerly supplied by a house in France, and hence has made fewer shipments to America. It has, however, largely increased its production.

The jewelry and leather trades will be observed to have increased very greatly.

This jewelry is mostly a cheap article, wrought chiefly by hand, and all in a single city—Pforzheim. An American citizen has recently introduced steam machinery in its manufacture, and with great success. The leather is what is commonly denominated French calf-skin. Its superiority mainly arises from the time allowed it for tanning, a result of cheap capital.

It will be observed the exportation to America of hops is resumed, and also that the return of petroleum barrels to the United States is becoming a branch of trade.

It is impossible to give any very definite information as to the value of exports from the United States received and consumed in Baden, as much of it comes in by way of Hamburg and Bremen, where no account is taken of the particular shipments destined for the several German states; while, again, a large proportion of United States products consumed in Baden is purchased second-hand from importers at Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and so forth.

It will be seen, however, from the accompanying report on the commerce of the Rhine, port of Mannheim, (within this consular jurisdiction,)

that the receipt of products of the United States, especially of the leading items of cotton, petroleum, and tobacco, into the Grand Duchy of Baden is very considerable. For instance, there were received at Mannheim, during the year 1871, 190,155 hundred-weight (112 pounds) of raw cotton, valued at about \$4,250,000; of petroleum, 166,411 hundred-weight, at about \$800,000; of tobacco, 22,898 hundred-weight.

The importation of each of these articles is largely and rapidly increasing.*

W. H. YOUNG.

TABLE A.—Description and value of exports from the consular district of Karlsruhe to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Fourth quarter 1871.	First quarter 1872.	Second quarter 1872.	Third quarter 1872.	Total.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Apparatus, (chemical, mathematical, philosophical) .	688	1,040	—	1,944	3,672
Brandies, grape, cherry, plum, &c	5,555	2,513	3,639	4,597	16,304
Books and stationery	—	1,584	590	1,077	3,251
Brushes and combs	1,111	—	—	—	1,111
Cottons, dress-goods and furnishings	—	14,230	8,057	5,604	27,891
velvet	9,720	16,635	29,180	83,514	139,058
shawls	—	6,201	—	—	6,201
Corsets	24,790	23,338	32,160	42,749	123,037
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c	16,962	29,838	48,640	56,427	151,867
Étuis, mostly for jewelry	297	621	—	3,632	4,550
Fire-arms	—	124	—	—	124
Furniture, veneerings, &c	—	646	300	395	1,341
Fruits, dried or preserved	2,723	1,651	563	4,531	9,468
Fancy articles in wood, bone, glass, and porcelain .	4,607	1,494	5,755	28,070	39,926
Glass ware, hollow	—	6,975	3,856	3,709	14,540
plate and mirrors	3,798	24,474	35,435	10,358	74,065
Gold ware, mostly jewelry	129,336	75,795	123,969	310,257	639,357
Gloves, kid	2,412	—	4,112	7,722	14,246
Hops	12,761	1,997	—	12,437	27,195
Jewels, precious stones, crystals, &c	—	—	—	49,012	49,012
Land-produce, grains for soup, and hemp, caraway, and poppy seed	4,530	1,740	5,509	9,641	21,420
Lithograph-stones	—	—	—	5,795	5,795
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco	253,997	242,357	170,518	166,365	833,237
Linens	626	2,150	465	—	3,241
Machinery, cutlery, and hardware	3,594	275	4,137	3,398	11,404
Mineral water	669	95	1,400	280	2,444
Mineral collections and minerals	—	—	—	4,912	4,912
Musical instruments and works	7,909	5,220	6,046	6,298	25,473
Oil-paintings	7,697	—	1,256	3,012	11,965
Optical goods, spectacles, and spectacle-glasses .	—	—	10,322	—	10,322
Paper boxes	5,632	3,332	3,115	6,179	18,258
Petroleum-barrels	1,077	2,558	10,114	4,502	18,251
Pitch	563	—	—	205	768
Porcelain table ware	99	1,300	623	1,592	3,614
Provisions, hams, sausages, pastries, and cheese .	12,403	2,144	705	113	15,365
Smokers' articles	10,436	5,783	9,088	5,500	30,807
Snuff and cigars	2,873	2,319	3,067	3,803	12,062
Silks, dress-goods, handkerchiefs, velvets, &c . . .	—	24,826	63,717	75,251	163,794
hair-nets	20,256	79,197	36,111	28,394	163,958
Silk thread and twist	15,413	17,275	19,220	5,666	57,574
Straw goods	12,361	11,532	—	583	24,476
Tripoli	—	506	—	—	506
Watches and watch-materials	8,457	4,427	—	7,839	20,723
Clocks and clock-materials	9,896	8,171	5,244	12,966	36,277
Wines	38,813	34,811	35,369	36,283	145,276
Woolen goods, cloth, and clothing	—	969	3,450	4,481	8,900
Miscellaneous	353	196	163	17,194	7,906
Total	632,423	660,339	685,895	1,026,287	3,004,944

* See report on the commerce of Mannheim.

† Of which 7,078 florins were value of household effects in actual family use.

TABLE B.—Description and value of exports from the consular district of Carlsruhe to the United States for the years ending September 30, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

Articles.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Apparatus, chemical, mathematical, and philosophical.....	1, 192	3, 576	3, 396	3, 672
Brandies, grape, cherry, plum, &c.....	11, 857	6, 537	14, 953	16, 304
Books and stationery.....	957	428	5, 935	3, 251
Brushes and combs.....	583	.....	649	1, 111
Cases, mostly for jewelry.....	7, 605	8, 869	9, 288	4, 550
Cottons, dress-goods, and furnishings.....	28, 069	19, 980	117, 209	27, 891
velvet.....	9, 854	.....	61, 419	139, 058
shawls.....	.....	.....	46, 615	6, 201
Corsets.....	158, 347	160, 546	150, 790	123, 037
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.....	57, 105	56, 465	47, 821	151, 867
Fire-arms.....	836	160	201	124
Furniture, veneerings, &c.....	.....	876	432	1, 341
Fruits, dried or preserved.....	20, 706	1, 932	11, 161	9, 468
Fancy articles in wood, bone, glass, and porcelain.....	11, 798	4, 182	14, 745	39, 926
Glass-ware, hollow.....	6, 218	5, 388	25, 777	14, 540
plate and mirrors.....	86, 462	141, 950	145, 488	74, 065
Gold-ware, mostly jewelry.....	117, 964	271, 302	504, 949	639, 357
Gloves, kid.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 246
Hares' fur.....	.....	.....	2, 462	.....
Hops.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 195
Jewels, precious stones, crystals, &c.....	2, 443	3, 544	56, 645	49, 012
Land-produce, grains for soup and hemp, caraway and poppy seed.....	7, 932	5, 195	5, 384	21, 420
Lithographic stones.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 795
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco.....	224, 648	196, 285	345, 598	833, 237
Linens.....	.....	.....	614	3, 241
Machinery, cutlery, and hardware.....	3, 208	593	3, 214	11, 404
Mineral water.....	10, 191	3, 635	4, 134	2, 444
Mineral collections.....	.....	.....	7, 500	4, 912
Musical instruments and works.....	9, 976	17, 488	18, 865	25, 473
Oil paintings.....	.....	3, 968	2, 032	11, 965
Optical goods, spectacles, and spectacle-glasses.....	.....	.....	34, 300	10, 322
Paper boxes.....	11, 286	4, 142	5, 412	18, 258
hangings.....	5, 333	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum-barrels.....	.....	.....	1, 237	18, 251
Pitch.....	850	1, 703	.....	768
Plated ware.....	3, 753	.....	.....	.....
Porcelain, table-ware.....	3, 537	933	1, 278	3, 614
buttons.....	137	1, 876	123, 524	.....
Provisions, hams, sausages, pastries, and cheese.....	13, 263	4, 124	8, 187	15, 365
Smokers' articles.....	59, 369	48, 054	38, 632	30, 807
Snuff.....	16, 228	10, 043	13, 862	12, 062
Shoes.....	1, 461	.....	.....	.....
Silks, dress-goods, handkerchiefs, velvets, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	163, 794
hair-nets.....	.....	.....	.....	163, 958
Silk thread and twist.....	54, 622	45, 335	47, 839	57, 574
Straw goods.....	6, 833	12, 066	7, 554	24, 476
Tripoli.....	.....	.....	.....	506
Watches and watch-materials.....	6, 624	19, 530	46, 829	20, 723
Clocks and clock-materials.....	7, 577	7, 704	24, 148	36, 277
Wines.....	159, 515	202, 005	162, 835	145, 276
Woolen goods, cloth, and clothing.....	316	5, 474	4, 741	8, 900
Miscellaneous.....	1, 748	749	820	7, 906
Total.....	1, 130, 403	1, 274, 934	2, 128, 474	3, 001, 944

CHEMNITZ.

Statement showing the value of the exports from the consular district of Chemnitz to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quarter ending Decem- ber 31, 1871.	Quarter ending March 31, 1872.	Quarter ending June 30, 1872.	Quarter ending Septem- ber 30, 1872.
	<i>Thlr. gr.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr.</i>	<i>Thlr.</i>
Cotton hosiery.....	857,357 18	1,250,111 14	830,126 6	862,549
Cotton and woolen gloves.....	188,055 29	350,355 28	163,993 7	342,454 13
Cotton and woolen damasks and cloth.....	8,644 14	27,771 29	19,601 9	15,407 11
Cotton and woolen dress-goods.....	9,003 22	17,053 6	61,572 23	81,142 1
Cotton knitting-yarn.....	3,279 9	9,591 13	2,787 2	2,309 1
Dress trimmings and ornaments.....	57,577 21	253,437 12	45,996 17	202,590 1
Embroideries and laces.....	173,354 21	277,774 2	138,507 28	151,226 1
Leather gloves.....	11,079 19	5,051 9	4,579 3	19,279 15
Musical instruments and strings.....	47,505 17	56,837 25	52,856 17	70,143 27
Fancy goods and toys.....	3,565 28	4,811 20	48,362 18	41,158 1
Sundries.....	6,380 28	7,721 17	3,423 1	6,161 6
Total in Prussian currency.....	1,365,805 16	2,260,517 25	1,371,806 11	1,794,442 2

Total in Prussian thalers, currency..... 6,792,551 24
 Total in American gold, custom-house valuation, at 69 cents per Prussian thaler..... \$4,686,860 74

HENRY B. RYDER.

DARMSTADT.

Summary statement of the declared value of exports from the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt to the United States during a period of five years, namely, for the several quarters from January 1, 1867, up to December 31, 1871.

Year.	First quarter.	Second quar- ter.	Third quar- ter.	Fourth quar- ter.	Total for the year.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1867.....	257,758 38	316,677 05	429,795 54	391,191 53	1,395,423 30
1868.....	259,271 16	291,852 38	346,224 09	447,429 29	1,344,777 22
1869.....	623,065 29	300,847 53	396,467 45	382,845 24	1,703,226 31
1870.....	275,621 34	417,954 52	527,839 26	533,617 10	1,755,033 02
1871.....	522,161 03	663,191 51	592,067 59	741,980 19	2,519,401 12
Grand total for five years.....					8,717,861 37

AARON SEELEY.

DRESDEN.

Statement showing the description and value of the declared exports from Dresden, kingdom of Saxony, to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Fourth quarter 1871.	First quarter 1872.	Second quarter 1872.	Third quarter 1872.
	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>
China.....	4,766 16 5	1,990 6 0	17,408 26 0	28,073 19 0
Glass ware.....	87,127 6 0	51,594 2 5	112,757 17 8	171,026 22 0
Earthen ware and lava goods.....	15,662 11 0	14,027 9 2	21,770 11 5	39,078 26 3
Musical instruments.....	30,659 10 6	31,265 16 0	46,231 23 0	44,925 5 0
Laces, embroideries.....	34,227 2 0	65,021 7 4	40,580 6 0	40,328 26 9
Linens, half-linen goods.....	24,452 19 0	23,301 6 0	15,618 2 0	11,284 20 0
Woolens, half-woolen goods.....	13,017 17 0	12,236 4 0	16,141 9 0	2,281 22 5
Hosiery.....	56,090 6 7	63,068 13 0	39,223 9 0	24,307 6 0
Gloves.....	28,750 0 0	38,502 7 0	46,955 2 0	26,100 11 0
Toys and ornaments.....	4,613 17 0	6,112 1 5	18,916 13 3	13,509 12 5
Drugs.....	17,862 9 0	11,354 12 0	12,557 25 7	11,469 5 0
Watch-movements.....	7,341 15 2	8,263 15 0	5,868 0 0	5,775 0 0
Sundries.....	41,126 0 0	33,089 13 0	43,461 4 5	47,933 5 9
Total.....	365,696 9 8	359,825 22 4	437,489 29 4	466,094 1 7

Total in Prussian currency, 1,629,106 thalers 2 groschens 11 pfennigs.

Total in American gold, custom-house valuation, at 69 cents per Prussian thaler, \$1,124,083.20.

LORENZ BRENTANO.

DÜSSELDORF.

Statement showing the description and value of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Düsseldorf during the several quarters, namely, from October 1, 1872, to September 30, 1872.

Articles.	First quar- ter.	Second quar- ter.	Third quar- ter.	Fourth quar- ter.	Total.
	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloths.....	222,776 2 2	218,524 18 3	178,586 6 11	363,400 16 4	983,287 13 8
Hardware and cutlery.....	58,200 16 4	134,515 12 9	50,334 28 7	79,245 28 8	322,296 26 4
Oil paintings.....	6,635 20 0	21,966 18 0	6,201 0 0	23,838 2 0	58,641 10 0
Chromo-lithographs.....	3,504 6 2	500 0 0	2,482 20 0	129 0 0	6,615 26 2
Artists' colors and materials.....	.....	504 6 0	923 0 0	1,387 15 0	2,814 21 0
Ribbons, braids, and silks.....	2,078 18 0	3,478 11 0	21,085 10 1	9,764 25 6	36,407 4 7
Velvets.....	4,407 0 0	.....	1,538 5 0	.....	5,945 5 0
Mixed worsted and cotton goods.....	9,561 21 9	7,522 19 9	3,160 13 0	10,294 4 0	30,538 28 6
Percussion caps and fixed ammunition.....	2,285 15 0	1,354 14 0	1,173 14 0	960 0 0	5,773 13 0
Wines and liquors.....	312 15 2	437 15 0	833 0 0	1,056 5 0	2,639 5 2
Glass bottles.....	963 0 0	1,579 10 0	937 15 0	.....	3,479 25 0
India-rubber goods.....	4,407 0 0	709 15 0	319 0 0	708 15 0	6,144 0 0
Weapons, as swords, sword-bayonets, &c.....	.....	900 2 6	1,453 12 0	.....	2,353 14 6
Miscellaneous.....	3,160 17 6	229 7 1	148 26 7	548 15 6	4,087 6 8
Total.....	318,292 12 1	392,221 29 4	269,177 1 2	491,333 7 0	1,471,024 19 7
PORTS OF SHIPMENT.					
Hamburg.....	5,356 16 7	41,165 5 9	29,338 18 3	47,424 22 0	123,285 2 7
Bremen.....	262,391 29 8	241,754 25 9	197,579 10 10	398,530 16 6	1,100,256 22 9
Liverpool, (via Antwerp and Rotterdam).....	48,816 23 10	109,301 27 10	42,259 2 1	45,577 28 6	245,955 22 3
Havre.....	1,727 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1,727 2 0
Total.....	318,292 12 1	392,221 29 4	269,177 1 2	491,533 7 0*	1,471,224 19 7

* These totals do not exactly agree with the corresponding totals above, owing to slight errors in some of the statements.

H. LEWIS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

DECEMBER 24, 1872. (Received January 18, 1873.)

FRANKFORT AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER.

The total amount of trade and commerce in Frankfort is very great. The amount of goods bought and sold is very large, and consists of every variety of production and manufacture. Its geographical position, its vicinity and accessibility to the peculiar manufactories of the various countries of Germany and Switzerland, make Frankfort a desirable center from which to diverge in search of such manufactures as may be in demand, as well as a desirable depot from which to obtain early supplies.

During the late war between Germany and France, while Paris was besieged, many merchants and traders found Frankfort the most central point from which to supply the wants heretofore supplied from that great commercial center, and therefore many such made Frankfort their temporary place of residence until they could return to Paris.

The convenience of a good money-market contributes also greatly to this place becoming the great commercial center of Germany.

Commerce requires money and credit for its prosecution and success, and will naturally seek those places where those means can be most easily had. The successful merchant buys his goods at proper conditions of the market, to hold for a rise and profit, and hence has to rely upon his credit for the necessary means to purchase. Thus it happens that the business men of Frankfort are rather jobbers and merchants, than manufacturers. Many, however, are connected with various kinds of manufactures either within the city and vicinity, or in various parts of Germany, but still that interest is not prominent or desirable here.

The various products and manufactures of Germany find their depots and commission-houses in Frankfort. Here everything seems to concentrate, to be resold and redistributed not only throughout Germany, but also to the various parts of the world, either directly or indirectly. Five different lines of railroad, and the river Main to the Rhine, are taxed to the utmost of their capacity to execute the business of the city. Every visitor regards Frankfort as the most lively and active business place that he finds in continental Europe, and admires its enterprise. When considered in every view, Frankfort can more properly be regarded as the commercial center of Germany than any other place within the limits of the empire. There are other cities of greater population, but they are situated at extreme points, and in no sense could be called a center; their political importance alone is in their favor, or their position, as a port of entry, may concentrate goods from different countries for the purpose of being exported.

TABLE A.—COMMERCE OF FRANKFORT.

The preparation of this table for any place of Europe, not a port of entry, in order to give it such completeness as will make it valuable or desirable, is necessarily attended with much labor and expense. There are no such territorial divisions of the countries of Europe as are contemplated by consular districts, when undefined except by their nearness to any particular consul. The statistical information of the countries

of Europe is generally very imperfect, and limited to the strict requirements of law. This kind of information is rather concealed than communicated among parties interested in competition in similar business. The desired information must be sought from various sources, and then compiled in the desired form.

In places forming a customs district the amounts received are reported to proper authorities, but are seldom published in any printed form, except by the government in aggregate forms, and as general results, and not in details. Hence there are but few commercial statistics to be found. The duties imposed upon all imports are regulated according to the weight of the article, or, when that is wholly impracticable, according to measure. The value is not declared or taken into consideration. All efforts to obtain even a reliable approximation of the value of the imports of the city of Frankfort have been unsuccessful. The duty is fixed to classes of goods, without regard to texture, fineness, or cost of material, or the amount of labor expended in its manufacture. Different articles belonging to the same class vary much in value, and cannot be ascertained where the cost or market-value is not declared by the manufacturer or purchaser, and where there are no means of appraisement provided by law.

Table A shows the total amount of duties received upon the goods imported into the city of Frankfort for the year to have been \$775,000, and the total amount of duties received upon the imports of the whole Zollverein to have been \$22,500,000; the duties received at Frankfort being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the verein. The Zollverein is, practically, the same as the German Empire, as the Duchy of Luxembourg is the only foreign territory belonging to the Zollverein. It will be seen from this table that the percentage of imports of hides and leather of every kind and hatters' fur into the city of Frankfort is very great.

When compared with former years, the amount of duties received at Frankfort in 1869-'70, was \$580,000, being of the verein 3 per cent.; in 1870-'71, was \$650,000, being of the verein $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; in 1871-'72, was \$775,000, being of the verein $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; thus showing a large increase of commerce but a greater increase of percentage, when compared with the receipts of the territory of the whole Zollverein.

There is no way of ascertaining the original country of product or manufacture, but only of the country from which the goods are imported directly into the Zollverein territory. Many goods purporting to be imported from Hamburg and Bremen, which cities are not in the Zollverein, as well as from other neighboring countries, are the products of distant countries.

TABLE B.—EXPORTS OF FRANKFORT.

Germany is, of course, the greatest market for its own products and manufactures. It, however, does not consume all that it produces or manufactures. With the exception of wines and fancy goods, Germany exports but little to any other country than the United States. It imports from England the firm woollens, the cutlery, and the cotton goods of that country, and exports to England in return its wines and its fine broadcloths, in the manufacture of which Germany still excels.

It imports from France the exquisite fancy fabrics and silks of that country, but it has but little to offer to French taste in return. Everything of German production or manufacture is looked upon as of inferior value. Germany buys much from England, France, and Italy. It has but little to sell to them in return. It sells more to Russia than to

either of those countries, and receives less of the products of that country. The commerce of Germany with other countries is not great, with the exception of the United States. Germany sells much to the United States, and buys but little except petroleum and tobacco.

The last year shows an increase in the exports to the United States from the city of Frankfort, as well as from the neighboring country, as compared with former years. There were exported to the United States goods from Frankfort alone in 1866-'67 to value of \$528,166; in 1867-'68, to value of \$406,066; in 1868-'69, to value of \$408,814; in 1869-'70, to value of \$630,280; in 1870-'71, to value of \$1,234,302; in 1871-'72, to value of \$1,448,925. The commerce of this consular district is increasing in every direction. Wines alone seem to vary in quantity, on account of the poor vintages of the last few years. The enhanced value, however, seems to restore the aggregate amount of the exports of that article, and thus the profit is the same. Leather still continues to be the staple article of export, not only to the United States, but to every other country. Hatters' fur is the next largest item of export. The use of machinery in clipping the fur has contributed to make this business more general. There has also been a great increase in the export of cotton, linen, and woolen goods.

THE GENERAL COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

The beginning of the present year seemed to promise and demand more than it would be in the power of German manufacturers to supply. They were obliged to refuse many orders from fear of inability to fulfill, and were reluctant to promise. Strikes among workmen, and increased wages, embarrassed them still more. This state of the market always has its reaction, and although during the year every branch of business seems to have been prosperous, remunerative, and generally successful, now there seems to be an excess of manufactured goods of all kinds in the market, and wholesale prices are somewhat lower than at the beginning of the present year. The full operation of the manufactories of France, undisturbed during the year, has contributed to fill the markets of the world with their peculiar manufactures, and has, perhaps, caused a greater supply of goods than the markets demand. The present season will soon settle the matter, and, no doubt, another year of prosperity will follow.

TABLE C.—NEW CORPORATIONS.

The great change in the commerce and business of Germany is being caused by the mania for forming corporations, not only for banking purposes, but for carrying on every kind of business and every species of manufacture.

The new corporations are easily formed, and registered under a general law of the kingdom of Prussia as well as of the empire of Germany. No individual liability exists for the debts or obligations of the corporation. Its own assets are its only means of payment and source of credit. A banking corporation is not a bank of issue, but solely of loans and discount, and may do and transact every kind of business that any individual person may do. Thus banks encourage speculation by buying and selling and speculating in the various stocks and obligations in the market for itself, and loaning money, sometimes at enormously high rates, to individuals, that they may speculate. Thus every new bank increases speculation. Great fears are entertained not only as to their

effect upon the business of the country, but as to their own soundness and durability. These new banks seem all to have been originated by the same or different rings, who have at once put the stock upon the market at an advanced price, and realized great profits, and now retain but little interest therein themselves. Every machine-maker, or manufacturer, or business man who desires to increase his business or to add to his capital, changes his business or firm into a corporation, with a large capital, which is at once subscribed, and the business goes on under the same managers but changed in firm only. New corporations are also formed for new enterprises, and the stock is greedily taken by waiting hands. During the year 1871 alone, new corporations were formed with capitals to the amount of \$364,600,000, and during the year 1872, will undoubtedly exceed \$500,000,000.

At the close of the year 1870, the number of banks registered throughout Germany for commercial purposes was eighty-six, with capitals amounting to \$140,000,000. In 1871, seventy-one new banks have been registered, with capitals of \$170,000,000. In 1872 probably a still greater number will be registered than in 1871. These are all new institutions, as no private banker changes his bank to a corporation.

FRANKFORT AS A CENTER OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Not only has the commerce of Frankfort and its vicinity greatly increased during the last year, but its banking business has also greatly increased, as not only have many new banking corporations already been established in the city, and many banks in other places located branches here, but also many persons have engaged in the business of private banking. The most prominent event of the year in this line has been the establishment by the Bank of Prussia of a branch in this city. The Bank of Prussia, originally chartered for the city of Berlin as the seat of government, claims and aims to be for the empire of Germany what the Bank of England is for that kingdom, or what the Bank of France is for that country. The establishment of a branch shows that this is regarded as the more important point of the two for the purpose of regulating the finances of the empire. The branch may soon become of more importance than the main bank itself. The increased capital now invested in banking business in Frankfort already amounts to many millions and is yet enlarging.

FRANKFORT AS A MARKET FOR UNITED STATES LOANS.

While our own Government loans still maintain their position as superior to the securities of any other government except the countries constituting the empire of Germany, I fear that Frankfort can no longer be relied upon as a market for the securities of the railroads, cities, or even the States of our Union. So many railroad corporations have failed to pay their interest coupons as they became due, and States even have failed to make good their guarantees, and have also refused to pay the interest upon their own obligations, that the buyer now considers everything American uncertain. It is estimated that bonds and obligations of railroad companies, cities, and States to the amount of more than \$25,000,000, held in this market, have paid no interest during the last year or more. These securities at the time of their issue were as promising as any in this market, and were recommended by strong and wealthy houses. No American security could now be put upon this market. The securities already here are selling at ruinously low rates.

TABLE D.—LOANS OF 1871.

Although no new American loan could now be sold in this market, whatever may be its inherent value, and, therefore, at the present none are offered, yet, up to the present year, many have been annually advertised and offered in the market.

Table D shows the total amounts advertised and offered of all loans, stocks, and securities from all sources, during the year 1871, to have been over a billion of dollars, of which about \$300,000,000 were of our Government, and of States, cities, and corporations within the United States. Of the latter, some were wholly sold in this market, many partly here and partly in other markets. The actual amount bought is not always certain, as the general report of the result is that all has been sold. Most of the various loans in this table were also advertised and offered in the other markets of Europe. Those loans, however, originating in Germany, were only offered in Germany. Taking this table as one year's proceedings in the money-markets of Europe, we may well wonder whence comes this money.

PANICS IN EUROPE.

During the last war there was at times great stringency in all the money-markets of Europe, and panics are still prophesied and expected. The immense amount of business of Europe, which causes the transfer of large sums of money from one section to another, necessarily causes derangements in business, which are attended with sad results to many. The panics that are so long expected rarely occur in fact, and the present derangement in money matters may not be attended with the expected serious panics. The money paid by France to Germany in bills upon London, necessarily transferred to Germany the specie of England, which, in its turn, must draw from other sources, or bring to light hidden treasures. For this purpose high rates were offered by the Bank of England. Germany must recoin the specie thus received into its own imperial coin, which is issued in its turn, or becomes the basis of the Bank of Prussia. This process takes time, and must be managed so as not to create a too sudden depletion or extravagant inflation. A panic may result from recklessness, not as a necessity.

THE SUCCESS OF THE EMPIRE.

There can be no doubt that the union of the several states of Germany in an empire has been a success, and is becoming more popular with the inhabitants of the several separate powers. Discordant religious and social elements have shown themselves in various parts of the country, but the empire is able to deal with them as a unit and to crush them as a whole. Individual prosperity among the industrious was never greater. The wages of the laborer have been increased, and all the industrial classes seem to be contented and successful. The newly-acquired territory is, of course, a subject of anxiety, on account of the disaffection of the inhabitants. Many who preferred to remain French citizens and left the territory have returned and are daily returning, preferring to remain with their old neighbors and become Germans passively and against their will, rather than seek new homes. This territory, if undisturbed by outside influences, will soon become more prosperous than ever before. Germany with peace will soon become as prosperous in all its industrial and commercial interests, as it is now

powerful as an empire. I beg to close this report upon the commerce of Frankfort with the remark that, while the commerce of this city has so largely increased, the burdens and taxes of the city have also increased. Rents of houses for tenements have more than doubled, and the other necessary costs and expenses of living have increased more than 30 per cent. within the last three years. The American who desires to live abroad now seeks other places, or, disappointed, returns to his home. So that now it is very doubtful if there is much difference between the expenses of living at home or abroad. I think that such is the common experience now, not only of American residents abroad, but also of travelers.

W. PRENTISS WEBSTER.

[Inclosures.]

1. TABLE A.—Showing commerce of Frankfort in 1871-'72.
2. TABLE B.—Showing exports of Frankfort in 1871-'72.
3. TABLE C.—Showing list of new corporations registered in Germany in 1871.
4. TABLE D.—Showing list of new loans and securities offered in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1871.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Rate of duty.	Quantity in centners.*	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into whole Zollverein, in centners.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton.....centners..	Free	2, 192	.....	3, 455, 282	France, Holland.
Cotton-yarn.....do....	2	1, 307	\$1, 829 80	425, 007	Do.
Cotton, bleached, and dyed yarn.....do....	4	177	495 60	7, 042	Holland, Austria, Switzerland.
Cotton, 3-twisted thread.....do....	6	1, 721	7, 228 20	16, 468	} Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria.
Raw and bleached cotton goods.....do....	10	420	2, 940 00	17, 163	
Hosiery.....do....	16	833	9, 329 60	18, 565	Alsace, Lorraine.
Jaconet, lace, &c.....do....	26	679	12, 357 80	6, 156	Belgium, France, Switzerland.
Lead.....do....	Free	306	.....	95, 931	Holland, Switzerland.
Lead-ware.....do....	Free	142	.....	31, 011	Belgium, France, Austria.
Drugs, ether, oil, &c.....do....	3½	232	541 10	8, 875	Do.
Rosmarin oil.....do....	2	2½	3 15	471	Austria.
Soda.....do....	½	79	36 86	195, 857	Belgium, Holland.
Chlorine lime.....do....	½	92	32 20	36, 573	Belgium, France.
Raw soda.....do....	¼	810	141 75	262, 096	Holland.
For manufacture and medical purposes.....centners..	Free	9, 900	.....	247, 337	Belgium, Holland.
White lead.....do....	Free	2	.....	16, 279	France, Austria.
Dye-wood.....do....	Free	1, 119	.....	943, 204	Holland, Austria.
Madder.....do....	Free	81	.....	57, 860	Do.
Sulphur and sulphuric acid.....do....	Free	109	.....	43, 629	Holland.
Indigo.....do....	Free	1, 197	.....	48, 115	Belgium, France, Holland.
Dye and tanning materials.....do....	Free	5, 820	.....	399, 479	Do.
Mineral water.....do....	Free	3	.....	63, 338	Do.
Drugs.....do....	Free	4, 714	.....	2, 156, 403	Do.
Raw iron, all kinds.....do....	1-12	708	41 30	8, 816, 618	Belgium, Austria.
Rolling iron and steel.....do....	7-12	1, 836	749 70	610, 575	Belgium, Holland, Austria.
Raw iron and steel, in blocks.....do....	2-5	14	3 71	7, 107	Austria.

* Centner is 110½ American pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.	Quantity in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into whole Zollverein, in centners.	Countries whence imported.
Iron, sheets, wire, &c. centners..	5-6	408	\$238 00	172, 703	Austria, France, Switzerland.
Iron stoves, in plates do . . .	2-5	1, 654	1, 157 80	300, 783	Do.
Manufacture of iron and steel do . . .	1½	2, 060	1, 922 43	134, 878	Belgium, Austria.
Rifled and rolled pipes do . . .	½	676	156 20	54, 833	Do.
Fine iron and steel goods do . . .	4	512	1, 433 60	7, 318	France, Austria, Holland.
Needles, pens, rifles, &c. do . . .	10	94	658 00	3, 940	Belgium, France, Holland.
Ore-metal, dye-clay do . . .	Free	932	.....	6, 156, 667	Do.
Flax, hemp do . . .	Free	961	.....	1, 165, 218	Belgium, Austria.
Wheat scheffels..	Free	3, 024	.....	11, 234, 378	Austria.
Rye do . . .	Free	5	.....	13, 881, 773	Do.
Barley do . . .	Free	374	.....	6, 049, 640	Do.
Grains and seeds centners..	Free	4, 146	.....	10, 699, 219	Austria, Holland.
Window glass and ware do . . .	½	1, 792	555 80	61, 903	Belgium, Austria.
Fine glass ware do . . .	2½	613	893 20	17, 902	Belgium, Holl'nd, Austria.
Looking-glasses do . . .	4	478	1, 338 40	13, 677	Austria, France.
Hair do . . .	Free	50	.....	44, 938	Austria, Holland.
Feathers do . . .	Free	523	.....	67, 001	Austria.
Hides, furs do . . .	Free	16, 969	.....	1, 077, 536	Austria, France, Holland.
Wood and wooden ware do . . .	Free	8, 684	.....	1, 074, 671	Do.
Cork-wood do . . .	Free	92	.....	35, 039	Austria, France.
Furniture do . . .	1	736	515 20	23, 043	Austria, Holland, Switzerland.
Basket ware do . . .	4	833	2, 332 40	10, 508	Holland, Austria.
Hops do . . .	1½	690	806 20	36, 842	Do.
Musical instruments do . . .	2	103	144 20	5, 761	France, Switzerland, Austria.
Astronomical instruments do . . .	Free	82	.....	3, 165	Austria, France.
Locomotives, &c do . . .	1½	3	3 15	27, 784	Holland.
Machines of wood and iron do . . .	½	4, 403	1, 540 70	241, 498	Do.
Machines of iron and steel do . . .	5-6	197	114 80	49, 995	Do.
Caoutchouc shoes, &c. do . . .	Free	19	.....	43, 341	Do.
Manufactured caoutchouc do . . .	4	18	50 40	1, 655	Holland, France.
Varnished caoutchouc do . . .	7	14	68 60	2, 125	Belgium, Holland.
Caoutchouc, mixed do . . .	15	57	598 50	2, 249	Holland, France, Switzerland.
Raw copper do . . .	Free	3, 813	.....	328, 985	Holland, Belgium.
Copper, manufactured do . . .	2½	62	115 50	5, 641	Holland, France.
Ware, partly of copper do . . .	4	737	2, 063 60	9, 076	Belgium, Holl'nd, Austria.
Watches, &c do . . .	50	107	5, 845 00	1, 004	France, Switzerland.
Leather ware do . . .	2	6, 229	8, 720 60	53, 144	France, Belgium, Holl'nd.
Leather for gloves do . . .	5	335	1, 172 50	2, 754	Holland, Austria.
Sheep and goats' leather do . . .	½	1, 293	452 20	25, 804	Holland, Switzerland.
Coarse shoemaker and saddler ware centners..	4	93	260 40	7, 360	Austria, Holland.
Fine leather ware do . . .	7	313	1, 533 70	4, 024	Do.
Linen yarn do . . .	½	4, 026	1, 409 10	181, 732	Belgium, Holland.
Colored linen yarn do . . .	1½	497	579 60	52, 446	Do.
Bleached and colored yarn do . . .	4	1, 044	2, 923 20	17, 707	Do.
Rope ware do . . .	½	82	28 70	14, 763	Do.
Gray coarse linen do . . .	½	699	326 20	157, 223	Holland, France.
Linen drilling, colored do . . .	10	275	1, 925 00	5, 728	Holland, Belgium.
Candles do . . .	1½	506	531 30	8, 098	Holland, Austria.
Books, pictures do . . .	Free	911	.....	44, 900	Austria, Holland, Switzerland.
Beer do . . .	½	1, 728	806 40	1, 152	Austria, Holland.
Brandy, rum do . . .	6	1, 567	6, 581 40	9, 402	Holland, Switzerland.
Wine, cider do . . .	2½	23, 920	44, 650 40	63, 786	France, Holl'nd, Belgium.
Wine, in bottles and barrels do . . .	4	3, 227	9, 035 60	52, 835	From countries which do not treat the Zollverein as one of the most favored nations.
Butter do . . .	1½	6	5 60	70, 476	Austria.
Fish do . . .	½	981	343 16	81, 096	Holland, Austria.
Fruit, oranges do . . .	2	858	1, 201 20	88, 089	Do.
Oranges, selected, (per 100) do . . .	½	851	397 00	139, 556	Do.
Chestnuts do . . .	½	430	150 50	22, 490	Do.
Pepper, cinnamon and other do . . .	6½	1, 610	7, 325 15	78, 126	Belgium, Holland.
Herrings, per barrel do . . .	1	1, 582	1, 107 40	536, 481	Belgium, Holl'nd, Austria.
Honey do . . .	½	169	14 70	35, 715	Austria, Holland.

Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.	Quantity in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into whole Zollverein, in centners.	Country whence imported.
Coffee, cocoa .....centners..	5 5-6	103, 568	\$422, 902 40	1, 761, 712	Holland, Austria, Switzerland.
Cheese.....do.....	1½	1, 403	1, 636 70	71, 509	Do.
Sugar and cocoa ware .....do.....	7	1, 296	6, 350 40	18, 707	Do.
Condensed fruit.....do.....	5	480	1, 680 00	11, 061	France, Holland, Switzerland.
Dried fruit and succory .....do.....	Free	1, 785	.....	679, 160	Holland, Austria, Switzerland.
Starch, &c .....do.....	½	519	181 45	30, 510	Holland, France.
Sago, macaroni.....do.....	Free	4, 240	.....	2, 899, 785	Holland, Austria.
Rice .....do.....	½	24, 951	8, 732 80	1, 210, 229	Belgium.
Salt.....do.....	2	248	347 20	1, 016, 408	Holland, Belgium.
Molasses.....do.....	2½	197	344 75	129, 569	France, Holland.
Tobacco-leaf .....do.....	4	6, 110	17, 108 00	870, 188	Holland, Austria.
Smoking-tobacco.....do.....	11	37	284 90	8, 600	France, Belgium.
Cigars .....do.....	20	487	6, 818 00	1, 241	Holland, France.
Tea.....do.....	8	800	4, 480 00	19, 517	Holland.
Sugar.....do.....	5	2, 915	10, 202 50	61, 706	France, Holland.
Oil in bottles, and olive-oil in barrels.....centners..	5-6	1, 836	1, 070 60	60, 530	Austria, Holland, France.
Flaxseed-oil, &c.....do.....	½	28, 057	9, 819 95	739, 197	Belgium, Holl'nd, Austria.
Cocoa, palm-nut oil, &c.....do.....	Free	28, 193	.....	401, 180	Holland.
Fish-oil .....do.....	½	4, 942	78 20	239, 625	Do.
Silk cocoons.....do.....	Free	26	.....	60, 190	France, Switzerland.
Silk and floret-silk, colored .....do.....	4	48	134 40	5, 899	Switzerland, Holland.
Silk goods .....do.....	40	801	22, 428 00	6, 011	Switzerland, France, Belgium.
Silk, cotton .....do.....	30	383	8, 043 00	3, 867	Switzerland, Holland, Belgium.
Stone-ware.....do.....	Free	1, 550	.....	3, 032, 851	Holl'nd, Austria, Belgium.
Straw hats .....do.....	1-15	38, 362	1, 790 00	254, 877	Holland, France, Austria.
Do.....do.....	2-15	4, 465	20 75	24, 115	Do.
Tar, petroleum.....do.....	Free	12, 402	.....	5, 613, 387	France, Holland.
Tile, brick .....do.....	Free	18, 338	.....	2, 603, 155	Holland.
White porcelain.....do.....	1½	158	161 00	2, 525	France, Switzerland.
Colored porcelain .....do.....	4	133	372 40	4, 035	Holland, France.
Hair of hare .....do.....	Free	415	.....	3, 332	Holland, Austria.
Woolen yarn, single.....do.....	½	59	20 65	349, 466	Holland, Belgium.
Woolen yarn, double .....do.....	4	803	2, 248 40	43, 769	Do.
Printed woolen goods .....do.....	25	130	2, 275 00	2, 480	Holland, Austria.
Woolen goods, plain.....do.....	20	2, 357	32, 998 00	40, 725	Holland, Belgium.
Woolen carpets, cloth, and felt goods.....centners..	10	5, 204	36, 428 00	120, 901	Holl'nd, France, Belgium.
Tin ware and zinc ware.....do.....	Free	724	.....	90, 194	France, Holland.

Total amount of duties received on goods imported into Frankfort..... \$748, 720 91
 Total amount of duties received on goods imported into whole Zollverein territory..... 22, 500, 000 00

Percentage of whole amount received in Frankfort, 34.

Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	From Frankfort-on-the-Main.	From the late Duchy of Nassau.	From the late electorate of Hesse Cassel.	Total.
Leather, hides and skins.....	\$603,784 49	\$7,867 31	\$13,056 53	\$624,708 33
Hatters' fur.....	323,079 84			323,079 84
Jewelry and precious stones.....	49,042 29	81,708 25	130,657 09	261,407 63
Wine, brandy, beer, and cider.....	41,932 56	65,484 44	4,712 00	112,129 00
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods.....	140,094 36	620 95	5,482 87	146,198 18
Human hair, &c.....	8,929 05		68,142 87	77,071 92
Leather goods.....	13,565 81	245 00	403 57	14,214 38
Cloth.....	16,882 59	225 87	6,182 49	23,290 95
Silk, and silk goods.....	43,347 72			43,347 72
Fancy goods.....	6,152 85			6,152 85
Iron, hardware, and iron goods.....	25,324 75	119 43	5,447 11	30,891 29
China and glass ware.....	8,193 07	781 76	2,018 46	10,993 29
Pipes.....	1,744 89	12,738 82	2,242 34	16,726 05
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes.....	5,876 32	27,555 35	74 93	33,506 60
Glue.....	8,637 97	4,188 36	823 20	13,649 53
Kid gloves.....	2,140 85		19,665 85	21,806 70
Toys.....	1,801 19		477 82	2,279 01
Stationery, paper, books, prints, &c.....	20,536 25	1,176 68	1,836 23	23,549 16
Cement.....		4,645 00	140 00	4,785 00
Mineral water.....	5,416 58	6,396 87	116 80	11,930 19
Frankfort printing-black.....	4,254 00			4,254 00
Oil, and oil-cloth.....	1,975 33		118 49	2,093 82
Perfumery and soap.....	1,384 15			1,384 15
Type, and copper matrices.....	2,501 72		675 88	3,177 60
Emery stones.....	751 67	1,282 31		2,033 98
Seed.....	22,853 45			22,853 45
Macaroni, sago, and lentils.....	51,945 75			51,945 75
Wooden ware.....	1,548 82		4,264 00	5,812 82
Earthen ware.....		3,210 10	3,404 34	6,614 44
Shoe and horn buttons.....	1,940 99		587 44	2,528 43
Hops.....	2,871 42			2,871 42
Bristles.....			548 40	548 40
Prunes, and fruit juice.....	10,667 15			10,667 15
Empty bottles.....	324 32	224 00		548 32
Marble blocks.....		869 07		869 07
Machines and instruments.....	1,707 35		482 20	2,189 55
Quincaillerie.....	12,774 44			12,774 44
Sundries.....	4,941 92	500 21	409 92	5,852 05
Total.....	1,448,925 91	219,839 72	271,970 83	1,940,736 46

C.—Statement of new corporations registered in Germany during the year 1871.

Corporations.	Capital stock.
Fifteen building companies.....	\$30,000,000
Twenty-six mining and mineral companies.....	17,000,000
Thirty-five brewery companies.....	8,000,000
Six cement companies.....	4,800,000
Ten chemical companies.....	2,700,000
Three steamboat companies.....	1,400,000
Eleven railroad companies.....	78,000,000
Nine construction rolling-stock companies.....	5,000,000
Twenty-two locomotive, machine, and tool companies.....	17,000,000
Thirteen paper-manufacturing companies.....	3,200,000
Ten spinning, weaving, and dyeing companies.....	5,400,000
Six insurance companies.....	2,600,000
Six water and gas companies.....	1,500,000
Eleven sugar-refinery companies.....	2,000,000
Thirty-three miscellaneous.....	16,000,000
Seventy-one banking corporations.....	170,000,000
Total.....	364,600,000

D.—Statement of new securities and loans offered at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1871.

Name of loan.	Capital.	Rate of interest.	Amount of loan.
Loan of Town and Province of Reggio.....	\$18,080,000	4 francs.....	\$2,600,000
Frankfort Bank Stock Association.....	6,000,000	5 thalers.....	4,200,000
Mort. of Nassau Country Bank.....		5.....	
Bergen-Mark Railroad Company.....	3,600,000	3½ thalers.....	2,500,000
Württemberg Government loan.....	9,000,000	5 florins.....	3,600,000
Government Railroad loan of Baden.....	10,500,000	5 florins.....	4,200,000
Government Oldenburg Railroad loan.....	4,800,000	3 thalers.....	3,400,000
Hungarian loan.....	6,000,000	florins.....	2,400,000
Loan of Cologne-Minden Railroad Company.....	20,000,000	3½ thalers.....	14,000,000
Bergen-Mark Railroad Company.....	10,000,000	thalers.....	7,000,000
Loan of Eutin-Lubeck Railroad Company.....	1,000,000	5 thalers.....	700,000
Buschtiehrader Railroad Company.....	2,578,600	5 thalers.....	1,800,000
Third Series Mort. of Russian Ground Cred. Company.....	5,000,000	5 roubles.....	3,750,000
Austrian-German Stock Bank of Frankfort.....	8,000,000	5 thalers.....	5,600,000
Mid. Ger. Cred. Stock Bank of Meinigen.....	2,000,000	4 thalers.....	1,400,000
Mort. of Ger. Hypothek. Bank of Meinigen.....	5,000,000	4 thalers.....	3,500,000
Loan of Thuringian Railroad Company.....	2,500,000	4½ thalers.....	1,750,000
Prague-Duxer Railroad Company.....	4,500,000	5 florins.....	1,800,000
Obligat. of Prague-Duxer Railroad Company.....	4,500,000	5 florins.....	1,800,000
Hungarian West Railroad Company.....	12,000,000	4 thalers.....	8,400,000
Hungarian-Galisch Railroad Company.....	8,000,000	5 florins.....	3,200,000
Swiss Central Railroad Company.....	5,000,000	4½ francs.....	1,000,000
Prussian Rhine Province.....	1,000,000	4½ thalers.....	700,000
Mort. Prussian Ground Credit Company.....	3,000,000	5 thalers.....	2,100,000
Agricultural Credit Stock Bank, Frankfort.....	250,000	4 thalers.....	175,000
Empress Elizabeth Railroad Company.....	11,200,000	5 florins.....	4,480,000
Russian Railroad Company.....	3,264,000	5 thalers.....	2,284,800
French loan of 1871.....	2,000,000,000	5 francs.....	400,000,000
Commercial and Industrial Bank of Darmstadt.....	3,000,000	florins.....	1,200,000
Third series of Russian Ground Credit Company.....	5,000,000	5 roubles.....	3,750,000
Austrian Northwest Railroad Company.....	18,000,000	5 florins.....	7,200,000
Hungarian Government Railroad Company.....	6,624,300	5 florins.....	2,650,000
South German Ground Credit Bank of Munich.....	14,000,000	4 florins.....	5,600,000
Frankfort-Hanau Railroad Company.....	1,750,000	5 florins.....	700,000
Loan of city of Genoa.....	3,346,350	lire.....	670,000
Dniester Railroad Company.....	3,200,000	5 thalers.....	2,240,000
Obligat. of Dniester Railroad Company.....	4,800,000	5 thalers.....	3,360,000
Frankfort Wagon Manufactory.....	400,000	4 thalers.....	280,000
German Railroad Construction Company of Berlin.....	5,000,000	5 thalers.....	3,500,000
Hungarian Government Railroad Company.....	9,600,000	5 florins.....	3,840,000
Exchange Stock Bank of Frankfort.....	4,000,000	5 thalers.....	2,800,000
Leipzig Union Stock Bank.....	7,000,000	5 thalers.....	4,900,000
Stuttgart Stock Bank.....	4,000,000	5 thalers.....	2,800,000
German National Stock Bank of Bremen.....	7,500,000	5 thalers.....	5,250,000
Fourth Series Mort. of Russian Ground Credit Company.....	5,000,000	5 roubles.....	3,750,000
Vorarlberger Railroad Company.....	6,000,000	5 florins.....	2,400,000
Bohemian Northern Railroad Company.....	1,666,600	5 thalers.....	1,200,000
Second Series Mort. of German Bank in Berlin.....	5,000,000	5 thalers.....	3,500,000
Rhine-Hypothek. Bank in Mannheim.....	1,000,000	4 thalers.....	700,000
Pfalz-Union Bank of Mannheim.....	3,000,000	5 thalers.....	2,100,000
Emperor Franz Joseph Railroad Company.....	10,400,000	5 florins.....	4,160,000
Ebence-Tschl-Steger Railroad Company.....	1,800,000	5 florins.....	720,000
Russian Government loan, 1871.....	12,000,000	5 pound sterling.....	60,000,000
Consolidated Government loan of United States.....	200,000,000	5 dollars.....	200,000,000
Loan of city of New York.....	3,000,000	7 dollars.....	3,000,000
Loan of city of Evansville, (Indiana).....	250,000	7 dollars.....	250,000
Loan of city of Gallatin, (Illinois).....	100,000	7 dollars.....	100,000
Loan of Jersey City.....	1,000,000	7 dollars.....	1,000,000
Union Pacific Railroad Company, (Omaha Bridge).....	2,500,000	8 dollars.....	2,500,000
Saint Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company.....	1,000,000	7 dollars.....	1,000,000
South Austrian, Lombard-Venetian and Cen. Tal. Rail- road Company.....	375,000,000	3 francs.....	75,000,000
Hungarian Steamship Company.....	3,000,000	6 florins.....	1,200,000
California and Oregon Railroad Company.....	2,000,000	6 dollars.....	2,000,000
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.....	1,000,000	7 dollars.....	1,000,000
New York and Midland Oswego Railroad Company.....	2,000,000	7 dollars.....	2,000,000
Stolzenburg Joint Stock Company.....	1,500,000	thalers.....	1,050,000
Berlin Joint Stock Machine Company.....	1,000,000	thalers.....	700,000
Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company.....	1,000,000	7 dollars.....	1,000,000
Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company.....	2,000,000	7 dollars.....	2,000,000
Consolidated Government loan of United States.....	75,000,000	5 dollars.....	75,000,000
Georgia State bonds.....	1,400,000	7 dollars.....	1,400,000
Saint Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company.....	500,000	7 dollars.....	500,000
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company.....	1,000,000	8 dollars.....	1,000,000
German-Italian Bank of Florence.....	50,000,000	6 lire.....	10,000,000
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad Company.....	2,500,000	6 dollars.....	2,500,000
Lexington and Saint Louis Railroad Company.....	900,000	6 dollars.....	900,000
Marken-Schlesien Machine Joint Stock Company.....	1,500,000	5 thalers.....	1,050,000
Swiss Machine-Manufacturing Company in Winterthur.....	1,200,000	francs.....	240,000

D.—Statement of new securities and loans offered at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued

Name of loan.	Capital.	Rate of interest.	Amount of loan.
Bonds of Swiss Machine-Manufacturing Company in Winterthur	\$600,000	5 francs	\$120,000
Preferred Stock of Oberlausitz Railroad Company.....	3,600,000	5 thalers	2,520,000
Bank of Brussels.....	25,000,000	6 francs	5,000,000
Montclair Railroad Company.....	500,000	7 dollars	500,000
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company	1,685,000	7 dollars	1,685,000
Thuringia Machine-Manufacturing Company.....	400,000	thalers	280,000
Sewing-Machine Company.....	350,000	thalers	245,000
General Loan Company in Amsterdam	2,000,000	3 florins.....	800,000
Total.....			1,015,149,800
Of which American securities make amount of			299,335,000

HAMBURG.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received October 31.)

There has been a great increase in the commerce of Hamburg during the past year, which has necessarily caused an increase in the business of this consulate. The number and value of invoices certified at this consulate during the past year were as follows:

Quarter ending—	No.	Value in gold dollars.
December 31, 1871.....	432	\$631,138 86
March 31, 1872.....	340	743,706 03
June 30, 1872.....	392	782,023 31
September 30, 1872.....	346	609,722 26
Total year	1 510	2 766 590 46

against a total number of 1,397, and value of \$1,757,892.47 during the preceding year.

The number of landing certificates issued during the past year was 573, against 322 during the preceding one. With very few exceptions those were for goods shipped from Mexico, Saint Domingo, Hayti, and Cuba, in transit via New York.

Thirty-eight American vessels arrived during the same period, having a total registered tonnage of 42,041.71 tons, or, on an average, of over 1,100 tons per vessel. Forty American vessels sailed hence during the same year, and four were sold to foreigners, on which sales \$580.60 hospital moneys were collected and credited to the Government. The river Elbe was also visited during the year by two vessels of our European squadron, the Wabash and the Wachusett, but only the latter could come up to Hamburg.

The number of seamen discharged from American vessels was 396; the number shipped on same, 632. This does not include a large number of men shipped on our men-of-war.

During the year ending December 31, 1871, a total of 38,662 emigrants embarked at this port for the United States, of whom 22,333 were males, and 16,329 were females.

During the same year, one hundred and seventeen vessels sailed hence for ports in the United States, as follows:

Baker's Island.....	1
New Orleans.....	1
New York, (including 46 steamers)	87
Philadelphia.....	17

San Francisco	7
Savannah	1
Various ports	3
	==

Of these only 16 were American.

During the same year one hundred and fifty-eight vessels arrived from ports in the United States, as follows :

Baker's Island	12
Boston	3
Howland's Island	1
Mobile	1
New Orleans	9
New York, (including 50 steamers)	96
Philadelphia	30
Savannah	2
Wilmington	4
	==

Of these only seventeen were American.

Baker's and Howland's Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, being the property of the American Guano Company, are considered here as a part of the United States.

The total value of imports into the port of Hamburg from the United States during the year 1871 was 40,161,720 marks banco, against 26,985,500 marks banco during the year 1870. I annex hereto a detailed list of the articles imported, and their value.

A stock company is now engaged in constructing a deep and convenient harbor at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and a railroad thence to Stade, to which city the State railroad is being extended from Hamburg.

When finished, which will not be for several years, this harbor will be a great convenience for the trade of Hamburg in the winter season, when the navigation of the Elbe is often obstructed by ice. At other times Cuxhaven will be but little frequented, as, with some lightering, most vessels can come directly to Hamburg.

As is generally known, the mark banco, the money of account of Hamburg, is a fictitious currency, being $\frac{1}{178}$ of a pound (500 grammes) of fine silver. Germany having now adopted a gold coinage, the value of bar-silver has greatly deteriorated, and consequently that of the mark banco. There is, therefore, a great pressure among the commercial classes on the government to abolish that antiquated currency, and to adopt the imperial mark, equal to one-third of a Prussian thaler. There is no doubt that this will soon be done, and it will greatly facilitate the trade of Hamburg with the interior of Germany to have the same currency.

EDWARD ROBINSON.

Imports from the United States into the port of Hamburg for the year 1871.

Articles.	Value, in marcs banco.	Articles.	Value, in marcs banco.
Coffee	768,990	Various drugs	24,330
Cocoa	15,350	Silver ore	6,500
Sirup and molasses	283,710	Copper	173,110
Honey	38,560	Various metals	4,720
Tobacco	4,980,140	Dried and salted hides	19,360
Tobacco-stems	13,980	Goat-skins	10,420
Cigars	957,230	Deer-skins	3,990
Cigarettes	4,550	Furs and other skins	1,069,080
Pepper	88,430	Sole leather	38,690
Cassia-buds	11,720	Other leather	12,550
Cloves	22,710	Whalebone	331,960
Vanilla	55,110	Tortoise-shell	6,520
Fresh fruits and vegetables	23,350	Horn-tips	19,330
Prunes	10,450	Guts	42,650
Other dried fruit	162,170	Guano	1,673,330
Wine	2,760	Horse-hair	14,270
Wheat	668,180	Bristles	7,570
Rye	242,610	Ornamental feathers	20,490
Indian corn	312,810	Train-oil	53,280
Wheat-flour	3,980	Tallow	319,840
Corn-meal	20,500	Wax	84,050
Starch	20,130	Paraffine wax	5,350
Caviar	38,830	Spermaceti	75,220
Salted and smoked meat	1,254,280	Crude petroleum	62,640
Butter	37,680	Refined petroleum	8,383,100
Lard	3,043,400	Naphtha	182,430
Cheese	66,170	Palm-oil	168,360
Meat extract	26,430	Cottonseed-oil	28,680
Other conserves	59,220	Olein	35,240
Other provisions	4,120	Grease	29,860
Timber	23,030	Clover-seed	2,191,240
Asphaltum	7,290	Grass-seed	4,790
Indigo	26,310	Mahogany wood	31,330
Logwood	86,740	Cedar wood	23,800
Fustic	19,140	Walnut wood	123,440
Quercitron	16,910	Veneering	10,660
Logwood extract	912,500	Various vegetable produce	3,290
Brazil-wood extract	69,530	Wool	6,290
Fustic extract	77,490	Cotton	5,250,820
Quercitron extract	109,640	Hemp	7,010
Various color extracts	55,390	Other products	5,750
Annotta	6,270	Various dry-goods	21,620
Divi-divi	1,760	Leather goods	10,700
Aniline colors	56,720	India-rubber goods	9,830
Various colors	4,090	Straw goods	40,000
Sarsaparilla	92,260	Wooden nails	22,840
Gentian-root	3,020	Fine wooden ware	2,450
Jalap-roots	2,500	Coarse wooden ware	10,430
Senegal-roots	32,340	Furniture	7,690
Various medicinal roots	1,700	Paper	7,340
Cumin-seed	1,520	Pasteboard goods	9,290
Sabadilla-seed	5,000	Printed books	10,800
Sponges	9,290	Paintings	5,850
Resin	866,490	Iron nails	7,100
India rubber	21,440	Fine iron ware	27,530
Various gums	11,240	Gold and silver ware	9,980
Peppermint-oil	214,980	Copper nails	2,210
Turpentine	196,320	Other metal ware	8,840
Various ethereal oils	8,300	Machines	1,459,930
Potash	8,980	Pianos	6,200
Iodine	16,000	Watches and parts thereof	119,100
Albumen	3,750	Gas-fittings	2,600

Imports from the United States into the port of Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value, in mares banco.	Articles.	Value, in mares banco.
Wagons and parts thereof...	10,440	Personal effects.....	65,580
Arms	10,350	Other articles of industry...	5,250
Natural curiosities.....	7,570	Specie	1,417,260
Toys	3,530		
Fancy goods.....	53,340	Total mares banco.....	40,161,720
Perfumery.....	15,330		

Or, \$14,620,874.16 in American money.

KIEL.

Statement showing the commerce at Kiel for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Butter.....* zoll-pound.	1,058,700	\$264,675 00	\$9,991 40	North Germany, Denmark.
Bone	1,154,874	17,323 10	Free	North Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Bran	165,600	3,533 30	Free	North Germany.
Bricks.....	56,928,000	50,602 60	Free	North Germany, Denmark, England.
Coals.....	112,823,100	236,926 40	Free	England.
Cement.....	7,888,800	39,444 00	Free	North Germany, England.
Cheese	60,762	3,645 70	679 20	North Germany.
Hemp	254,000	22,860 00	Free	Russia.
Iron, manufactured	2,627,643	71,428 00	347 70	North Germany, Denmark, England, Netherlands, Sweden.
pig	695,285	5,569 90	11,678 50	England.
old.....	197,467	1,316 70	99 00	North Germany, Denmark.
Limestones.....	11,210,000	8,968 00	Free	Denmark.
Grain, barley.....	10,854,400	206,233 60	Free	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden.
oats.....	2,357,250	108,433 50	Free	Do.
rye.....	21,239,375	403,548 10	Free	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia.
seed.....	2,347,260	78,242 00	Free	Do.
wheat.....	6,800,400	163,212 00	Free	North Germany, Denmark.
pulse.....	1,631,000	24,465 00	Free	Do.
Potatoes.....	2,284,000	18,272 00	Free	Do.
Rags	1,552,447	10,090 60	Free	Do.
Sod.....	195,163	1,568 50	331 00	England.
Slates	1,400,000	12,600 00	Free	Do.
Sea-weed	242,200	1,453 20	Free	North Germany.
Salt	316,000	732 00	4,285 50	North Germany, England.
Skins and hides.....	534,523	160,356 90	Free	North Germany, Denmark.
Tubes.....	80,572	286 50	Free	England.
Turf.....	5,292,000	6,615 50	Free	North Germany.
Wood.....† cubic feet.	2,898,900	376,857 00	Free	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia.
Total		2,299,259 10	27,412 30	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, in- cluding cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Butter.....* zoll-pounds.	34,500	\$8,625 00	North Germany, Denmark.
Bran	835,400	17,376 00	Do.
Cement	675,200	3,329 44	Do.
Cheese	473,036	18,926 50	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia.
Dung	1,350,283	36,001 45	North Germany, Denmark.
Grain, barley.....	375,600	6,260 00	Do.
oats.....	79,350	1,323 00	Do.
pulse.....	485,500	7,282 50	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden.
rye.....	4,275,500	78,386 00	North Germany, Denmark.
seed.....	490,614	17,443 80	Do.
wheat.....	809,550	21,587 00	North Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.

* 2 zoll-pounds = 2.21 pounds.

† 1 cubic foot = about 30 zoll-pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Kiel, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Iron, manufactured, zoll-pounds	673, 467	\$18, 278 00	North Germany, Denmark.
old .....do..	714, 639	4, 787 82	Do.
Oil .....do..	486, 339	43, 770 50	North Germany.
Oil-cake .....do..	2, 285, 196	38, 848 40	North Germany, Denmark, Netherlands.
Potatoes .....do..	694, 800	5, 558 40	North Germany, Denmark.
Rags .....do..	189, 750	1, 423 00	North Germany.
Skins and hides .....do..	213, 264	63, 979 20	North Germany, Denmark.
Salt .....do..	114, 000	2, 280 00	Do.
Sirup and sugar .....do..	3, 895, 074	272, 650 00	North Germany, Denmark, Norway.
Wood .....cubic feet.	125, 000	37, 500 00	North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, England.
Total		705, 616 01	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kiel for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	England	9	5, 739	12	3, 861	21	9, 600
	North Germany	20	15, 696			20	15, 696
	Denmark						
	Russia						
Danish	Sweden						
	North Germany	1	267	325	10, 725	326	10, 992
	Denmark	368	91, 494	573	16, 485	941	107, 979
	England			114	20, 400	114	20, 400
	Sweden			3	123	3	123
	Norway			4	267	4	267
	Russia			1	195	1	195
Dutch	Netherlands			1	150	1	150
	North Germany			7	528	7	528
	England			1	195	1	195
	Netherlands	1	282	1	90	2	372
	Denmark						
North German	Sweden						
	North Germany	282	33, 345	1, 638	69, 942	1, 920	103, 287
	Denmark	6	567	129	5, 175	135	5, 742
	Norway			4	240	4	240
	Sweden			22	2, 601	22	2, 601
	Russia	1	324	7	1, 083	8	1, 407
	Netherlands			3	507	3	507
	England	1	420	91	20, 688	92	21, 108
	Belgium						
Norwegian	East India						
	England			12	2, 940	12	2, 940
	Sweden			4	1, 038	4	1, 038
	Norway			4	246	4	246
	Russia			3	705	3	705
	United States			1	300	1	300
	Denmark						
Russian	North Germany						
	England			4	1, 590	4	1, 590
	Sweden			37	9, 159	37	9, 159
Swedish	Russia	1	561	37	7, 773	38	8, 334
	Denmark			1	237	1	237
	North Germany	1	174	7	732	8	906
	Norway			6	549	6	549
	Sweden	2	486	116	17, 283	118	17, 769
	Russia			1	96	1	96
	England	1	669	5	831	6	1, 500
Total		694	150, 024	3, 174	196, 734	3, 868	346, 758

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kiel, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	England	20	15,423			20	15,423
	North Germany	2	1,485	3	744	5	2,229
	Denmark			1	159	1	159
	Russia	2	1,209	7	2,526	9	3,735
Danish	Sweden	2	1,116	1	432	3	1,548
	North Germany	1	876	358	13,131	359	14,007
	Denmark	368	91,509	631	28,713	999	120,222
	England			1	195	1	195
Dutch	Sweden			13	2,808	13	2,808
	Norway			1	276	1	276
	Russia			17	3,486	17	3,486
	Netherlands			1	129	1	129
North German	North Germany	1	282	6	636	7	918
	England						
	Netherlands						
	Denmark			2	183	2	183
Norwegian	Sweden			1	123	1	123
	North Germany	276	33,198	1,713	76,428	1,989	109,626
	Denmark	6	567	138	5,934	144	6,501
	Norway			1	105	1	105
Russian	Sweden			38	6,453	38	6,453
	Russia			25	6,435	25	6,435
	Netherlands	1	96	3	210	4	306
	England	1	417	8	2,103	9	2,520
Swedish	Belgium			1	108	1	108
	East Indies			2	1,176	2	1,176
	England						
	Sweden			6	2,007	6	2,007
Total	Norway			9	1,107	9	1,107
	Russia			2	558	2	558
	United States						
	Denmark			2	240	2	240
Russian	North Germany			1	60	1	60
	England						
	Sweden			27	6,741	27	6,741
	Russia	1	48	53	12,978	54	13,026
Swedish	Denmark			5	468	5	468
	North Germany			3	222	3	222
	Norway			2	189	2	189
	Sweden	2	843	124	19,047	126	19,890
Total	Russia			2	219	2	219
	England						
Total		683	147,069	3,208	196,329	3,891	343,398

AUGUST SARTORI.

LEIPSIC.

NOVEMBER 11, 1872. (Received December 9.)

COMMERCE.

Official statistical information in regard to the trade and commerce of Leipsic is at this season of the year very difficult to obtain, as the official returns are prepared for publication only after the close of the year. I have, however, gathered from private sources such statements as are here offered, and consider them trustworthy.

It is a matter of great difficulty, if at all possible, to ascertain the precise description and value of the imports from the United States to this city, since most of such imports are entered at the custom-houses in the sea-ports where they arrive and not here.

The statement* of the value of the exports passing through this consulate to the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1872, two copies of which were forwarded in dispatch No. 79, on the 16th October, shows a decrease of \$32,195.19 from the previous year. The largest falling off occurs in laces and trimmings, the prices of which had risen enormously, and in woollen goods, where the advance could not be obtained to meet the increased cost of the raw material and of labor. A considerable increase is observable in cotton and linen goods, musical instruments, drugs, and human hair.

ZOLLVEREIN MANUFACTURES.

I transmit herewith a table showing the quantities of goods manufactured in the Zollverein states and brought to the three great Leipsic fairs, held at New Year's, Easter, and Michaelmas, of the years 1871 and 1872. I must remark, however, in reference to this table, that it conveys but a faint idea of the amount of business done at these fairs. In former times large stocks of goods were prepared for and brought to the fairs for sale and delivery, but in the present state of easy and rapid travel and transportation, this is rapidly changing, and manufacturers who formerly brought thousands of pieces to Leipsic, now bring nothing but samples, save the expense of transportation, and deliver at the places of production the contracts and sales made here at Leipsic. The number of strangers attending the fairs is about thirty thousand, but the attendance from America is not so large, I am told, as in former years, American merchants finding it more to their advantage to give their orders and purchase through a commission merchant, thus having always on the spot an agent between themselves and the manufacturers to watch the market and look after their interests. Besides saving the expense and fatigue of a long journey, manufacturers also find it rather risky to prepare stocks for the American market, where styles are so frequently changing, and bring goods more especially suitable to the home or continental markets, whose buyers are present in large numbers. Although the fairs are in operation one month, yet the heavy wholesale business is transacted during the first week or ten days, after which the retail trade is very active to the close. The orders from America this fall have been light, owing to the effect of the presidential campaign upon business; but the result, as now known, having diffused increased confidence in business circles, heavy orders are anticipated by the commission-merchants.

The spring and fall fairs this year were well supplied, well attended, and successful. As a quotation of some of the leading articles may be of interest, I give them as follows:

FURS.

In the article of furs, the Leipsic spring fair ranks as one of the largest, if not the largest market in the world, and the spring fair of 1872 was a very active one. The quantities brought to market, both of inland and foreign furs, were very large; buyers from all parts of the world were numerous, and prices ranged very high. Of the furs of Middle Europe, about 120,000 fox-skins sold, according to quality, from 17 to 21 thalers per 10 pieces; about 65,000 rock martin, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ thalers each; 22,000 pine martin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 thalers each; 180,000 fitchets, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 thalers each; 7,000 otters, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 thalers; 5,000 badgers, from 1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ thalers; and

*Appended to this report.

200,000 black cat, from 16 to 24 thalers per dozen. Northern furs ere about 50 per cent. higher, and prepared furs, such as Dutch swan and goose, French dyed rabbit, Polish rabbit, German marmot, and Siberian squirrel bellies, were from 20 to 30 per cent. higher. Siberian furs were brought to market in large quantities; 1,500,000 Siberian squirrels brought 20 per cent. higher prices; 20,000 Kolinsky were worth nearly double; 8,000 sable 5 per cent. higher; 160,000 ermine, however, were 5 per cent. lower. In Persians the supply was too small for the demand, and the prices were high. American furs were brought in large quantities, partly direct and partly from the London auctions; say about 2,000 sea-otter, 12,000 fish-otter, 7,000 Virginia fitchets, 1,000 silver foxes, 4,000 cross foxes, 1,500 blue foxes, 40,000 red foxes, 1,000 white foxes, 5,000 gray foxes, 10,000 kitt foxes, 15,000 sables, 55,000 mink, 30,000 lynx, 5,000 bear, 250,000 raccoons, 40,000 skunks, 3,000,000 muskrat, 140,000 beaver, &c. They were mostly all sold at an average of 30 per cent. higher prices. The fresh stores of furs brought to the fair were worth about six and a half million thalers, and the amount that changed hands about twelve million. There were over two thousand buyers at the fair. The fall fair can never vie with the spring fair in the importance of its fur trade, but the supply at the fall fair of this year was unusually large, large quantities having been brought from the Fischuy fair, from the London auctions, and fresh supplies from Canada and the United States of America. Buyers were very cautious and supplied only their necessary wants. Mink and skunk fell about 30 per cent, and blue fox also, owing to the quantity, fell about 25 per cent. Siberian squirrel, however, slightly advanced.

LEATHER TRADE.

The leather trade was very active at the spring fair, at advanced prices; and as further advanced prices with moderate supplies were anticipated at the fall fairs, buyers supplied themselves as rapidly as possible. In the spring "Luxemburg," "Siegen," and "Malmedy" brought from 52 to 56, and in the fall from 64 to 66 thalers per hundred-weight. Wild and German welt leather brought in the spring 45 to 52 and at the fall fair from 52 to 58 thalers; prime patent leather in the spring, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, in the fall 19 to 20 groschen, per pound; brown calf-skin, 35 to 40 groschen per pound; horse-leather, black, 25 groschen per pound; light gera leather in demand, and sold up to 50 groschen.

The market in raw hides and skins was fully as active as that in cured leather, and in several kinds of goods the demand could not be satisfied. Light German cow-hides brought 42 to 45, and heavy 38 to 40 thalers per hundred-weight; Hungarian horse-hides 50 to 56, and German horse-hides 71 to 73 thalers per dicker; dry Rio Grande Angostura 37 to 43 thalers, and Rio Grande oxen 25 thalers per hundred-weight; sheep-skins were in such demand that tanners could not supply their wants, and doe and buck skins were in demand at high prices.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN GOODS.

In cloth and woollen goods the trade was dull. Wool stands high in price; the wages of workmen have increased, and the manufacturers would and could not sell at the prices offered. Staple goods brought an advance of about 5 per cent., but many goods remained unsold. In the dry-goods trade the fair is losing its importance, partly because manufacturers and wholesale merchants in the large cities cannot afford,

in view of the frequent changes in styles, to prepare large stocks of goods for the fair, and also because they are bringing themselves in more frequent and direct connection with the retail merchant, and make sales by samples through traveling agents; hence, foreign buyers in this line do not attend in such large numbers as formerly.

LEIPSIC FAIRS.

These fairs must always occupy an important place in the commerce of Leipsic. During their continuance, the narrow business streets, always full, are very densely crowded, and, in addition to the large stocks of goods stored in the business houses, the public squares and open ground adjacent to the business center, are covered with wooden booths, filled with wares from every village and small factory in Germany, presenting a variety of toys, glass ware, jewelry, wood carvings, wearing apparel, household utensils, &c., &c., that can scarcely be seen elsewhere, and as all wants can be supplied, an active business is continually going on. During the last two weeks of the fair, a number of side-shows make their appearance and do a thriving business.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Since the close of the French war in 1871, new life and energy seem to have been given to the city of Leipsic; its growth and prosperity have been rapid and substantial, and a feeling of perfect confidence in its continued successful advancement is universal among its business men; they are putting forward every exertion to extend their business and seek out new avenues of trade, in order to keep pace with the rival cities around them, and to preserve their reputation as a great commercial center. New markets have been opened by the annexation of new provinces and by the closing of the French markets during the war. Many articles long considered to be a monopoly of the French were sought for in Germany, and the makers of white goods, fringes, laces, flowers, &c., prospered and secured a trade that they will endeavor to keep.

A large amount of capital has found its way into legitimate business channels, through the payment of the French indemnity, and has had the effect to stimulate and enlarge manufacturing enterprises already established, and to lay the foundation for new undertakings, that will require time to develop. The demand for all kinds of labor has been very great, and the working classes have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity to improve their condition. An advance in wages was rendered absolutely necessary by the advance in the expenses of living; rents have risen greatly, and, in some instances, almost doubled; meat, bread, butter, and, indeed, every commodity of life rose rapidly, and the large class of laboring men, government officials, and clerks found it impossible to live upon the wages previously obtained. The Prussian government, realizing this, voluntarily raised the pay of its servants about 30 per cent. This example was very generally followed by large manufacturers with offers of increase to their workmen, generally about 10 per cent., with, in some cases, a reduction in the hours of labor. This was, in some instances, satisfactory. In others strikes took place, and business was interrupted until compromises were effected. In all cases, however, there was an advance of wages. The expenses of living in this city have increased from 30 to 50 per cent., and the tendency is upward. This truth is patent to all Americans now living in Germany,

and should be known to those who intend coming. I am induced to mention it, because I believe there is an impresssion in America that living in Germany is very cheap. However true this may have been in former years, it has ceased to be so any longer, and I very frequently hear from new arrivals expressions of disappointment, that their expenses so far exceed their expectations, or rather their calculations made before coming. There are more American students now in Leipsic than ever before, the majority of them studying music in the conservatorium. The University of Leipsic has increased its membership until it now stands the first in Germany, and, through its celebrated corps of professors, offers great attraction to the student.

MUSIC, ART, AMUSEMENT.

To the lover and student of music, Leipsic offers great inducements, not only through the conservatorium and its professors, but from the very frequent opportunities of hearing its excellent operas and concerts, some of the latter, especially, being world-renowned.

There is little or nothing here, in art or amusement, to entice or detain the traveling pleasure-seeker, and the Americans remaining here any time are engaged in business matters or studies.

BOOK TRADE.

The book trade was very active in 1871, the number of new works issued being 10,465. For this year I can, as yet, procure no statistics, but am told by publishers that their business is very flourishing.

HORSE-RAILROAD.

A railroad for horse-cars was laid, during the past winter, in and around a portion of the city, by an English company, and is now in successful operation.

BUILDING.

Building is very active. New houses are being erected in every quarter of the city, and occupied as soon as finished. A census taken in December, 1871, makes the population of Leipsic 106,925 souls, being an increase of 15,979 since the last census taken in 1867. This year the number is steadily increasing, and the next census will undoubtedly swell the above figures greatly.

JOHN H. STEUART.

Statement of the value and description of merchandise certified at the Leipsic consulate, and exported to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Kind of merchandise.	Quarter end- ing Decem- ber 31, 1871.	Quarter end- ing March 31, 1872.	Quarter end- ing June 30, 1872.
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>
Woolen goods	431, 707 14	458, 716 00	501, 824 22
Furs and skins	70, 533 05	104, 927 11	270, 891 00
Cotton and linen goods	101, 959 13	173, 360 19	107, 882 17
Books, music, and pictures	91, 962 00	80, 575 21	100, 079 13
Musical and other instruments	76, 196 03	92, 463 12	96, 562 05
Laces and trimmings	88, 202 05	183, 618 22	47, 687 29
Drugs	47, 808 25	23, 137 29	25, 426 00
Kid gloves	58, 042 20	72, 374 13	46, 340 04
Human hair	30, 551 10	40, 572 02	12, 694 00

Statement of the value and description of merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Kind of merchandise.	Quarter ending December 31, 1871.	Quarter ending March 31, 1872.	Quarter ending June 30, 1872.
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>
Toys and fancy ware	8, 275 03	14, 944 09	29, 321 13
Bristles	39, 829 06	3, 221 16	23, 128 18
Machinery and iron ware	10, 424 20	6, 599 18	2, 290 29
Miscellaneous	15, 758 02	5, 386 23	6, 549 17
Total	1, 071, 250 06	1, 259, 898 15	1, 270, 678 17
Total in American gold dollars	739, 162 63	869, 329 96	876, 768 21

Kind of merchandise.	Quarter ending September 30, 1872.	Total for year ending September 30, 1872.	Total for year ending September 30, 1871.
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>
Woolen goods	422, 528 13	1, 814, 776 19	1, 898, 313 15
Furs and skins	151, 411 23	597, 763 09	598, 555 25
Cotton and linen goods	121, 741 16	504, 944 05	388, 721 15
Books, music, and pictures	125, 390 06	398, 007 10	387, 168 20
Musical and other instruments	115, 271 20	380, 493 10	286, 625 15
Laces and trimmings	68, 904 21	388, 413 17	541, 625 10
Drugs	41, 327 00	137, 699 24	87, 230 25
Kid gloves	50, 432 27	227, 190 04	296, 592 20
Human hair	37, 799 01	121, 616 13	77, 894 20
Toys and fancy ware	39, 605 05	92, 146 00	64, 206 04
Bristles .....	.....	66, 179 10	.....
Machinery and iron ware	217 27	19, 533 04	36, 536 15
Miscellaneous	13, 181 07	40, 875 19	172, 827 10
Total	1, 187, 811 16	4, 789, 638 24	4, 836, 298 14
Total in American gold dollars	819, 589 95	3, 304, 850 75	3, 337, 045 94

Decrease in exports during year ending September 30, 1872, \$32,195.19.

Return of the quantities of goods, the manufacture of the states of the Zollverein, brought to the Leipsic fairs in the years 1871 and 1872.

Description of goods.	New Year's fair, 1871.	Easter fair, 1871.	Michaelmas fair, 1871.	Total, 1871.	New Year's fair, 1872.	Easter fair, 1872.	Michaelmas fair, 1872.	Total, 1872.
Cotton goods..... centner.	13, 306	27, 390	26, 574	67, 270	13, 915	23, 896	21, 084	58, 895
Wool and cotton yarn	1, 223	1, 211	2, 714	5, 148	1, 682	1, 317	1, 788	4, 787
Iron wares	1, 168	2, 544	3, 816	7, 528	1, 896	4, 239	4, 435	10, 570
Glass and mirrors	323	1, 965	2, 131	4, 419	560	1, 919	2, 261	4, 740
Fine wood wares	172	1, 243	1, 739	3, 154	422	1, 552	1, 943	3, 917
Musical instruments	71	399	650	1, 120	365	435	403	1, 203
Ready-made clothes	282	793	1, 603	2, 678	525	938	1, 553	3, 016
Copper and brass wares	62	215	562	839	204	255	416	875
Hardware	820	4, 721	5, 880	11, 421	1, 806	6, 632	6, 928	15, 366
Leather	9, 451	24, 120	24, 092	57, 663	11, 933	26, 783	27, 287	66, 003
Leather wares	739	1, 942	2, 556	5, 237	1, 080	2, 038	2, 604	5, 722
Linen	5, 488	10, 599	11, 668	27, 755	6, 860	11, 928	10, 851	29, 639
Paper	671	1, 190	999	2, 860	720	1, 685	984	3, 389
Porcelain and earthen ware	565	2, 604	2, 717	5, 886	1, 178	2, 798	3, 221	7, 197
Furs	127	503	1, 018	1, 648	199	714	908	1, 821
Silks	294	1, 113	1, 091	2, 498	371	1, 626	1, 667	3, 664
Half silks	3	96	364	463	75	169	594	838
Straw wares	12	374	46	432	29	444	18	491
Paper-hangings	41	223	264	528	183	255	241	679
Woolen wares	33, 295	39, 952	69, 694	142, 941	34, 807	54, 010	77, 011	165, 828
Weighing-scales .....	.....	348	302	650	.....	343	252	595
Miscellaneous	262	540	858	1, 660	211	1, 255	1, 275	2, 741
Total	68, 375	124, 085	161, 338	353, 798	79, 021	145, 231	167, 724	391, 976

MANNHEIM.

CARLSRUHE, November 23, 1872. (Received December 13.)

Comparative exhibit of the amount of freights registered at the various Rhine ports during the years 1870 and 1871.

Name of port.	1870.	1871.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Kehl.....	199,075	415,018
Maxan.....	353,600	560,000
Leopoldshafen.....	129,895	137,571
Speyer.....	367,731	421,200
Mannheim.....	8,301,295	8,036,121
Ludwigshafen.....	2,693,702	3,120,823
Worms.....	1,029,217	756,442
Gustavsbург.....	1,120,129	1,278,724
Mayence.....	2,581,622	2,900,933
Bieberich.....	683,277	647,594
Bingen.....	610,788	416,470
Oberlahnstein.....	5,303,259	5,479,337
Coblentz.....	1,226,860	1,085,551
Cologne.....	4,330,863	4,855,814
Düsseldorf.....	3,777,091	3,607,433
Driesburg.....	17,239,892	*15,795,487
Ruhrort.....	28,297,674	*29,918,501
Wesel.....	1,129,072	1,489,144
Dortrecht.....	1,323,486	2,664,898
Rotterdam.....	8,931,025	16,119,396
Amsterdam.....	864,354	1,458,226
Total.....	90,493,907	101,164,683

From the above, it will be seen that, after Rotterdam, Mannheim is the heaviest shipping-port on the Rhine for general merchandise, Driesburg and Ruhrort being almost exclusively coal ports. It will also be observed that the aggregate freightage of 1871 shows an increase of 10 per cent. over that of 1870.

The arrivals at the port of Mannheim by water in

1871, amounted to..... 7,098,960 cwts.
Exports in 1871..... 937,561 cwts.

8,036,521 cwts.

The arrivals of merchandise during the same period from lower ports were 6,319,561 cwts., as follows:

	<i>Cwts.</i>
From Antwerp.....	79,755
Amsterdam.....	149,173
Rotterdam.....	1,654,378
Arnheim.....	15,001
Ruhrort.....	†2,477,713
Driesburg.....	†1,568,160
Düsseldorf.....	34,895
Cologne.....	152,943
Bieberich.....	40,254
Mayence.....	20,027
Oppenheim.....	56,005

*Nine-tenths coal.

†Coal.

The chief articles of import at Mannheim, registered at the port during 1871, were—

	Cwt.
Raisins.....	58,918
Tar.....	4,247
Cotton, raw.....	190,155
Cotton, yarn.....	17,457
Cotton goods.....	31,682
Drugs and chemicals.....	52,297
Paints.....	46,044
Dye-woods.....	32,812
Petroleum.....	166,411
Soda.....	39,994
Saltpeter.....	38,673
Potash.....	7,071
Turpentine.....	2,820
Lead, zinc, &c.....	9,081
Guano.....	6,937
Iron, raw.....	366,706
Iron, wrought.....	44,988
Iron and steel wares.....	42,000
Ore and minerals.....	51,935
Seeds.....	12,841
Olive-oil.....	5,678
Palm and cocoa-nut oil.....	40,191
Linseed-oil.....	27,523
Fats and various oils in barrels.....	26,408
Tallow.....	27,813
Train-oil.....	18,536
Hides and skins.....	17,354
Leather.....	2,185
Timber or lumber, foreign.....	4,185
Sulphur.....	20,403
Vitriol.....	5,630
Coffee.....	207,313
Cocoa.....	2,840
Groceries.....	7,591
Herrings.....	9,566
Barley groats.....	14,521
Rice.....	80,445
Tropical fruits.....	3,692
Honey and sirups.....	6,425
Tobacco.....	22,869
Tea.....	399
Wines.....	15,709
Sugar.....	62,217
Linen and sail-cloth.....	19,887
Machinery.....	19,907
Lead.....	3,031
Zinc and tin.....	3,978
Copper.....	10,211
Silk, raw and colored.....	2,599
Wool, raw.....	13,732
Woolen fabrics.....	12,990

The principal articles of export from the port of Mannheim, down the Rhine, during the year 1871, were—

	Cwt.
Bones.....	7,268
Asphaltum.....	42,338
Cotton yarn.....	14,019
Cotton wares.....	51,639
Chemicals and drugs.....	17,932
Colors.....	10,081
Glue.....	2,627
Madder.....	4,927
Soda.....	6,107
Guano.....	1,943
Iron, raw.....	2,100
Iron, wrought.....	2,966

	Cwt.
Iron, wares.....	2,571
Vegetables.....	4,373
Hops.....	19,190
Fruits, inland, fresh.....	13,587
Fruits, inland, dried.....	3,231
Grease and oil.....	2,572
Flax and hemp.....	1,695
Leather.....	6,995
Feathers and downs.....	1,079
Timber.....	263,636
Wooden wares.....	3,666
Bone-dust.....	1,260
Butter.....	18,153
Vinegar.....	3,147
Cheese.....	21,885
Salt.....	20,591
Flour-fabrics.....	15,279
Tobacco.....	74,870
Cigars.....	10,982
Wines.....	20,272
Oil-cake.....	5,272
Jewelry.....	7,289
Linen.....	1,485
Machinery.....	6,656
Steel wares.....	589
Paper and roofing-paper.....	8,489
China goods.....	2,015
Silk.....	7,415
Cement.....	4,868
Baryta.....	1,681
Wool, raw.....	871
Wool, yarn.....	595
Wool fabrics.....	2,111

The totals of river freights registered at the port of Mannheim during the last seven years are as follows:

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1865.....	6,280,161	1869.....	8,358,998
1866.....	7,369,761	1870.....	9,177,501
1867.....	8,061,271	1871.....	8,236,221
1868.....	8,073,916		

The falling off during 1871 being caused by an extraordinary continuance of low water, interfering with navigation.

The railroad traffic at Mannheim during the last three years was as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of passengers.....	246,739	244,764	323,086
Hundred-weight of baggage.....	14,998	16,245	20,322
Number of animals.....	20,725	44,897	77,086
Hundred-weight of freights.....	14,434,093	12,777,497	16,678,270
Receipts, florins.....	5,491,446	3,721,199	5,271,902

The increase during 1871 is very marked, though trade was much impeded during the late war, and the railroads largely appropriated by the government for military purposes. The like ratio of very considerable increase will be seen appended to have obtained throughout the Grand Duchy.

Totals of railroad traffic in Baden, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Number of passengers.....	5,800,985	5,343,680	6,139,691
Hundred-weight of baggage.....	213,731	203,989	248,314
Number of animals.....	414,768	437,308	1,102,753
Hundred-weight of freights.....	44,857,537	47,822,958	65,330,647
Receipt, florins.....	15,924,793	16,132,472	25,244,426

It is here seen that the increase of freights on the Baden railroads for the past over the preceding year was upward of 40 per cent., and of receipts about 60 per cent. This fact may be taken as an indication of the generally increased activity in industrial and commercial circles resulting from the recent settlement of political questions.

W. H. YOUNG.

MUNICH.

NOVEMBER 13, 1872. (Received January 6, 1873.)

There is no marked difference either in the character or the value of the exports from this consular district to the United States for the twelve months just ended to that for the same period in the previous year. The value of the exports increases gradually but slowly from year to year. Munich has never been a manufacturing city, and probably will never become such. The greater portion of the articles sent from here to the United States are oil paintings and other works of art, and these are almost invariably purchased by our countrymen on the spot.

The annexed table of the exports from my consular district explains itself.

It is impossible to give the exports and imports of Bavaria, as required in circular of State Department of February 9, 1871, as explained in my dispatch, No. 43, of July 12, 1871.

G. HENRY HORSTMANN.

Table of exports from Munich to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1871.	First quarter, 1872.	Second quarter, 1872.	Third quarter, 1872.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Paintings.....	123,824 00	32,581 00	76,144 00	113,403 00	345,952 00
Books.....	14,155 15	23,334 00	22,062 06	21,017 00	80,568 21
Kid gloves.....	29,917 00	11,203 15	12,520 00	15,292 00	68,932 15
Church decorations.....	14,741 00	20,376 00	12,360 17	5,233 00	52,710 17
Cloths.....	10,670 45	5,240 30	15,403 55	21,362 30	52,677 40
Gold papers.....	4,027 45	11,673 00	14,404 00	13,836 30	43,941 15
Statuary.....	13,585 00	606 15	896 00	14,839 00	29,926 15
Musical instruments.....	5,134 00	6,319 00	6,844 30	5,898 30	24,196 00
Photographs.....	19,457 30	.....	3,258 30	1,419 00	24,135 00
Colors.....	3,645 30	2,491 00	7,163 00	1,077 00	14,376 30
Glass ware.....	608 30	3,050 06	2,065 42	6,617 30	12,341 48
Household ware.....	2,576 00	3,327 36	1,237 00	.....	7,140 36
Sundries.....	7,482 00	11,611 15	1,912 05	2,300 12	23,305 32
Total.....	249,824 15	131,812 57	176,271 05	222,295 12	780,203 29

NUREMBERG, BAVARIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1872. (Received January 6, 1873.)

I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with usage and the requirements of consular regulations, my annual report for the district of this consulate, showing the description and value of the exports from this place to the United States during the past commercial year, ending September 30, 1872, together with a brief description of some of the industrial and agricultural interests of the country, and especially of the increased wages and enhanced rates of living in South Germany during the past decade. I am unable to report the exact changes from year to year, since the published statistics are not brought down to the current year, and no reports of present operations, except of the retail prices of the city market, are available.

The political consolidation of the German Empire seems to have stimulated commerce and industry, and to have inspired confidence generally in all the relations of life. The past agricultural year has been a most prosperous one to the husbandman. The crops, generally, have been abundant and of good quality. The necessities of life for man and beast have been bountiful. The only staples of agriculture exported to the United States from this consulate are hops and wine. Nuremberg maintains her old reputation as the greatest hop-market in the world.

THE BAVARIAN HOP CROP OF 1872.

The weather during the whole summer was favorable to the plant, the vines were healthy, and the expectations for at least a good half crop, both in quality and quantity, were justified; it was therefore generally expected that there would be a pretty large surplus for export. After picking, however, it turned out that the crop would not come up to expectations as to quantity; the quality, however, was excellent in Spalt and vicinity, Hersbruck, Venstadt, &c., while it was inferior in the Hollerdan.

Owing to the facts that, first, hardly any supply of last year's growth was left for brewers to consume; second, that the continental consumption has increased enormously; and, third, that an export would surely take place to the United States, and also to England, who had likewise overestimated their crop, it became evident that the dealers would fall short in quantity. In consequence thereof the markets became firm, the demand extraordinarily large, and prices advanced steadily, so that there is now, December 13, of the Bavarian growth, which may have been in the aggregate 150,000 hundred-weight, about 5,000 hundred-weight left in growers' hands, while stocks with merchants are also small. Considering that they have yet about eight months before the new crop, but few hops will be carried over to next season. The raising of hops may, therefore, be regarded as favorable to the planters.

In agriculture, next to the hop crop in importance for export is the wine product. The grape crop of this consulate, confined mostly to the district of Wuerzburg, was about a one-third average crop. The wine is pronounced an exceedingly serviceable and good article for the trade. The crop upon the Rhine, and in other districts, having proved a much greater failure, has brought many purchasers from all parts into this district, and the prices are consequently higher than ever before. The area planted over each year remains about the same. It is said the wine culture is being managed more scientifically from year to year, the wine-

dressers having more regard to the nature of the ground, kind of grape to be planted, climate influences, &c., thereby gaining better qualities. Generally, the vineyards are located upon apparently barren hillsides and unfavorable for other culture, always with an eye to a southern exposure, so as to give the berry the full force of the sun's rays.

From the accompanying tabular statement of exports it will be seen that looking-glass plates, toys and fancy goods, pencils and basket ware, bronze-powder and leaf-metal are among the heaviest articles of export.

Nuremberg products, such as toys and fancy goods, have been so long and well known that I need not refer to their manufacture except in a general way. There are, however, two establishments in this consulate whose handiwork is used and appreciated in almost every household, school, and counting-room in the United States. I refer to the pencils of A. W. Faber and the fancy basket ware of Samuel Zinn & Co. It will be observed that these articles are among the leading exports from here to the United States.

The original manufactory of the A. W. Faber pencil is situated at the village of Stein, three miles from this city. They have a branch-factory in the Franconia Mountains, and, until recently, one in New York. The pencil-factory of the Fabers was established in 1761, and is now the largest in existence. It furnishes pencils of all kinds and for every conceivable purpose; more especially, for all articles for designing, architecture, office-work, and schools; also slates and slate-pencils, and pencils to satisfy various special requirements; such as pencils with red, white, and black chalks—metallic and India-rubber pencils. The present Mr. Faber received the factory in 1839. It employed then but twenty to thirty hands. The past year their factories employed between nine hundred and one thousand workmen. When the present proprietor, Johann Lothar von Faber, came into possession, he established an infant-school for the children of his workmen, and since that time he has erected fine school-buildings, and has built and presented to them a beautiful church. He established a club for the workmen, with a weekly meeting, where they have lectures, read aloud, and where is kept a library of useful books of the best German authors, newspapers, &c. Every member pays a moderate contribution, and Mr. Faber pays all the contributions do not cover. Every week each workman pays a small contribution to the fund for the sustenance of the sick. There is also a pension-fund for disabled workmen, from which all such receive a weekly allowance. Mr. Faber also founded a savings-bank for the workmen, which at this time possesses upward of \$10,000. Every year a certain sum is contributed among employes who have distinguished themselves by their faultless work, economy, industry, and good moral behavior; also premiums to all workmen who have worked in the factory for twenty-five years. Mr. Faber has built dwelling-houses for more than one hundred families. Many of these are destined to become the personal property of the workmen, by paying a small sum toward the principal each year. Mr. Faber's plan of furnishing his workmen with all eatables, in good quality and at low prices, has been particularly beneficent. For the social enjoyment of his workmen he has established singing-schools, archers' clubs, &c. Mr. Faber has been distinguished for his philanthropy and for his close attention to the moral and physical welfare of his laborers. His well-earned fame, both at home and abroad, redounds to the honor of Bavarian industry.

In this connection, I may add that Mr. Faber has recently had the order of nobility conferred upon him by his King, and at present he is

a member of the King's council at Munich. There are other manufacturers of pencils in this neighborhood, but none who rank with the world-renowned Faber pencil.

The basket-ware establishment of Samuel Zinn & Co. is situated at Redwitz, on the River Main, about fifty miles north of this city. The establishment is represented in New York by Chas. Zinn & Co., and by Thurnauer, Zinn & Co., of San Francisco. Like the Messrs. Faber, they manufacture for the trade in all parts of the world every conceivable thing in their line, especially such as occupy the smallest space, such as for toys and fancy ware. They employ about two thousand hands, men, women and children.

There are a great variety of manufactures in this consulate, as may be presumed from my export list. Many of these factories are miniature affairs. Almost every little town or village has some specialty of its own, in which all the neighboring population take a hand in what is called "piece-work." Upon all light work, such as pencils, basket ware, embroidery, stockings, &c., women and children are largely employed. In the poorer districts of the country, where the people are numerous, all are obliged to work at something, if of no more importance than making wooden tooth-picks with jack-knives. In the manufacturing of toys, which here are mostly made by hand, different workmen confine themselves to particular parts, adapted to the skill of the laborer; and the same routine is followed from generation to generation, thereby securing great perfection in their handiwork, and by this means all are kept employed.

The major portion of the exporters reside and do business in the enterprising city of Fuerth, four miles west from Nuremberg. Many of them have lived in the United States, and their consignees are mostly naturalized citizens of our country.

The average weekly wages of workmen in the factories are very different, and are governed, as elsewhere, by the kind of labor. With fine goods they earn comparatively more than with common goods. Outside of the cities, in the factories, the men earn, weekly, from \$3 to \$6; women from \$1.50 to 2.50; children from 50 cents to \$1.50. Beside, this, many of the workmen hire a little land, and cultivate their own vegetables, &c. In such neighborhoods the prices for house-rent varies from \$10 to \$40 per annum, according to accommodations. Wages and the cost of living, in country places, have advanced from twenty to forty per cent. during the past ten years. In this city mechanics command daily from 50 cents to \$1.25, according to work and the ability to perform the same. In-door painters, \$1.20; machinists, 80 cents; locksmiths, 70 cents; carpenters, 80 cents; masons, 70 cents; pavers, 80 cents; shoemakers, 70 cents; blacksmiths, 80 cents; common laborers, 25 cents. In this city, within ten years, wages have advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. In Nuremberg the house or room-rent of mechanics' families varies from \$15 to \$50 per annum, and not very comfortable either.

The greatly increased and increasing expenses of living are a matter of vital interest to all people contemplating a visit or a permanent home in Germany. The changes that have taken place within the past score of years is quite bewildering to the German-American citizens, many of whom, after having acquired what seemed to them to be a competency, have returned to the fatherland with a view to a few years of rest, to educate their children, &c. On arriving here they are generally disappointed in finding the increased hotel charges and cost of living generally to be so much more than they had anticipated, and more pro-

portionately than in the United States, where our civil war had enhanced all values. The facts are that many of our people, who have flattered themselves that they possessed enough of this world's goods to live indefinitely in this country, as consumers only, find themselves greatly disappointed. Germany, especially Southern Germany, has always been noted for cheap prices of living, wages, &c., as compared with other countries, such as France, England, and the United States.

All things, however, have undergone a marked change during the past few years, especially since the Franco-German war. There are various reasons for the great advance in the price of living in South Germany, one of which is the increased facilities of transportation, the building of railroads, &c. In former years the largest portion of the products have been consumed in the immediate neighborhood of the producer, for which reason they brought only very low prices. Now the railroad-cars transport herds of cattle, quantities of cereal grain, vegetables, fruits, &c., to remote and less favored countries, which consume more than they produce, in consequence of which we are compelled to pay higher prices.

Almost everything that the farmer used to offer for sale at the nearest town, goes now to larger markets in large cities, and for higher prices. What was formerly sold without factor, directly by the producer to the consumer, has become now an article of trade, and passes through many channels. This contributes to enhance prices, which in all probability will be sustained. For example: meat prices, which may be considered as the average scale for necessities of life, have advanced from 50 to 66 per cent. within the last ten years. If we look back as far as twenty years, we find an advance of full 100 per cent. Twenty years ago one pound of good meat brought 9 kreutzers—6 cents; ten years ago, 15 kreutzers—10 cents; and now it brings 22 kreutzers—15 cents. Other provisions, such as are suitable for export or industrial purposes, as, for instance, eggs, preserved meats, fruits, &c., have advanced even more.

As the advance of the rates of living developed itself, the laboring man, especially with a family to support, was obliged to have his wages increased in a corresponding ratio. The laborer claimed higher wages, and was supported in his claim by legislation, which of late years has become more mindful of the laborer's needs. In former years the laborer was debarred, to a great extent, of influence over his own labor. They are now permitted to form coalitions, or co-operative societies, and are constantly securing not only increased wages, but additional privileges. At present the laborer himself stipulates the prices of labor. From about ten years ago, up to the beginning of the Franco-German war, the advance in the rates of labor, caused by strikes or granted voluntarily, was about 25 per cent.; since the war another advance has taken place of from 25 to 33½ per cent.

Another important fact is to be considered, namely: At first the demands of the laborers were restricted to higher wages; of late they ask, besides this, a reduction of time of their day labor to nine hours or less. At present the workmen labor eleven hours in summer, and ten hours in winter. Actual working-hours, 13, from which are deducted one-half hour for rest in the forenoon, one hour for dinner, and one-half hour for rest in the afternoon. If further concessions are made to them, it will naturally make labor still higher, so it is difficult to say what will finally satisfy this most useful class of society.

That they are dissatisfied yet is plainly to be seen, and they do not make a secret of it. It is said by some of the employers that the de-

moralization among the working classes is partly owing to the pernicious influence of the "international" and "social democrats," and that about one-third of the workmen come under the head of disreputable and riotous, and the more wages they receive the less hours they want to work.

The health of the workmen generally is good. The advance in the rates of wages has its effect upon everything to be bought or sold, especially upon lodgings, house-servants, &c. Since the war, house and office rents have gone up amazingly—about 100 per cent. The only articles in which no marked advance has taken place is wearing apparel. This is owing to the great progress industry has made in Germany during the last decade. Another link in the chain of causes and effects, from which is to be inferred the advancing tendencies before mentioned, is the depreciation of money. Independent of the French indemnification, the country is rich in resources and money.

Since the war of 1866 German industry has become flourishing, and the country progressed swiftly to take her rank among the enterprises of France and England. Still more significant has been this progress since the late war. United Germany has risen, Phoenix-like, to be one of the most powerful empires of the world. The national wealth has increased enormously. Real-estate, especially in the cities, has risen rapidly. New enterprises and new values are the order of the day. The channel of money leads to Berlin now instead, as formerly, to Paris. Everywhere is life, activity, and gain.

When the milliards to be paid by France are taken into consideration, with the prosperity of the industries, the depreciation of money values, and the consequent advancement of all commodities and raw materials will be understood.

In his dreams of the fatherland, the German-American citizen, need not flatter himself that he can return to this country and live comfortably without a liberal expenditure of money.

Since there is no sea-port in this consulate, I have nothing to report respecting shipping interests.

The imports from our country, consumed in this consulate, are entered mostly at the custom-houses of Hamburg, Bremen, or Rotterdam.

The only importation directly into this consulate, that I am aware of, from the United States, is cedar wood, from Florida, for pencils. The wood is thoroughly seasoned before leaving the United States, and is sold here by the hundred-weight, though in what quantity I am unable to learn.

The Faber pencil factory alone consumes more than 12,000 hundred-weight.

JAMES M. WILSON.

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Nuremberg during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Value in South German currency.	
	Florins.	Kr.
Looking-glass plates and window-glass.....	1,859,721	52
Toys, Nuremberg and fancy goods.....	1,016,743	48
Hops	668,928	4
Bronze powder and leaf metal	495,325	59
Lead-pencils and leads in pieces for pencils.....	378,356	26
Baskets and basket ware	311,721	44
Cloths.....	222,027	23
Tapestry and embroidery ware.....	184,305	0
Colored and fancy paper	149,645	27
Kid gloves	135,106	30
Pictures and prints.....	125,609	56
Musical instruments and wares	96,877	3
Lithographic stones.....	88,697	1
Mathematical, optical, and physical instruments.....	77,357	11
Ultramarine blue and other colors	60,882	29
Clay	49,594	9
Beads and bead ware.....	48,298	52
Leonic ware, plated and copper wire.....	40,488	33
Tin-foil and bottle-capsules.....	34,874	17
Wines and beer.....	24,436	8
Glass ware.....	22,552	4
Drugs and medicines	22,534	39
Slates and slate pencils.....	22,208	32
Hair pencils and brushes	21,848	11
Cotton and linen goods.....	19,600	51
Leather.....	19,467	52
Gas-burners	18,369	14
Stockings	13,295	36
Human hair	13,208	3
Porcelain and stone ware.....	11,702	20
Combs	4,677	13
Whalebone	4,155	0
India rubber.....	3,584	15
Books and printed matter	2,877	22
Silk ware	2,855	2
Hardware.....	2,515	25
Boots and shoes.....	1,980	37
Personal effects.....	1,413	0
Pitch	285	11
Regulators	250	51
Hair-felt	170	0
Total amount for the year ending September 30, 1872.....	6,278,549	10
Total amount for the year ending September 30, 1871.....	5,269,157	58
Showing an increase in the year 1871-'72	1,009,391	12

IN DOLLARS.

Total amount for 1871-'72.....	\$2,511,419 65
Total amount for 1870-'71.....	2,107,663 18
Increase in 1871-'72.....	403,756 47

SONNEBERG.

OCTOBER 15, 1872. (Received October 31.)

In reviewing the commercial relations of this consular district with the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872, the most striking feature which presents itself for remark is, undoubtedly, the annual augmentation of the volume of trade.

Year after year the value of the goods sent hence to the American market surpasses that of the preceding twelvemonth, showing that the demand of Thüringian manufactures is of no fitful character, but is rather of that steady growth which promises a gradual and continued expansion of business. This will best be understood by a comparison of the declared value of shipments hence, as shown by the invoices authenticated at this consulate during the last five years, viz:

1867-'68.—1,780,302 florins, equal to	\$712, 121
1868-'69.—2,163,550 florins, equal to	865, 420
1869-'70.—2,418,710 florins, equal to	967, 484
1870-'71.—2,899,315 florins, equal to	1, 159, 726
1871-'72.—3,155,715 florins, equal to	1, 262, 286

These simple figures show an average annual increase in the value of the merchandise sent from this consular district to the United States of \$110,037 during the four years which have just closed, or more than ten per cent. annually.

The accompanying table exhibits in detail the value of the various articles and commodities, produced in this part of Germany, that find a market in America, and the increase or decrease in the shipment of each line of merchandise as compared with the previous year.

It will be observed that, with the exception of toys, drugs, and tobacco-pipes, there has been an increase of business in goods of every other class, and this increase is most apparent in the lines of china and glass ware, cotton hosiery, and kid gloves.

In explanation of the enhanced demand for china ware, it may be said that goods of this sort are now manufactured in Thuringia of much finer quality than was formerly the case. The articles which, for two years past, the china factories have succeeded in producing, meet, in form and decoration, the requirements of good taste, and manufacturers are striving, with apparent success, by the employment of skillful and practiced workmen, many of whom were banished from France during the late war, to compete with French establishments in producing wares in which, until now, the latter have been justly pre-eminent. The same remark holds good in respect to the increased demand for fancy glass ware of Thüringian manufacture.

With regard to the articles of hosiery and kid gloves, it can only be said that they are now largely manufactured in this consular district, and of so excellent quality as to find a ready market. The kid-glove business is of comparatively recent date, but it has from the first appeared to flourish. New factories are established every year in the forest towns, and their proprietors have no lack of orders. The town of Zeulenroda, in the principality of Reuss-Aeltere-Linie, alone furnishes the hosiery, and the merit of its manufactures seems to be well appreciated.

The brass lamps mentioned in the table are the product of a single establishment in Erfurt. They are classified separately, as the quantity in which they are sent to America seems to warrant a particular mention of them. These lamps are mainly known as "student lamps," and their

inventor, who recently died, long since obtained a patent for them from the Government of the United States.

The "sundries" mentioned in the table comprise a few invoices of musical instruments, upholstery-nails, cork-screws, beer, sausages, fancy soaps, mineral water, and patent medicines.

The special business of the towns of Sonneberg, Neustadt, and Waltershausen is the manufacture of toys and dolls. Judging from the heavy falling off in the gross value of the shipments during the year, the trade seems to have been less prosperous than usual. This decrease of business is partly to be accounted for in the fact that in 1870-'71 there was an overimportation by American merchants, and also by the circumstance that the prices of all descriptions of toys have advanced an average of 10 per cent. during the last year. It is not unlikely, moreover, that the great success which has been achieved by American toy-makers within a year or two, in the production of the now popular tin, wooden, and mechanical toys, begins to have its effect upon the importation of competing articles from abroad. This competition, however, does not apply to the article of dolls, in all the varieties of wax, china, and composition, but relates only to miscellaneous toys, as distinct from dolls. It is likely that dolls, for years to come, will chiefly be supplied by this region. In America there are certain physical difficulties connected with the manufacture of some of the varieties, and particularly of china dolls, which cannot be lightly overcome. There is not only a lack of the china-clay of which the dolls are made, but also of the cheap labor, which is an important element in connection with their manufacture. Indeed, enterprising doll-makers from Sonneberg have already tried the experiment, under favorable conditions of capital and customers, of manufacturing wax dolls in America, there being no difficulty in obtaining the raw material for the work, and have failed. The high rates of wages in America proved an insuperable drawback to carrying on a profitable manufacture in competition with the dolls that are produced in this land of poorly-paid work-people. And this is the case, in spite of the fact that the foreign-made doll is subject to so heavy charges for freight, shipping agents' commissions, a customs duty of 35 per cent., and other costs.

By careful investigation I find that during the past year there has been an increase in the wholesale prices of all manufactured articles of from 5 to 25 per cent., and the average advance has been 15 per cent. For instance, common polished marbles are 20 per cent. higher than last year, china marbles 10 to 15 per cent., and glass marbles 20 to 25 per cent. Slates are 10 per cent. and slate-pencils 15 per cent. dearer than last year. China tea-sets, china figures, and dolls have advanced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and common toys are from 5 to 10 per cent. higher. This augmentation in price has greatly depended on the demand for goods of any particular class, and the competition among the manufacturers of the same. And yet, notwithstanding the higher prices, the profits would by no means approach at the present time the point they formerly reached, when the cost of living was from 25 to 50 per cent. lower, if the manufacturers did not strictly adhere to the plan of confining themselves to the production of a very few articles. Thus, by narrowing the range of his productions, each manufacturer gains by practice the maximum facility in producing his specialty, and this method is aided by the increased demand for certain classes of goods, which are ordered in large quantities.

Wages may be said to have generally increased *pari passu* with the advance in the manufacturer's prices, and without the necessity of a

"strike." Relatively, however, the condition of the workman remains the same as when the cost of provisions and rent was lower. As I have before reported, the life of the work-people of the Thüringian factories is one of grinding toil, bringing little to compensate for their expenditure of labor and skill. By comparison the position and comfort of the poorest day-laborer in America seems infinitely beyond that of the industrious classes here.

During the year a large iron foundry, situated at Bernhardshütte, near Sonneberg, has been diverted from its original use, and changed into an extensive manufactory of packing-cases. Lumber is obtained at a cheap rate from the neighboring forests, and, with the aid of the newest sawing, planing, and cutting machinery, an immense business is done. Indeed, orders pour in for packing-cases, not only from the manufacturers of Thüringia, but from other parts of Germany, and the demand cannot be supplied.

It is impossible to give any idea of the imports and exports of this consular district. As I explained last year, the customs duties upon imports are mainly collected at the centers of trade, whence supplies are distributed in small quantities to this inland region, and duties on exports are not imposed. The local custom-houses, therefore, can offer no statistics of the slightest value.

The people of Thüringia, as a whole, are self-supporting, and draw comparatively little upon the products of foreign lands for articles of luxury or necessity.

The principal American production which they consume is petroleum, but the amount is scarcely to be mentioned in comparison with the value of the goods sent hence to the United States. The trade is, therefore, one-sided. There is scarcely a hint of barter in it.

We pay hard cash for all the products of Thüringia which we consume.

H. J. WINSER.

STETTIN.

FEBRUARY 4, 1872. (Received February 27.)

Although this part of the German Empire has suffered most from the effects of war, the general condition of the trade and industry of this consular district has nearly, if not quite, gained its former importance. Substantial signs of improvement are everywhere to be seen. Commerce is flourishing, manufactories thriving. New steamship lines are being started, new railroads constructed, new mercantile houses springing into existence. The intercourse between Stettin and America has been very much improved by the successful establishment of a line of steamers between this port and New York. All of these steamers have carried a full complement of passengers out and invariably good freights, meeting with such success as to induce the company to build others with a view of more fully supplying the demand made upon them for passage. I am sorry to say that the stock in this company is owned almost exclusively by Germans. Indeed, it is a source of mortification for Americans to observe the numerous lines of steamers plying between Europe and America, all of them returning large dividends, while we have not a single line which we can call our own; at least none which sails under the flag of our country.

Stettin is the chief port for Eastern Prussia and Silesia, being the outlet for grain, timber, and other produce. It is also a very favorable point for emigration, since steamers can have the additional advantage of taking emigrants from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, at the ports of Copenhagen and Christiansand. The Oder is frozen for a few months during winter, but immigration to America is very light during that time, and the steamers may be sent to other ports. It might be thought that the success which has attended the German arms in the recent wars resulting in the union of the "fatherland," would serve to check emigration, but it is not so. Germans naturally love the land of their birth, and unceasingly praise their government, yet for all this they feel insecure, as they know not when they may be involved in another war, nor how it will terminate. When they take into consideration the possibility of a disturbed peace in Europe, they are immediately tempted by the offer of free homes in the United States, where military service is not compulsory, where freedom is unconstrained, and liberty the watchword.

INDUSTRY.

Ship and boat building and the manufacture of anchors, sail-cloth, soap, axle-grease, chemicals, &c., are carried on in Stettin. In the vicinity there are numerous manufactories of beet-sugar, chiccory-coffee, and cement, much of the latter being exported to the United States. The chiccory-coffee is a cheap substitute for real coffee, and is consumed principally by the poorer classes. The beet-sugar, though perhaps not possessing the same degree of sweetness as Cuban sugar, is good for all purposes, and Germany now favorably competes with the West Indies in supplying the English markets with an article which was so long the monopoly of tropical countries.

Our tariff is much complained of by merchants here, who do not feel disposed to pay such heavy duties.

There were several shipments of chiccory to the United States during the year, but the duty being more per pound than the original cost, merchants are compelled to seek more favorable markets for their produce.

AGRICULTURE.

The shipment of grain to Stettin from the interior was not so large as was anticipated. The crop of 1870, which did not reach the market until the subsequent year, was much injured by the unusually cold spring and afterward by a sprouting in the shock, in consequence of which the quantity produced was comparatively small and the quality inferior. As will be seen from the accompanying table of exports, the total amount of wheat exported was 1,475,385 centners, Great Britain alone consuming more than half of this amount. Rye, oats, and barley were also exported in large quantities to Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Grain is brought down the Ober and its tributaries in sailing-crafts of from 50 to 150 tons burden.

PETROLEUM.

This is one of the most important petroleum markets in North Germany. The following table of comparative imports shows a large increase for the year 1871 :

Year.	Barrels.
1871	168,052
1870	133,728
1869	131,953
1868	85,231

NAVIGATION.

During the year there entered and cleared at this port :

	Tonnage.
577 ocean steamers	201,634
1,421 ocean sailing-vessels	268,312
360 steamers from Baltic ports	45,486
<u>2,358</u> Aggregate tonnage	<u>515,432</u>

Sailing under the following flags: North Germany, 1,738; Russian, 14; Swedish, 86; Norwegian, 136; Danish, 81; Mecklenburg, 42; Hamburg, 1; Dutch, 73; English, 368; French, 3; Italian, 3; American, 12; Oldenburg, 1.

PORT CHARGES.

Port charges at Stettin are very heavy. Steam-towage for a vessel of 300 tons from and to Swinemünde is \$81; pilotage, \$14. Other charges are in proportion.

MEMEL.

The commercial importance of Memel is continually on the decline. Timber and rags are almost the only articles of export. The former is sent chiefly to French markets, while the latter is sent to England and America. During the year nothing has been imported direct from the United States, while 1,130 tons of rags, valued at 11,800 reichsthalers, were exported thither.

There entered and cleared at this port 1,206 ships, with an aggregate of 264,330 tons.

These vessels sailed under the following flags: North German, 741; Norwegian, 150; Dutch, 120; Danish, 65; English, 65; Russian, 38; Swedish, 20; American, 3; Belgian 3; French, 1.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Trade at Königsberg has shown much activity since the conclusion of the war. The importation of petroleum from the United States is constantly and rapidly growing in importance, as will be seen by observing the table of imports given below. Bristles and rags were exported to the United States in large quantities.

Three American vessels with petroleum have arrived.

Comparative statement of the imports of foreign products into Königsberg.

Articles.	1871.	1870.
Flax.....centners..	82,320	133,818
Flax, (tow).....do.....	6,926	2,193
Hemp, (long).....do.....	32,784	15,505
Hemp, (short).....do.....	7,488	4,895
Hemp, (tow).....do.....	4,326	3,985
Petroleum.....barrels..	61,021	44,836

Table showing the quantity and value of the exports from Königsberg to the United States during the year 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bristles.....casks..	147	\$54,052 87
Rags.....bales..	1,133	35,453 82
French goods.....cases..	58	4,132 06
Amber.....boxes..	4	1,145 64
All other articles.....		189 56
Total.....		94,973 95

Comparative statement showing the quantity of merchandise in Königsberg December 31, 1871, and December 31, 1870.

Articles.	1871.	1870.
Wheat.....lasts..	3,750	3,200
Rye.....do.....	5,430	3,750
Barley.....do.....	880	850
Oats.....do.....	2,660	2,850
Pease.....do.....	530	1,150
Beans.....do.....	360	450
Tares.....do.....	820	1,450
Linseed.....do.....	1,620	2,070
Rape-seed.....do.....	110	180
Clover-seed.....centner..	3,450	1,500
Timothy-seed.....do.....	1,740	2,100
Flax.....do.....	88,170	110,200
Flax tow.....do.....	5,300	5,350
Hemp.....do.....	21,100	21,200
Hemp tow.....do.....	2,930	3,900
Linseed oil-cake.....do.....	6,300	4,700
Rape-seed oil-cake.....do.....	1,350	7,500
Mats.....dickers..	18,300	9,000
Petroleum.....fass..	20,750	14,336

DANTZIC.

This is the chief seat of the Prussian navy, an old Hanse town and trading-post, and a fortress on the Vistula, at the junction of the Mottlau and Radaune, about four miles from the Baltic. Its port is at Neufahrwasser. The grain trade is an important branch of business here. On an island formed by the two arms of the Mottlau are large granaries, and neither light nor fuel is allowed there. A large timber business is also carried on, and amber is exported. The latter was formerly a royal monopoly, but is now farmed out to individuals. It is cast up by the sea during storms. Dredging-machines and diving-apparatus are also used for gathering it. There are several manufactories of oil and weapons, iron founderies, sugar-houses, large brandy distilleries, (for making Dantzic spruce,) and breweries. Pork is exported in large quantities to England. During the year nothing has been exported direct to the United States, and, if we except a small quantity of resin, petroleum is the only article brought from the United States, of which 44,865 barrels, valued at \$493,515, were imported. The arrival of six American vessels, three with petroleum and three in ballast, is noted. There entered and cleared 2,249 vessels, with an aggregate of 589,868 tons.

SWINEMÜNDE.

This port possesses no commercial importance of its own. It is a small town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the left side of the Swine, one of the three mouths of the Oder, and is an outpost of Stettin, the harbor being made by two moles nearly a mile long. Vessels bound to Stettin take on board a river pilot here. A railroad is soon to be constructed from Breslau to Swinemünde, when it is expected that a large part of the trade of Stettin will be diverted to Swinemünde, thereby saving the heavy charges incurred at Stettin.

A. V. DOCKERY.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Waste centners.	827	Thalers. 4, 962	Free	Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Alum do.	13, 019	45, 566	6, 509	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, England, Germany.
Clothing do.	432	21, 600	Free	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England, Germany.
Cotton, raw do.	90, 809	2, 724, 270	Free	Germany, England.
Cotton yarn do.	85, 111	4, 255, 550	340, 444	England, France.
Cotton goods do.	3, 388	203, 280	16, 940	Germany, England.
Lead, raw, and wares do.	5, 485	38, 395	Free	Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Spain.
White-lead, &c do.	1, 665	14, 985	Free	Netherlands, England.
Brown-stone do.	32, 716	98, 148	Free	Germany, Spain, Portugal.
Books, &c do.	692	69, 200	Free	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Cement do.	9, 293	9, 393	Free	England.
Chemical productions do.	74, 050	444, 300	111, 075	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France.
Pig-iron do.	1, 678, 058	1, 678, 058	143, 172	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Wrought iron and steel do.	138, 990	972, 930	81, 078	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Railroad-iron do.	194, 439	777, 756	113, 423	Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Germany.
Wire do.	556	5, 560	323	Denmark, England.
Chains do.	13, 241	105, 628	11, 034	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Iron plates do.	47, 424	237, 120	39, 520	Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Germany.
White-iron plates do.	1, 441	14, 410	1, 681	Germany, England.
Heavy castings do.	37, 894	113, 682	15, 158	Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, England, France, Germany.
Heavy wrought-iron ware do.	150, 762	904, 572	603, 048	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Wrought-iron tubes do.	48, 765	585, 180	65, 020	Belgium, England.
Fine-iron ware do.	240	4, 800	2, 400	Netherlands, England.
Earth and ores do.	163, 341	103, 341	Free	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, Belgium.
Raw productions for use of medicine and trade centners.	12, 298	73, 788	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France.
Coloring-materials do.	15, 427	77, 135	Free	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France, United States.
Coloring-wood do.	78, 526	235, 578	Free	Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, West Indies.
Flax, &c do.	70, 298	843, 376	Free	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Wheat do.	9, 652	19, 304	Free	Russia, Germany, England.
Rye do.	92, 392	138, 588	Free	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
All other (?) do.	131, 817	131, 817	Free	Russia.
Pease, beans, &c do.	266	133	Free	Russia, England.
Rape-seed and linseed do.	97, 481	389, 924	Free	Do.
Anise, &c do.	2, 000	12, 000	Free	Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands.
Clover-seed do.	1, 893	26, 402	Free	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Garden-seed do.	29, 925	598, 500	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France.
Glass and glass ware do.	3, 596	107, 880	2, 398	Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, Germany.
Gold and silver do.	2, 101	6, 303, 000	Free	England, Sweden, Denmark.
Guano do.	31, 860	111, 410	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England.
Raw hairs do.	2, 520	25, 200	Free	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Skins and hides do.	13, 166	789, 960	Free	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France.

Fire-wood	do..	695	6, 950	Free	Russia.
Planks	do..	449	17, 960	Free	Russia, Norway.
Foreign wood	do..	469	1, 407	Free	Germany, Belgium, England.
Corks, &c.	do..	8, 642	103, 704	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Carving-wood	do..	4, 458	8, 916	4, 458	Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, Spain, Italy, United States.
Fine wooden ware	do..	4, 414	10, 350	1, 656	Russia, Denmark, Netherlands, England, United States, Germany.
Instruments of art	do..	57	2, 280	114	Russia, Denmark, England, United States.
India rubber	do..	3, 088	24, 704	Free	England.
Clothes of rubber	do..	427	8, 540	6, 405	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Bone-coals	do..	5, 850	8, 475	Free	Russia.
Chalk	do..	1, 028	514	Free	Sweden, Denmark.
Copper, raw	do..	52, 595	1, 262, 280	Free	Sweden, Russia, Norway, Denmark, England.
Copper and brass ware	do..	2, 574	102, 960	6, 864	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Copper-vitriol	do..	2, 358	11, 064	Free	England, Norway, Sweden, Germany.
Hardware	do..	434	21, 700	6, 510	England.
Leather and leather ware	do..	4, 136	248, 160	8, 272	Russia, Sweden, England, Germany, Norway, Denmark.
Linen yarn and thread	do..	25, 768	1, 546, 080	146, 025	England, Russia.
Rope	do..	2, 875	172, 500	1, 438	Russia, Norway, England, Germany.
Packing-canvas	do..	58, 340	583, 400	155, 573	Russia, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Bleached and raw linen	do..	783	54, 810	7, 830	Germany, England.
Candles	do..	432	12, 960	648	Russia, Germany, Netherlands.
Locomotives	do..	8, 155	285, 425	12, 233	Netherlands, England.
Rags	do..	2, 321	9, 284	Free	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, England.
Wooden machinery	do..	6, 250	26, 000	3, 125	Germany, Russia, Netherlands, England, France.
Machinery of cast iron	do..	63, 814	382, 884	31, 907	Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Machinery of wrought iron	do..	10, 782	107, 820	8, 985	Russia, Netherlands, England, United States.
Machinery of other metals	do..	115	1, 380	153	Netherlands, England.
Beer	do..	2, 591	15, 546	1, 727	Russia, Germany, England.
Brandy, &c	do..	14, 595	116, 760	87, 570	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France.
Vinegar	do..	197	394	262	Sweden, Germany, England.
Wine, in barrels	do..	41, 315	1, 359, 940	181, 192	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Italy.
Wine, in bottles	do..	3, 320	83, 000	8, 853	France, England, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Russia.
Wine out of Zollverein	do..	4, 010	40, 100	16, 040	
Butter, meat, &c	do..	2, 443	53, 746	3, 257	Russia, Norway, Denmark, England.
Fresh southern fruits	do..	1, 621	16, 210	3, 242	Germany, England, Spain, Italy.
Dried almonds	do..	1, 739	48, 692	5, 956	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, Spain, Italy.
Raisins	do..	10, 412	81, 296	41, 648	Germany, Netherlands, England, Spain, United States.
Currants	do..	2, 986	17, 916	11, 944	Denmark, Germany, England.
All other	do..	135	1, 350	540	Germany, France.
Pepper	do..	9, 630	192, 600	62, 595	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Pimento	do..	3, 976	31, 808	25, 834	Germany, England.
Cinnamon	do..	1, 293	51, 720	8, 404	Netherlands, England, Germany.
All other	do..	1, 482	147, 360	9, 633	Do.
Herrings	barrels.	281, 768	2, 535, 912	281, 768	England, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Honey	centners.	755	11, 625	252	Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
Coffee	do..	188, 944	944, 720	1, 002, 173	England, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Spain.
Cocoa	do..	603	15, 075	3, 517	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France.
Cheese	do..	1, 060	26, 500	1, 766	Norway, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Confectioneries	do..	883	35, 320	6, 181	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, France, England, United States.
Caviar, anchovies	do..	8, 210	492, 600	90, 310	Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Belgium.
Dried fruits and nuts	do..	4, 636	46, 360	Free	Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France, Spain, Italy.
Starch	do..	3, 716	29, 728	1, 858	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, England, United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Rice	217, 485	<i>Thalers.</i> 1, 304, 910	<i>Thalers.</i> 108, 742	Denmark, Germany, Belgium, England.
Salt, &c	117, 373	352, 119	234, 746	Denmark, Portugal, England.
Sirup	16, 212	113, 484	64, 848	Denmark, Germany, England.
Tobacco, leaves	6, 772	203, 160	27, 088	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, United States.
Tobacco, manufactured, and cigars	347	34, 700	6, 940	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Tea	666	4, 955	5, 325	Denmark, Germany, England, Netherlands.
Sugar	327	3, 924	1, 635	Denmark, England.
Mats and straw ware	3, 597	89, 895	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Bricks	137, 726	68, 863	Free	Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Sweet-oil	71, 543	1, 144, 688	59, 619	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands.
Linseed-oil	51, 725	620, 580	25, 862	England, Netherlands, Germany.
Cotton-seed oil	12, 724	159, 550	6, 362	Do.
Sunflower-oil	1, 007	16, 118	504	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Hemp-seed oil	371	4, 452	186	Russia.
Palm and cocoa-nut oil	105, 074	1, 471, 036	Free	Germany, Belgium, England.
All other oils	13, 742	171, 775	6, 871	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Fish-oil	41, 125	494, 220	20, 592	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Tallow	42, 877	600, 278	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, United States.
Grease	22, 243	489, 346	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Denmark, Germany.
Paper and paper wares	2, 055	41, 100	2, 055	United States, Russia, Denmark, Germany.
Perfumery and soaps	44	1, 320	190	Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, England, France.
Petroleum	519, 068	3, 893, 010	Free	Russia, Netherlands, England, Germany.
Porcelain and clay carths	117, 368	156, 491	Free	United States, Germany, England.
Porcelain and clay wares	759	30, 360	Free	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Potash	66, 334	464, 338	Free	Do.
Saltpeter	11, 313	113, 130	Free	Russia, England.
Sheeps' wool, raw	18, 897	944, 850	Free	Germany, England.
Sulphur	71, 256	213, 768	Free	Russia, Belgium, England.
Soda, &c	334, 717	1, 338, 868	Free	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal.
Stone and stone-ware	192, 466	1, 924, 660	Free	Denmark, Germany, England.
Coal	3, 886, 836	1, 943, 418	Free	Sweden, Norway, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France, Turkey.
Tar, resins, &c	318, 843	637, 686	Free	Belgium, England.
Bladders of animals, &c	934	112, 080	Free	Russia, United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France, Belgium.
Oxen	7	700	Free	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England.
Cows and calves	19	570	Free	England.
Hogs	64	1, 280	Free	Do.
Sheep and goats	150	750	Free	Russia, Sweden, England, United States.
Wax	55	1, 925	Free	Russia, Norway, Netherlands, England.
Wax-cloth	479	38, 320	Free	Germany, Netherlands, England.
Woolen yarn	24, 682	1, 480, 920	98, 728	England.

Woolen-goods.....do.....	18,531	1,482,480	463,275	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Zinc.....do.....	1,438	8,628	Free	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Tin.....do.....	10,845	596,475	Free	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, England, France.
All other articles.....do.....	15,437	463,110	Free	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, Italy, United States.
Total in thalers.....		57,973,756	5,031,928	
Total in dollars.....		41,741,104 32	3,622,988 16	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Waste.....centners.....	240	Thalers. 1,440	Russia.
Arsenic, &c.....do.....	2,523	10,092	Russia, Sweden, Norway, England.
Asphalt.....do.....	9,230	64,610	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Cotton yarn.....do.....	50	2,500	Netherlands, Russia.
Cotton goods.....do.....	551	33,060	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, England, United States, Germany.
Lead.....do.....	23,439	164,073	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, United States, Russia.
White-lead.....do.....	12,473	112,257	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands.
Brown-stone.....do.....	7,570	22,710	Russia, Sweden, Norway.
Books.....do.....	1,578	157,800	Germany, Sweden, Russia, Denmark.
Cement.....do.....	29,495	29,495	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Chemicals.....do.....	42,343	254,058	Do.
Pig-iron.....do.....	24	24	England.
Wrought iron and steel.....do.....	1,348	9,396	Sweden, Norway, Russia, Denmark, Germany, England.
Railroad-iron.....do.....	695	2,780	Russia.
Iron plates.....do.....	431	2,155	Russia, Denmark, Germany.
Chains.....do.....	1,720	13,760	Russia, England.
Heavy castings.....do.....	2,098	6,294	Russia, Germany, England, Roumania.
Wrought-iron ware.....do.....	12,643	75,858	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, United States.
Iron tubes.....do.....	176	2,112	Russia, Denmark, England.
Fine iron ware.....do.....	260	5,200	Russia.
Earth and ores.....do.....	13,517	13,517	England, Germany, Russia, Denmark.
Raw productions, for use of medicine and trade.....do.....	8,959	53,956	Sweden, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, United States.
Coloring-wood.....do.....	189	567	Russia, Netherlands.
Coloring-earth.....do.....	866	2,598	Russia, Germany, Denmark.
Coloring materials.....do.....	11,766	58,830	England, United States, Russia.
Flax, hemp.....do.....	1,876	22,512	Belgium, Russia, Germany.
Wheat.....do.....	475,385	2,950,770	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France.
Rye.....scheffels.....	129,381	194,070	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France.
Barley.....do.....	779,616	779,616	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Oats.....do.....	95,421	95,421	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Other grain.....do.....	91,375	182,750	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Anise, cummin, &c.....centners.....	63	375	Russia, Denmark.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Rape	135,048	<i>Thalers.</i> 675,240	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France.
Linseed	12,277	89,108	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, England.
Clover-seed	8,099	113,386	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Garden-seed	51,832	1,036,640	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, United States.
Glass and glass ware	8,583	257,640	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Kaw hairs	1,408	14,080	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England.
Skins and hides	2,320	139,200	Russia, Denmark, England.
Resins	776	1,552	Denmark, Russia.
Fire-wood	124	1,364	Denmark, England.
Blocks of hard wood	19,598	} } 1,438,120	{ Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, Spain. { Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, England, France, Spain. { Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, England, Belgium, France, United States.
Blocks of soft wood	13,058		
Planks	3,197		
Foreign wood	9,388	75,104	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Russia, Germany.
Wood for carving	5,928	11,856	Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Fine wooden ware	1,163	29,075	Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England.
Charcoal	1,587	2,935	Belgium, England.
Hops	1,425	21,375	Russia.
Instruments	1,917	76,680	United States, Russia, Norway, Denmark.
Bran	54,634	81,951	England, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Bone-coals	1,448	2,172	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Chalk	22,305	5,578	Russia, Denmark, Germany.
Copper	9,801	343,035	Sweden, England, Denmark, Russia.
Copper-vitriol	252	2,016	Russia, Denmark.
Hardware	4,629	231,450	Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, England.
Leather and leather ware	340	20,400	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, United States.
Linen and linen goods	1,823	109,380	Russia, Norway, Denmark, Germany, England.
Linen yarn and thread	1,225	13,500	Russia, Denmark, England.
Candles	3,658	109,740	Russia.
Locomotives	168	5,880	England, Denmark.
Rags and old cordage	13,777	55,108	Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Russia, England, United States.
Machinery of woods	282	1,128	Russia.
cast iron	39,296	235,777	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
wrought iron	14	140	Russia.
Dried fruits	2,333	18,664	Denmark, Russia, Belgium.
Beer	433	1,732	Denmark, England, United States, Russia.
Brandy, spirits	86,488	691,904	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, France, Spain, United States.
Chicory	17,773	39,989	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, United States.
Vinegar	1,550	3,100	Russia, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, United States.
Fish and anchovies	183	2,745	Norway, Russia, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany.
Butter, meat, &c	531	11,682	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands.

Pepper, cinnamon, &c	143	2, 308	Russia, England, United States.
Herrings	5, 350	48, 150	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, United States.
Coffee, &c	21	521	Russia, Denmark, Sweden, United States.
Cheese	450	6, 750	Russia.
Cherry-juice	9, 590	47, 950	United States, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Confectioneries	213	8, 520	Russia, Denmark, United States.
Starch	202, 737	1, 621, 896	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium.
Rice	18	108	United States.
Salt	2, 879	8, 637	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, United States, Germany.
Fresh southern fruits	1, 295	12, 950	Russia.
Dried southern fruits	3, 243	90, 804	Russia, Denmark.
Sirup	143, 270	214, 905	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, United States, France.
Tobacco, leaves and manufactured	1, 392	20, 880	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Wine	5, 115	102, 300	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, United States, Germany.
Sugar, raw	19, 915	199, 150	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, United States, Germany.
Loaf sugar	64, 280	964, 200	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, England, United States, Germany.
Mats and straw ware	33	825	Russia, Denmark.
Bricks, &c	12, 803	6, 402	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, United States.
Mineral water	5, 901	29, 505	Russia, Sweden, England, United States.
Sweet-oil	7, 473	119, 568	Russia, Denmark, England, United States, Germany.
Linseed-oil	224	2, 688	Russia.
All other oils	38, 627	502, 151	Denmark, England, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, United States.
Fish-oil	402	4, 824	Sweden, Russia, Germany.
Tallow	848	12, 728	Russia, Germany.
Grease	5, 608	123, 376	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Germany, United States.
Oil-cake, &c	42, 215	126, 645	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, England, France.
Paper and paper ware	3, 557	71, 140	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.
Perfumery and soaps	1, 449	43, 470	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Petroleum	2, 515	17, 605	Russia.
Porcelain and clay earth	13, 290	17, 720	Russia, Denmark.
Porcelain and clay wares	4, 780	191, 206	Denmark, Russia, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium.
Potash	11, 068	77, 476	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Saltpeter	665	6, 650	Russia, Norway, Denmark.
Sheeps' wool, raw	2, 751	137, 550	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, United States.
Sulphur	312	936	Denmark, Russia.
Sulphur, saltpeter, and salt-acid	11, 602	23, 204	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Silver, in bars	1, 813	5, 439, 000	England.
Soda, &c	2, 548	10, 192	Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, United States, Germany.
Stone and stone-ware	22, 563	225, 630	Russia, Denmark, Germany.
Tar, mineral and resin oil, &c	8, 493	16, 986	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, Belgium.
Baggage	995	49, 750	Russia, Denmark, Germany, England, United States.
Oxen	3	300	Russia.
Cattle	25	750	Do.
Sheep and goats	447	2, 235	Russia, England.
Wax	1, 359	47, 565	Russia.
Wax-cloth	50	400	Russia, England.
Axle-grease	4, 041	20, 205	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Woolen yarn	11, 449	686, 940	Russia, Denmark.
Woolen goods	1, 010	80, 800	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, United States.
Zinc, raw	52, 286	349, 716	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, England, United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Zinc plates	17, 055	<i>Thalers.</i> 170, 550	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Tin	144	7, 920	Russia, Denmark.
All other articles	7, 432	222, 960	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, England, Turkey.
Total value, thalers .....	.....	23, 492, 673	
Total value, dollars .....	.....	16, 914, 724 56	

NOTE.—1 centner = 112 pounds. 1 scheffel = 83½ pounds. 1 schiffslast = 2 tons.

WÜRTEMBERG.

STUTTGART, November 15, 1872. (Received December 5.)

I have the honor to lay before the Department a comparative table of the exports from this consular district to the United States during the years 1868-'72, displaying a constant, large increase of the export trade of this kingdom to the United States during this period of five years. The table for 1872, exhibiting a total amount of 4,033,570.7* florins, shows an increase of 258,343.43 florins on the amount of the preceding year, (3,775,226.24 florins,) and of 1,789,859.8 florins on the total amount of 1868, (2,243,709.59 florins.)

Corsets, the principal article of export, have increased by 348,832.13 florins on the amount of last year, and by 1,237,481.21 florins on that of 1868.

Colors have increased by 149,193.23 florins, and the export of jewelry has nearly doubled on the amount of 1868. But there is a deficiency in the export of leather on the previous year, amounting to 136,612.34 florins, explained by the fact that, the war being over, Würtemberg leather† is now generally shipped to Paris, from there to be exported as French manufacture to New York.

Imports.—The official reports of the central imperial statistical bureau on the imports of Germany for the first two quarters of 1872, show a large increase in the line of raw material and half manufactures, demonstrating the full activity of the German industry, while the larger imports of colonial produce of every species, and of silk, woolen, and cotton goods, are proof of an increased consumption.

Petroleum.—During last year Germany imported 4,067,603 zoll-centners of petroleum, showing her to be at the head of petroleum consumption, France having imported in 1870 but 814,480 centners and Great Britain 685,938.

From the official review of imports for the current year I give, by inclosure No. 2, the leading articles, stating the increase or decrease compared with 1871.

In this kingdom commerce, trade, and manufacture, in almost every branch, were eminently successful. In consequence thereof prices of labor rose 100 to 120 per cent. There is a want of laborers here in Stuttgart, principally in the building line. Stone-masons and carpenters receive unheard-of wages, from 25 to 30 florins weekly. At the same time the price of real-estate and rents and of all necessities of life have risen so enormously that Stuttgart is now considered to be the most expensive city in Central Europe.

Cotton industry.—Foremost of all branches of industry, the cotton manufacture prospered in spite of the new competition from Alsace, which produces annually about 9,000,000 of pieces. In Niedernhall, Calw, and other places, new Jacquard manufactories were established. The extensive establishment at Heidenheim has raised its stock capital during the year to 1,000,000 florins; she has tripled her production, and transferred a dividend of 10 per cent. (25 florins per share) to her stockholders, after having paid *tantièmes* to a large amount and doubled her reserved fund. The cotton-yarn manufactory at Bietigheim has distributed a dividend of 15 per cent. among her shareholders.

* \$1,613,428.05.

† Waxed calf-skins.

Linen and woolen manufacture.—During the last year the Indian textile jute, which is now successfully grown in Louisiana, was introduced in the manufacture of coarse linen goods, carpets, girths. The import of that article in the German Empire has doubled last year, and is steadily increasing. There were imported, in 1868, 38,046 centners; in 1869, 62,398 centners; in 1870, 69,007 centners; in 1871, 113,640 centners.

Wool.—There were sold at the wool-markets of the state about 22,000 centners of wool, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 florins. At the leading wool-market at Kirchheim, (June 21,) 12,030 $\frac{3}{4}$ centners were offered, of which seven-eighths of the whole quantity were sold on the second day. Prices were, for finest quality, 140 to 145 florins per centner; for middling, 134 to 139 florins; bastard, 123 to 126 florins.

Colors and dye-stuffs.—Manufactures of aniline colors continue to prosper. The firm of H. Siegle is said to have made last year a net gain of 200,000 florins, and that of Rudolf Knosp also had immense profits. Their rival neighbors in Baden, the Association for Chemical Manufactures at Mannheim, have distributed among their shareholders (October 29, 1872) a dividend of 55 per cent.; and the manufactory of aniline colors at Hemshofen, created on a capital of 1,000,000 florins, 60 per cent.

Wine, the first staple product of the state, gave a crop much below the average; cold weather and continued rain during May and June decreased the quantity and impaired the quality, which is, however, superior to that of last year. Of 75,368 acres of vineyards, about 57,000 were in culture. Prices are high and will remain so, the harvest on the Rhine being almost a total failure. Alsace, now the resort of wine-dealers, had about one-fourth of a crop, and prices are very high, the *strick* (1,200 liters) averaging 400 florins. At Stuttgart prices are from 76 to 80 florins per *eimer*, (77.542 gallons.) The yield from the royal vineyards at Untertürkheim, a select quality, was sold at public auction at 220 to 250 florins per *eimer*. In the vicinity of Stuttgart an acre produced about two *eimers*.

Leather.—At the leading leather-market at Heilbronn, (October 2, '72,) prices were: Sole-leather, 54 to 62 kreutzers; calf-leather, 1.54 to 2.12 florins; vache leather, 44 to 56 kreutzers; prime harness, 56 to 62 kreutzers. At Ulm prices were, for sole-leather, 52 to 64 kreutzers; calf-leather 1.48 to 2.6 florins; vache, 42 to 54 kreutzers; prime harness, 54 kreutzers to 1 florin. Waxed calf-skins rose from 4.54 florins per kilogram to 5.24 florins, on account of the scarcity of hides, but there is no sale to America, owing to the overstocked market and low prices in New York. Rough calf-skins cost 145 to 140 florins per 50 kilograms.

The grain crop.—This year's crop was above the average. Prices are: Wheat, 8 to 8.18 florins per centner; spelt, 7.54 florins; rye, 5.15 florins; barley, 5.33 to 5.48 florins; oats, 4 to 4.6 florins per liter. At the Grain Exchange at Stuttgart, however, trade was dull on account of the unsteadiness of the market, prices having retrograded in England in consequence of large arrivals, and it is generally believed that the demand for winter consumption has been filled. For Southern Russia immense quantities of grain are said to have accumulated in warehouses, and, the more to depress the market, the report is current that California can send 200,000 tons of wheat to foreign markets, 50,000 tons of which are said to be already under way to Europe.

Flour.—Prices are: No. 1, 24.42 to 25.30 florins per sack, (2 liters;) No. 2, 22.42 to 23 florins; No. 3, 20 to 20.18 florins; No. 4, 16 to 17 florins.

Hops yielded favorably. Prices vary from 44 florins to 120 florins per centner. There were about 16,000 *morgen* (acres) of hops in culture

this season, a *morgen* producing on an average of 9 years 3.81 centners. Owing to the favorable climatic situation of the country, Würtemberg hops are the earliest at market. By the annexation of Alsace, the production of German hops has increased by 50,000 to 60,000 centners. Nuremberg is the principal market for Würtemberg; hops at the harvest season on an average 1,000 bales are sold daily.

The potato crop was an average one. Prices are from 1.45 to 2 florins per centner.

The harvest of hay and flax was enormous.

The fruit crop, however, excepting cherries and plums, was a failure in most districts of the state. There are imported from Switzerland large quantities of apples for the manufacture of cider, the common beverage of the farmers.

Sugar-beets yielded abundantly, growers realizing on an average 100 florins per *morgen*, a *morgen* producing about 140 centners. The six factories of Würtemberg consume annually one and one-half million centners of beets, those of the Zollverein (296) fifty-two millions. The internal-revenue tax on beet-sugar during the first eight months of this year, closing the season of manufacture, produced 6,674,073 reichsthaler. The cause of this decrease of revenue was the failure of last year's crop.

Tobacco.—The war of 1870 having absorbed the stock on hand, there was a ready demand for all qualities. The area of tobacco culture comprises 350 acres.

Cattle, sheep, and horses.—There were slaughtered at the public slaughter-house, where all butchers of the city are held by law to slaughter, about 7,000 oxen, 711 cows, 2,432 heifers, 19,662 hogs, 40,898 calves, and 2,689 sheep. The consumption of meat in the city of Stuttgart amounts to twelve and one-half millions of pounds—150 pounds per capita, taking the population to reach 82,000 souls.

Prices are: Beef, per kilogram, (2 lbs.,) 56 kreutzers, (37½ cents;) pork, 52 kreutzers, (35 cents;) veal, 52 kreutzers; lard, 52 kreutzers; butter, 1.8 florins, (46 cents.)

There were sold at four sheep-markets, at Heilbronn, during the year, 60,236 sheep, yielding an amount of 135,971 florins. At the horse-market at Stuttgart, (April 13,) 2,000 horses were offered for sale, 850 of which were sold at a total amount of 332,350 florins. The highest price was 1,800 florins, for a race-horse, and 1,600 florins for a pair of carriage-horses; the lowest, 70 florins.

Railroads.—The Black Forest Railroad has been extended this season from Weil to Nagold, and the Allgau road from Kisslegg to Leutkirch. The Würtemberg roads now occupy a length of 750 English miles, with 216 stations.

The manufactory of locomotives, machinery, and boilers at Esslingen raised its capital stock to 1,050,000 florins. In his annual report, Director E. Thessler says that during the year ending May 1, 1872, 85 locomotives and tenders and 100 cars were finished at that establishment, and extensive new orders had come in from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Denmark. The foundery and manufactory of machinery at Kirchheim reports its net proceeds for last year 25,595,014 florins.

Exchange business and stocks.—From times of yore, Stuttgart, like all other South German cities, was wont to look toward Frankfort-on-the-Main as her financial barometer, as the *matadore* of exchange for Germany; the war, however, the subsequent influx of milliards from France, and of the combined capital of Northern Germany, have changed this influence and power of the old financial dominion, and Stuttgart,

like other southern cities, now gravitates toward Berlin, whose daily exchange-list is of the grandest dimensions, totally eclipsing those of Frankfort and Vienna.

From the time our national bonds by their high standard value could be no more an object of speculation, large capitals had been laid out here in Württemberg in American railroad stocks. The failure of the Rockfort print company, however, together with the repudiation of the Brunswick-Albany aid bonds by the State of Georgia, has created a panic. Owners sold all their American railroad stocks, irrespective of their value, with great loss, and there is now a general distrust prevalent in these securities.

In conclusion, I have to state that—

Emigration, which has acquired such grand dimensions in Northern Germany, has almost entirely ceased here in her old Swabian homestead. The high price of labor and the new military ordinances are the cause of this falling off from thousands to hundred Swabian emigrants on board of the Bremen and Hamburg vessels.

E. KLAUPRECHT.

1.—Comparative table of exports from the kingdom of Württemberg to the United States from 1868 to 1872.

Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Corsets	1, 700, 684 22	2, 051, 492 56	2, 375, 070 58	2, 589, 333 30	2, 938, 165 43
Wines and liquors	44, 821 18	87, 491 31	80, 214 22	101, 429 22	81, 090 53
Drugs	36, 738 34	36, 380 09	23, 577 48	34, 181 15	33, 477 08
Cotton goods	34, 587 42	47, 586 09	47, 931 46	91, 119 21	120, 176 14
Woolen goods	2, 180 07	1, 325 23	2, 260 27	5, 622 15	4, 009 41
Linen goods	1, 258 38	2, 382 33	346 15	1, 528 28	1, 693 50
Mixed goods	180 59	2, 241 40	2, 456 28	6, 193 22	15, 790 40
Books and periodicals	36, 380 28	34, 945 49	25, 963 01	28, 373 35	36, 191 31
Leather	62, 752 37	77, 811 56	69, 840 31	292, 438 41	155, 826 17
Dried fruit	88, 497 26	122, 972 51	181, 361 39	199, 174 31	194, 367 42
Jewelry	49, 473 52	58, 048 05	27, 709 38	72, 290 54	95, 561 16
Metal ware	14, 931 50	12, 944 16	6, 856 53	8, 316 44½	17, 189 42
Toys .....	.....	3, 680 15	6, 593 20	3, 042 40	10, 049 18
Colors	79, 010 13	89, 333 00	99, 593 42	157, 259 24½	228, 203 36
Hops	29, 471 26	940 12	.....	.....	.....
Sundries	62, 740 17	60, 877 39	74, 675 05	184, 922 21	101, 776 36
Total in florins	2, 243, 709 59	2, 690, 454 24	3, 024, 451 58	3, 775, 226 24	4, 033, 570 07
Total in dollars	\$897, 484 39	\$1, 076, 181 76	\$1, 209, 780 78	\$1, 510, 090 76	\$1, 613, 428 05

2.—Comparative table showing the description and weight of leading articles of imports into the German Empire for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Articles.	Weight in centners, 100 pounds.	More than in 1871.	Less than in 1871.
Articles of consumption :		<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
Wheat	3, 196, 786	.....	2, 806, 406
Rye	5, 621, 256	.....	538, 993
Wine, in casks	369, 790	112, 137	.....
Preserved meat	162, 496	111, 020	.....
Raw coffee	859, 498	74, 912	.....
Raw tobacco	500, 867	107, 213	.....
Refined sugar	144, 897	121, 624	.....
Raw sugar	380, 030	359, 156	.....
Raw materials :			
Coals	23, 771, 835	3, 494, 382	.....
Peats	9, 668, 097	1, 414, 236	.....
Iron ore	3, 381, 251	967, 520	.....
Raw iron	5, 841, 525	2, 238, 724	.....
Raw cotton	1, 495, 553	498, 923	.....
Raw silk	34, 489	4, 196	.....
Raw wool	519, 743	.....	149, 019
Dye-wood	481, 427	30, 421	.....
Potash	77, 706	41, 054	.....
Saltpeter	425, 831	136, 456	.....
Raw hides	469, 168	51, 504	.....
Tallow	114, 659	44, 779	.....
Lard	251, 461	122, 706	.....
Resin	338, 516	29, 634	.....
Petroleum	992, 568	202, 594	.....
Articles in a half-manufactured state :			
Bar iron	221, 185	88, 668	.....
Steel	53, 548	28, 328	.....
Wrought iron	30, 668	22, 614	.....
Tin iron	90, 037	50, 990	.....
Tin	32, 051	23, 542	.....
Cotton-yarn	229, 222	23, 400	.....
Linen and machine thread	100, 411	6, 705	.....
Leather	33, 380	6, 278	.....
Manufactures and other products of industry :			
Silk goods	4, 146	1, 588	.....
Woolen goods	26, 513	5, 626	.....
Iron rails	179, 998	149, 993	.....
Raw iron ware	271, 570	156, 576	.....
Hardware	133, 672	92, 844	.....
Iron pipes	37, 420	16, 853	.....
Locomotives and boilers	21, 218	10, 728	.....
Machines, wooden	24, 115	14, 883	.....
Machines, cast-iron	177, 612	95, 893	.....
Wrought iron, as steel	34, 369	17, 928	.....
Fancy cotton goods	25, 804	7, 866	.....
Total	60, 826, 388	7, 490, 076	.....

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

* Statement showing the value of merchandise imported at the ports of England and Wales during the year 1871.

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Aberystwith.....		£61, 946		£10, 794
Barnstaple.....			£5	14, 947
Beaumaris.....		2, 320	5	18, 684
Berwick.....		2, 064	20	117, 194
Bideford.....			1	6, 827
Boston.....		3, 784	2, 532	112, 410
Bradford.....			1, 825	
Bridgewater.....		1, 710	3	90, 749
Bridport.....			3	93, 402
Bristol.....	£8, 346	896, 483	2, 194, 319	2, 778, 800
Cardigan.....				1, 019
Cardiff.....	6	88, 959	2, 331	716, 327
Carlisle.....		21, 495	249	40, 730
Caernarvon.....			20	27, 658
Chester.....			341	11, 573
Colchester.....			2	34, 897
Cowes.....		92	305	3, 534
Dartmouth.....	4		146	38, 971
Deal.....			72	28, 448
Dover.....		4, 657, 185	219, 192	
Exeter.....		24, 583	39, 848	251, 225
Falmouth.....	13	11, 769	4, 544	159, 725
Faversham.....			1	6, 285
Fleetwood.....	8	22, 712		26, 673
Folkestone.....			227, 004	4, 161, 179
Fowly.....		1, 265	1	15, 798
Gainsborough.....				6, 693
Gloucester.....		374, 423	12, 413	1, 469, 319
Goole.....		9, 223	119, 963	796, 074
Grimsby.....		130, 226	203, 894	2, 055, 228
Halifax.....			70	
Hartlepool.....		51, 814	996	1, 851, 237
Harwich.....			163, 307	2, 329, 146
Hayle.....		5, 490	5, 799	23, 943
Hull.....	4, 616	378, 444	860, 606	13, 832, 429
Ipswich.....		28, 137	21, 175	388, 310
Lancaster.....		9, 039	900	316, 508
Leeds.....			20, 428	
Littlehampton.....			13, 622	589, 311
Liverpool.....	1, 123, 047	47, 121, 150	4, 911, 946	50, 159, 085
Llanelly.....		627	122	122, 963
London.....	632, 535	4, 539, 632	32, 449, 958	80, 122, 608
Lowestoft.....			8	105, 553
Lynn.....		7, 209	938	269, 181
Malden.....				13, 755
Manchester.....	665		40, 305	31
Maryport.....		3, 483	15	29, 518
Middlesborough.....		25	1, 737	151, 862
Milford.....		2, 051	15	24, 340
Newcastle.....		79, 860	49, 510	3, 507, 480
Newport.....	94	12, 017	1, 723	188, 967
Newhaven.....			59, 787	4, 043, 563
Padstow.....		7, 472	1	5, 336
Penzance.....			5, 847	57, 890
Plymouth.....	2	68, 562	355, 347	797, 481
Poole.....			3, 317	51, 272
Portsmouth.....		50	40, 496	205, 985
Preston.....			530	13, 758
Ramsay.....			1	
Ramsgate.....		1, 100	1, 213	18, 370
Rochester.....		3, 500	5, 364	292, 868
Runcorn.....			48	127, 991
Rye.....			3, 218	20, 843
Scarborough.....				2, 833

*The statements marked with an asterisk are from tables obtained from the British government by Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul-General at London.

Statement showing the value of merchandise imported, &c.—Continued.

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Scilly			£169	£725
Shields, North		£77	11, 927	184, 057
Shields, South	£5	23, 100	425	742, 990
Shoreham			16, 776	180, 590
Southampton	147	521, 074	283, 621	11, 174, 144
Stockton		6, 380	100	257, 642
Sunderland	46	29, 082	2, 484	537, 719
Swansea		11, 471	1, 923	2, 182, 554
Teignmouth			76	76, 960
Truro		1, 030	11, 575	68, 224
Wells				26, 458
Weymouth		3, 845	5, 057	39, 454
Whitehaven		11, 179	1	23, 451
Whitby				4, 795
Wisbeach			1	156, 974
Woodbridge				2, 589
Workington				4, 445
Yarmouth		14, 519	16, 485	298, 072
Total	1, 695, 534	59, 191, 658	42, 397, 998	188, 721, 414

** Statement showing the value of foreign merchandise exported from the ports of England and Wales during the year 1871.*

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Barnstaple			£86	
Boston				£582
Bristol	£16	£2, 047	12, 297	27, 569
Cardiff	55		4, 404	6, 265
Chester			280	
Dartmouth			29	
Deal			102	
Dover	344		10, 453	171, 515
Exeter			57	14, 191
Falmouth			690	8, 059
Folkestone	150		18, 702	3, 565, 194
Gloucester			20	
Goole			126	343, 240
Grimsby			4, 877	923, 898
Hartlepool				321, 512
Harwich	350		22, 318	1, 194, 842
Hull	1, 002		15, 877	4, 730, 372
Leeds			10	
Littlehampton			1, 474	40, 049
Lowestoft				25
Lynn				450
Manchester	25		455	
Newcastle			6, 809	19, 589
Newhaven	26		7, 789	810, 037
Newport			47	94
Plymouth			2, 643	11, 733
Poole				180
Portsmouth			325	
Ramsgate			241	830
Rochester			451	
Rye			54	
Shields, North			144	5, 490
Shoreham				1, 200
Southampton	905		116, 042	26, 590
Stockton			21	1, 250
Sunderland			202	92
Swansea			835	6, 239
Truro			381	390
Weymouth			19	289
Whitehaven			328	
Yarmouth	15			
Total	2, 888	2, 047	228, 588	12, 231, 766

** Statement showing the value of British merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the ports of England and Wales during the year 1871.*

Ports.	To the United States.	To other countries.	Ports.	To the United States.	To other countries.
Beaumaris	£7,058	£6,471	Lynn		£160,034
Berwick		18,580	Malden		135,760
Boston		200,255	Maryport		124,341
Bridgewater		6,326	Middlesborough	£122,235	1,474,772
Bridport		19,091	Newcastle	398,448	3,798,545
Bristol	147,220	315,972	Newhaven		879,206
Cardiff	1,360,747	1,977,641	Newport	926,152	916,640
Carlisle	132	720	Penzance	280	48,663
Caernarvon	7,754	102,519	Plymouth	268	100,298
Chester		1,930	Poole		40,167
Colchester		46,611	Portsmouth		18,164
Cowes		555	Preston		1,655
Dartmouth		1,553	Ramsgate		688
Deal		20,387	Rochester		139,420
Dover		1,850,090	Runcorn	258	44,295
Exeter		16,095	Rye		7,187
Falmouth	4,985	26,544	Scarborough		1,126
Faversham		34,244	Shields, North	1,650	239,832
Fleetwood		170	Shields, South	27,132	72,262
Folkestone		863,986	Shoreham		25,192
Fowly	295	71,735	Southampton	358,162	6,712,887
Gainsborough		2,659	Stockton		31,473
Gloucester	39,287	141,656	Sunderland	131,686	712,303
Goole	515	1,270,066	Swansea	155,730	974,363
Grimsby	13,708	16,128,533	Teignmouth		6,279
Hartlepool	172,149	2,105,482	Truro		18,528
Harwich		2,389,160	Wells		58,534
Hayle		28,376	Weymouth		229,200
Hull	657	22,639,163	Whitehaven	76	15,450
Ipswich	1,228	346,541	Wisbeach		258,263
Lancaster	37,795	154,923	Woodbridge		26,248
Llanelly	950	63,699	Workington		83,451
Littlehampton		95,642	Yarmouth		238,896
Lowestoft		54,449			
Lyme		144			
			Total	3,916,557	68,596,090

* Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871.

ABERYSTWITH.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	3	896	.....	.....	2	698
	Norway.....	.....	.....	3	401	.....	.....	1	141
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	4	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	2	698	.....	.....	2	698
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	287	.....	.....	1	197
	Norway.....	.....	.....	3	459	.....	.....	3	617
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	1	197
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	19	4,318	.....	.....	10	2,548

BARNSTAPLE.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	1	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	1	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Asiatic Turkey.....	.....	.....	2	293	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	3	691	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	354	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	.....	.....	1	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	312	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1	598	13	2,634	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

BEAUMARIS.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	1	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	12	1,332
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	578
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36
German..... Norwegian..... Swedish..... United States of America.	Spain.....	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	5	2,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	1	780	.....	.....	4	1,593
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	567
Total.....		.....	.....	16	4,639	.....	.....	19	4,106

BERWICK.

Flag.	From or to—	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	5	799	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, southern ports.....	.....	.....	1	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	5	1,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	1	431	3	873	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	8	631	.....	.....	5	446
	Holland.....	.....	.....	7	664	.....	.....	1	48
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	3	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	6	564	.....	.....	1	93
	Spain.....	.....	.....	4	773	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	1	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Asiatic Turkey.....	.....	.....	1	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egypt.....	.....	.....	1	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	2	798	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	391	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	2	482	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Confederation.....	.....	.....	1	256	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Danish	Dutch	German	Italian	Norwegian	Swedish	Total	4	107	17,338	108	17,769	225	225	22	2,748	22	2,748
Russia, northern ports									2	225			225					
Norway									1	199			199					
Denmark									3	218			218					
Germany									1	70			70		1	117	1	117
Holland									4	496			496					
Russia, northern ports															1	447	1	447
Norway									1	59			59					
Germany									4	663			663		5	408	5	408
Holland									4	377			377					
United States of America, Atlantic									1	447			447					
Argentine Confederation									1	116			116					
Italy									1	237			237					
Egypt									1	275			275					
Uruguay									1	427			427					
Argentine Confederation									2	814			814					
Russia, northern ports									2	134			134					
Norway									24	3,746			3,746		6	1,012	6	1,012
Germany															1	83	1	83
Sweden									3	431			431					
Germany															1	94	1	94
Total								4	107	17,338	108	17,769	225	225	22	2,748	22	2,748

BIDDEFORD.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

[illegible]

French	Hayti	1	99	1	99	1	333	1	333
German	Brazil	1	122	1	122	1	595	11	595
Norwegian	Norway	10	595	10	595	11	211	1	211
	France	5	1,215	5	1,215	1	69	1	69
	Russia, northern ports	2	1,560	2	1,560	1	213	1	213
	Germany	1	183	1	183	1	411	1	411
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	137	1	137	1	137	1	137
	Russia, northern ports	5	1,290	5	1,290	1	147	1	147
	Sweden	2	360	2	360	1	147	1	147
	Norway	1	154	1	154	1	147	1	147
	Germany	2	310	2	310	1	147	1	147
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	154	1	154	1	147	1	147
	Sweden	2	310	2	310	1	147	1	147
	Total	71	13,764	71	13,764	37	4,286	37	4,286

BRIDPORT.

British	Russia, northern ports	8	1,508	8	1,508	2	47	2	47
	Channel Islands	1	22	1	22	1	198	1	198
	Spain	1	110	1	110	3	437	3	437
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Russia, northern ports	4	686	4	686	1	189	1	189
	do	1	179	1	179	1	179	1	179
	do	1	181	1	181	1	181	1	181
	Portugal	1	181	1	181	1	181	1	181
	Russia, northern ports	17	2,792	17	2,792	10	1,337	10	1,337
	Total	17	2,792	17	2,792	10	1,337	10	1,337

BRISTOL.

Anstrian	Russia, southern ports	15	6,561	15	6,561	15	6,561	15	6,561
	France	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
	European Turkey	3	953	3	953	3	953	3	953
	Russia, northern ports	4	953	4	953	5	1,259	5	1,259
	Russia, southern ports	25	9,214	25	9,214	34	14,909	34	14,909
	Sweden	1	1,185	1	1,185	1	1,185	1	1,185
	Norway	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98
	Germany	14	2,959	14	2,959	15	3,339	15	3,339
	Holland	8	686	8	686	8	686	8	686
	Belgium	13	4,742	13	4,742	27	6,036	27	6,036
	Channel Islands	44	7,636	44	7,636	21	1,451	21	1,451
	France	6	528	6	528	67	10,159	67	10,159
	Portugal	30	3,826	30	3,826	36	4,354	36	4,354
	Azores	33	3,571	33	3,571	33	3,571	33	3,571

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

BRISTOL—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	Spain	16	6,324	9	876	25	7,200	4	935
	Gibraltar							2	544
	Italy	1	260	17	2,448	18	2,708		
	Greece	2	890	8	1,037	10	1,927	5	763
	European Turkey	5	3,703	11	3,888	16	7,591		
	Wallachia and Moldavia	7	4,394	6	1,386	13	5,780		
	Asiatic Turkey			23	4,321	23	4,321		
	Egypt			6	2,101	6	2,101		
	Morocco			1	113	1	113		
	Portuguese possessions in western Africa							1	595
	West coast of Africa			20	4,585	20	4,585	24	5,168
	Mauritius			8	3,512	8	3,512		
	Singapore			1	1,199	1	1,199	2	814
	Java			6	3,940	6	3,940		
	Canada			46	33,996	46	33,996	19	13,566
	Newfoundland			19	2,505	19	2,505	16	1,801
	Prince Edward Island			15	4,708	15	4,708	4	1,284
	United States of America, Atlantic	3	2,508	59	30,138	62	32,646	14	9,589
	Pacific			1	597	1	597	2	2,249
	British West Indies			30	8,435	30	8,435	15	4,338
	Spanish West Indies			9	2,910	9	2,910	5	1,960
	Danish West Indies			1	255	1	255		
	British Guiana			12	4,123	12	4,123		
	Mexico							13	4,369
	Central America			2	589	2	589	1	683
	Peru			8	6,244	8	6,244	3	1,736
	Bolivia			1	485	1	485		
	Brazil			21	4,399	21	4,399	1	149
	Uruguay			6	1,156	6	1,156		
	Argentine Confederation			3	551	3	551	2	458
Danish	Russia, northern ports			4	709	4	709		
	Denmark	2	144			2	144		
Dutch	United States of America, Atlantic			1	170	1	170		
	Spanish West Indies			1	222	1	222		
	Brazil			1	129	1	129		
	Holland	3	405	1	100	4	505	19	2,755

French	France	1	143	1	143	1	143
	Spain	1	150	1	150	1	150
	Spanish West Indies	1	162	1	162	1	162
	Peru	1	200	1	200	1	200
	Uruguay	1	200	1	200	1	200
	Norway	1	108	1	108	1	108
	Germany	6	649	6	649	6	649
	Belgium	25	2, 149	25	2, 149	25	2, 149
	France	4	689	4	689	4	689
	Portugal	2	922	2	922	2	922
	Spain	4	560	4	560	4	560
	Italy	4	1, 573	4	1, 573	4	1, 573
	Mauritius	1	500	1	500	1	500
	Canada	1	180	1	180	1	180
	Argentine Confederation	9	2, 478	9	2, 478	9	2, 478
	Russia, northern ports	6	1, 671	6	1, 671	6	1, 671
	southern ports	3	898	3	898	3	898
	Sweden	9	3, 133	9	3, 133	9	3, 133
	Germany	1	57	1	57	1	57
	Holland	1	82	1	82	1	82
German	Italy	1	101	1	101	1	101
	Greece	2	739	2	739	2	739
	Portuguese possessions in western Africa	2	764	2	764	2	764
	United States of America, Atlantic	3	610	3	610	3	610
	Spanish West Indies	3	600	3	600	3	600
	Danish West Indies	42	400	42	400	42	400
	Mexico	1	1, 745	1	1, 745	1	1, 745
	Brazil	10	2, 240	10	2, 240	10	2, 240
	Uruguay	5	284	5	284	5	284
	Argentine Confederation	1	490	1	490	1	490
	Russia, southern ports	14	6, 629	14	6, 629	14	6, 629
	France	1	348	1	348	1	348
	Italy	1	80	1	80	1	80
	European Turkey	20	7, 548	20	7, 548	20	7, 548
Italian	Wallachia and Moldavia	6	2, 657	6	2, 657	6	2, 657
	Egypt	23	8, 835	23	8, 835	23	8, 835
	United States of America, Atlantic	17	5, 841	17	5, 841	17	5, 841
	Spanish West Indies	4	1, 468	4	1, 468	4	1, 468
	West coast of Africa	1	243	1	243	1	243
	Russia, northern ports	1	639	1	639	1	639
	southern ports	1	214	1	214	1	214
	Sweden	10	5, 164	10	5, 164	10	5, 164
	Norway	6	2, 302	6	2, 302	6	2, 302
	Denmark	1	739	1	739	1	739
	Germany	1	143	1	143	1	143
	Portugal	1	150	1	150	1	150
	Spain	1	162	1	162	1	162
	European Turkey	1	200	1	200	1	200
Liberian Norwegian	Asiatic Turkey	1	108	1	108	1	108
	Mauritius	1	649	1	649	1	649
	Canada	11	4, 848	11	4, 848	11	4, 848
	United States of America, Atlantic	3	1, 316	3	1, 316	3	1, 316
	France	1	143	1	143	1	143
	Spain	1	150	1	150	1	150
	Spanish West Indies	1	162	1	162	1	162
	Peru	1	200	1	200	1	200
	Uruguay	1	200	1	200	1	200
	Norway	1	108	1	108	1	108
	Germany	6	649	6	649	6	649
	Belgium	25	2, 149	25	2, 149	25	2, 149
	France	4	689	4	689	4	689
	Portugal	2	922	2	922	2	922

[illegible]

CARDIFF.

	1	858	18	8,000	19	8,858
Russia, southern ports.....	807	858	18	8,000	19	8,858
Holland	450					
Belgium	1,096					
France	7,396					
Spain	1,204		9	3,571	9	3,571
Italy			6	2,072	6	2,072
Austrian territories		874	33	12,473	34	13,347
Malta		1,203	1	495	2	1,698
Greece			14	5,535	14	5,535
European Turkey	642		28	10,657	28	10,657
Wallachia and Moldavia	756		2	631	2	631
Asiatic Turkey			13	5,200	13	5,200
Egypt			10	3,682	10	3,682
Tripoli and Tunis			1	345	1	345
Algeria	934					
Bengal			1	1,042	1	1,042
United States of America, Atlantic			1	571	1	571
Brazil	800		1	236	1	236
Belgium	1,490					
France	400					
Spain			1	399	1	399
Italy			1	340	1	340
Peru			1	1,050	1	1,050
Brazil			1	296	1	296
Uruguay			1	459	1	459
Holland	800					
Russia, northern ports	1,410	1,206			2	1,206
southern ports	264	7,027	2	637	10	7,664
Sweden	214		1	111	1	111
Norway	485					
Denmark	123		1	198	1	198
Germany	37,902	25,797	4	996	53	26,793
Holland	30,560	2,461	7	734	12	3,195
Belgium	26,704		2	154	2	154
Channel Islands	3,694	181	49	1,725	51	1,906
France	208,139	186,852	156	16,696	578	203,548
Portugal	1,005	4,942	42	6,075	56	11,017
Azores		473	3	426	4	899
Madeira			32	4,757	32	4,757

Canada.....	51	30,856	52	31,866
Newfoundland.....	1	136	1	136
Prince Edward Island.....	1	269	1	269
United States of America, Atlantic Pacific.....	79	50,231	80	51,386
Bermudas.....	1	994	1	994
British West Indies.....	1	326	1	326
Spanish West Indies.....	15	4,973	15	4,973
French West Indies.....	34	18,396	34	18,396
Danish West Indies.....	2	1,444	2	1,444
British Guiana.....	4	1,005	4	1,005
United States of Colombia, New Granada.....	16	5,261	16	5,261
Peru.....	4	4,468	4	4,468
Chili.....	26	26,066	26	26,066
Brazil.....	14	9,525	14	9,525
Uruguay.....	129	58,834	129	58,834
Argentine Confederation.....	35	21,041	35	21,041
Russia, northern ports.....	11	4,467	11	4,467
Sweden.....	5	1,194	5	1,194
Denmark.....	1	131	1	131
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	4	763	4	763
Spain.....	1	131	1	131
Italy.....	1	163	1	163
Portuguese possessions, West Africa.....	1	172	1	172
Hong-Kong.....	1	356	1	356
Spanish West Indies.....	3	2,009	3	2,009
Danish West Indies.....	7	1,862	7	1,862
British Guiana.....	2	315	2	315
Brazil.....	2	356	2	356
Russia, northern ports.....	2	325	2	325
Holland.....	3	404	3	1,202
Channel Islands.....	6	798	.....	.....
Italy.....	4	597	4	597
Austrian territories.....	1	189	1	189
Asiatic Turkey.....	1	224	1	224
Singapore.....	4	3,728	4	3,728
Java.....	6	4,318	6	4,318
Hong-Kong.....	1	768	1	768
British Guiana.....	1	203	1	203
Brazil.....	1	176	1	176
Uruguay.....	2	839	2	839
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	614	62,865	645	70,667
Portugal.....	3	452	3	452
Spain.....	94	14,644	95	14,752
Canaries.....	1	116	1	116
Gibraltar.....	1	177	1	177

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Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

CARDIFF—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish—Cont'd...	United States of Colombia, New Granada.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	European Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	French West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of Colombia, New Granada.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Confederation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	499	227, 360	1, 698	492, 046	2, 197	719, 406	3, 398	1, 224, 342
						812	403, 833	4, 210	1, 628, 175

CARDIGAN.

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CARLISLE.

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CAERNARVON.

British	1	119	1	119	1	119	4	388	4	388	27,075
Russia, northern ports	1	119	1	119	1	119	4	388	4	388	27,075
Norway	3	336	3	336	3	336	1	82	1	82	1,611
Sweden	3	274	3	274	3	274	17	1,611	17	1,611	17,573
Denmark							161	17,573	161	17,573	2,188
Germany	4	466	4	466	4	466	23	2,188	23	2,188	
Holland	4	372	4	372	4	372					
Belgium	5	518	5	518	5	518					
Channel Islands	2	68	2	68	2	68	10	378	10	378	
France	31	3,151	31	3,151	31	3,151	6	385	6	385	
Austrian territories							1	110	1	110	
Canada	12	5,258	12	5,258	12	5,258	3	1,116	3	1,116	
United States of America, Atlantic							8	3,029	8	3,029	
Denmark							2	80	2	80	
France	1	40	1	40	1	40					
Russia, northern ports							1	135	1	135	
Total	66	10,602	66	10,602	66	10,602	237	27,075	237	27,075	27,075

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

CHESTER.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Holland	2	318	4	362	3	477	3	343
	France	2	318	2	244	1	159	12	1,411
	Spain			21	2,571				
	Canada			1	213				
	British West India Islands			2	338				
Norwegian	Norway			4	849			3	642
	Total	4	636	34	4,577	4	636	18	2,396
								22	3,032

COLCHESTER.

British	Sweden	5	920	5	920	1	222	1	222
	Norway	2	207	2	207	1	53	1	53
	Germany	4	173	4	173				
	Holland	9	543	9	543	9	433	9	433
	Belgium	48	3,213	48	3,213	29	1,570	29	1,570
	France					1	68	1	68
	Portugal					1	85	1	85
	Italy								
	Sweden	2	141	2	141				
	Denmark	3	928	3	928	4	305	4	305
	Sweden	1	112	1	112				
	Denmark	1	55	1	55				
	Holland	1	59	1	59				
	France					1	59	1	59
	France	1	76	1	76				
	Sweden	1	66	1	66				
	Germany	1	53	1	53				
	Sweden	1	214	1	214	1	200	1	200
	Norway	4	698	4	698	1	152	1	152
	Denmark					2	338	2	338
	Germany	1	133	1	133				
	Sweden	1	101	1	101	1	34	1	34
	Total	86	6,992	86	6,992	51	3,434	52	3,519

COWIES.

British.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Denmark.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Holland.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Belgium.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Channel Islands.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
France.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Spain.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
European Turkey.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Egypt.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Germany.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
France.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Russia, northern ports.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Germany.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Sweden.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Egypt.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Total.....	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989	16	989																																														

DARTMOUTH.

British	Norway			1	58	1	58												
	Germany			2	583	2	583												
	Holland			2	342	2	342												
	Belgium			7	1,147	7	1,147												
	Channel Islands	15	285	3	90	18	375	15	285									15	285
	France	1	120	13	1,360	14	1,480											9	1,337
	Azores	1	328	1	1,442	2	470											14	1,200
	Spain			1	161	1	161												
	Italy			2	303	2	303												
	Greece			2	304	2	304												
	Cape of Good Hope				906	1	906												
	Canada	1			334	1	334											1	334
	Newfoundland and Labrador			5	986	5	986											12	1,483
	British West India Islands																	3	485
	United States of Colombia			1	281	1	281												
Danish	Russia, northern ports			2	225	2	225												
	Germany			1	118	1	118												
Dutch	do.			1	104	1	104												
	Azores																	1	104
French	France			5	309	5	309											1	36
German	Sweden			1	252	1	252												
	Sweden			2	626	2	626												
Norwegian	Norway			3	486	3	486											4	981
	Spain																	1	274
Swedish	Sweden			2	190	2	190											1	94
	Total	18	1,639	58	8,401	76	10,040	15	285	47	6,328	62	6,613						

[illegible]

EXETER.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation of the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

EXETER—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	Sweden	1	122	1	122	1	150	1	150
	Denmark	1	94	1	94				
	Germany	1	311	1	311				
	United States of America, Atlantic ..	1	150	1	150				
	Brazil	1	80	1	80				
	Holland	1	125	1	125				
	Brazil	1	147	1	147				
	Uruguay	13	664	13	664	6	302	6	302
	France	1	239	1	239	2	320	2	320
	Russia, northern ports								
	Denmark	10	1,389	10	1,389				
	Germany	3	672	3	672				
	Russia, northern ports	3	851	3	851				
	European Turkey	1	356	1	356				
	Uruguay	1	304	1	304				
	Russia, southern ports	1	297	1	297				
	Sweden	9	2,205	9	2,205	9	2,144	9	2,144
	Norway	6	947	6	947	5	1,223	5	1,223
	Denmark								
	Canada	1	395	1	395				
	United States of America, Atlantic ..	2	639	2	639				
	Sweden	2	248	2	248	2	318	2	318
	Total	2	192	129	19,696	48	6,709	48	6,709

FALMOUTH.

Anstrian	Russia, southern ports	1	287	1	287				
	European Turkey	1	324	1	324				
	Russia, southern ports	3	693	3	693				
	Sweden					3	399	3	399
	Norway	2	254	2	254				

Germany.....	1,180	4	1,180	4	1,180	1,180	2	1,136	5	514	4	551	4	551
Holland.....	1	1	98	1	98	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98
Belgium.....	1	1	456	1	456	456	1	456	1	456	1	456	1	456
Channel Islands.....	3	3	235	3	235	235	3	235	3	235	3	235	3	235
France.....	15	15	1,132	17	1,132	1,867	17	1,136	7	446	9	882	15	882
Portugal.....	1	1	82	1	82	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82
Azores.....	64	64	6,087	64	6,087	6,087	64	6,087	53	4,487	53	4,487	53	4,487
Spain.....	2	2	252	2	252	252	2	252	2	252	2	252	2	252
Italy.....	1	1	278	1	278	278	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
European Turkey.....	1	1	247	1	247	247	1	247	1	247	1	247	1	247
Algeria.....	1	1	174	1	174	174	1	174	1	174	1	174	1	174
Canada.....	1	1	332	1	332	332	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	332
United States of America, Atlantic.....	2	2	598	2	598	598	2	598	2	598	2	598	2	598
British West India Islands.....	1	1	271	1	271	271	1	271	1	271	1	271	1	271
Hayti and Dominican Republic.....	1	1	1,244	1	1,244	1,244	1	1,244	1	1,244	1	1,244	1	1,244
Mexico.....	1	1	406	1	406	406	1	406	1	406	1	406	1	406
Central America.....	1	1	113	1	113	113	1	113	1	113	1	113	1	113
Peru.....	1	1	620	1	620	620	1	620	1	620	1	620	1	620
Uruguay.....	1	1	170	1	170	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170
Denmark.....	1	1	50	1	50	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
Sweden.....	1	1	93	1	93	93	1	93	1	93	1	93	1	93
Norway.....	1	1	589	1	589	589	1	589	1	589	1	589	1	589
Spain.....	1	1	312	1	312	312	1	312	1	312	1	312	1	312
Russia, northern ports.....	1	1	186	1	186	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186
Russia, southern ports.....	1	1	422	1	422	422	1	422	1	422	1	422	1	422
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	1	81	1	81	81	1	81	1	81	1	81	1	81
European Turkey.....	1	1	241	1	241	241	1	241	1	241	1	241	1	241
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	1	744	1	744	744	1	744	1	744	1	744	1	744
Russia, northern ports.....	1	1	1,687	1	1,687	1,687	1	1,687	1	1,687	1	1,687	1	1,687
Sweden.....	4	4	150	4	150	150	4	150	1	150	1	150	1	150
Norway.....	7	7	792	7	792	792	7	792	3	792	3	792	3	792
Holland.....	1	1	437	1	437	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	1	255	1	255	255	1	255	1	255	1	255	1	255
Egypt.....	1	1	655	1	655	655	1	655	1	655	1	655	1	655
Canada.....	1	1	307	1	307	307	1	307	1	307	1	307	1	307
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	1	183	1	183	183	1	183	1	183	1	183	1	183
Islands in the Pacific.....	1	1	183	1	183	183	1	183	1	183	1	183	1	183
Spanish West India Islands.....	1	1	183	1	183	183	1	183	1	183	1	183	1	183
Total.....	3	1,766	21,338	144	21,338	23,104	147	2,191	121	16,650	124	18,841	124	18,841

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

FAVERSHAM.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	183	.....	.....	1	148
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	123
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	525
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	39	1,186	.....	.....	43	1,144
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	1	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	51	2,372	.....	.....	31	1,578
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	135
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	89
	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	146
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	138
	Norway.....	.....	.....	7	860	.....	.....	6	722
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	115
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	89	.....	.....	1	89
	Total.....	.....	.....	101	4,865	.....	.....	94	4,952

FLEETWOOD.

British.....	Canada.....	.....	.....	13	8,588	.....	.....	4	2,903
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	2	1,177	.....	.....	2	2,414
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	3	1,425	.....	.....	1	410
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	547	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	1	894	.....	.....	1	894
	Total.....	.....	.....	21	12,964	.....	.....	8	5,621

FOLKESTONE.

Belgian	1	568	.....	.....	1	568	2	667	.....	.....	2	667
British .....	.....	.....	1	216	1	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	416	.....	.....	2	416
Channel Islands .....	.....	.....	1	104	.....	104	.....	.....	1	198	1	198
France	674	106,568	.....	.....	674	106,568	667	103,033	1	38	668	103,071
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	638	3	638
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	837	5	837
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	1	222	1	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish .....	.....	.....	5	967	5	967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway .....	.....	.....	2	286	2	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	675	107,136	10	1,795	685	108,931	671	104,116	10	1,711	681	105,827

FOWEY.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871--Continued.

FOWEY--Continued.

Flag.	From or to--	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....	1	289	1	289	7	922	7	922
	Norway.....	18	2,738	18	2,738	11	1,565	11	1,565
	Germany.....					3	342	3	342
	Belgium.....					2	245	2	245
	Canada.....					1	403	1	403
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	1	86	1	86	4	367	4	367
	Denmark.....					1	161	1	161
	Germany.....					1	111	1	111
	France.....	2	232	2	232				
	Total.....	177	16,487	177	16,487	454	41,058	454	41,058

GAINSBOROUGH.

British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	1	208	1	208	1	92	1	92
	Belgium.....	1	59	1	59	1	59	1	59
Danish.....	France.....								
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	169	1	169	1	169	1	169
	Denmark.....								
German.....	Germany.....	2	96	2	96	2	96	2	96
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	1	135	1	135				
	Total.....	6	667	6	667	5	416	5	416

GLOUCESTER.

Austrian.....	Russia, southern ports.....	14	4,955	14	4,955				
	Portugal.....	1	316	1	316				
	European Turkey.....	3	1,122	3	1,122				
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	406	1	406				
	Egypt.....	1	426	1	426				
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	2	710	2	710	1	389	1	389

British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	8	1,992	8	1,992	3	454
	southern ports.....	31	10,241	31	10,241	3	454
	Sweden.....	3	577	3	577	1	95
	Denmark.....	11	2,934	11	2,934	1	95
	Germany.....	3	288	3	288	24	2,293
	Holland.....	13	1,341	13	1,341	11	369
	Belgium.....	5	143	5	143	11	997
	Channel Islands.....	35	2,676	37	3,249	2	340
	France.....	7	970	7	970	3	308
	Portugal.....	25	4,379	25	4,379	9	5,375
	Spain.....	5	1,022	5	1,022	6	2,974
	Italy.....	4	1,517	4	1,517	1	423
	European Turkey.....	10	2,664	10	2,664	9	5,375
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	9	2,570	9	2,570	6	2,974
	Egypt.....	1	135	1	135	1	423
	Morocco.....	33	18,369	33	18,369	9	5,375
	Canada.....	26	9,469	26	9,469	6	2,974
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	8	2,219	8	2,219	1	423
	British West India Islands.....	3	812	3	812	9	5,375
	Hayti and Dominican Republic.....	2	530	2	530	6	2,974
	Mexico.....	2	577	2	577	1	423
Danish.....	Russia, northern ports.....	3	492	3	492	9	5,375
	Sweden.....	1	157	1	157	6	2,974
	Denmark.....	2	237	2	237	1	423
	Germany.....	16	1,629	16	1,629	9	5,375
	Mexico.....	1	168	1	168	6	2,974
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	84	1	84	1	423
	Germany.....	82	8,285	86	8,714	2	112
	Holland.....	9	1,197	9	1,197	2	275
	Belgium.....	1	237	1	237	1	279
	France.....	6	2,086	6	2,086	1	123
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	4	1,344	4	1,344	4	352
	Denmark.....	22	7,571	22	7,571	3	250
	Belgium.....	2	210	2	210	1	142
	France.....	1	165	1	165	6	1,636
	European Turkey.....	1	232	1	232	27	8,325
	Egypt.....	1	273	1	273	1	199
	Canada.....	1	378	1	378	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	104	1	104	3	1,261
	Brazil.....	1	374	1	374	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	318	1	318	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	150	1	150	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	53	20,587	53	20,587	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	282	1	282	3	1,261
	France.....	1	199	1	199	1	567
	Sweden.....	27	8,325	27	8,325	1	567
	Germany.....	1	142	1	142	3	1,261
	Holland.....	1	104	1	104	1	567
	France.....	1	95	1	95	1	567
	Spain.....	1	177	1	177	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	3	250	3	250	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	142	1	142	6	1,636
	Sweden.....	1	112	1	112	27	8,325
	Germany.....	2	275	2	275	1	199
	Holland.....	1	123	1	123	1	567
	Belgium.....	4	352	4	352	3	1,261
	France.....	3	250	3	250	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	142	1	142	3	1,261
	Denmark.....	1	177	1	177	1	567
	Belgium.....	1	104	1	104	1	567
	France.....	1	95	1	95	1	567
	Spain.....	1	142	1	142	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	6	1,636	6	1,636	6	1,636
	southern ports.....	27	8,325	27	8,325	27	8,325
	Sweden.....	1	199	1	199	1	199
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	3	1,261	3	1,261	3	1,261
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Egypt.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Canada.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Brazil.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	southern ports.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Sweden.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Germany.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	Holland.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	France.....	1	567	1	567	1	567
	European Turkey.....	1	567	1	567	1	

GOOLE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Belgium.....	29	13,558	40	7,385	69	20,943	11	4,339	29	3,377	29	3,377
Channel Islands.....	50	23,231	181	1,963	12	1,963	11	4,339	160	24,499	171	28,838
France.....	6	2,140	1	333	7	2,473	2	769	4	1,041	4	1,041
Portugal.....									5	2,001	7	2,770
Spain.....									3	367	3	367
Gibraltar.....									5	1,894	6	2,402
Italy.....									1	508	3	1,728
Austrian territories.....									2	1,176	3	1,315
Malta and Gozo.....									1	480	4	2,107
European Turkey.....									3	1,779	9	3,773
Wallachia and Moldavia.....									5	2,656	11	7,291
Egypt.....									11	7,291	1	344
Algeria.....									1	733	1	733
Cape of Good Hope.....									2	821	2	821
Ceylon.....									5	3,363	5	3,363
Canada.....			7	4,161	7	4,161						
Prince Edward Island.....			1	610	1	610						
United States of America, Atlantic.....			5	3,160	5	3,160			13	8,912	13	8,912
British West India Islands.....			1	309	1	309						
French West India Islands.....									1	150	1	150
Peru.....			1	484	1	484						
Chili.....									1	484	1	484
Brazil.....									13	3,286	13	3,286
Argentine Confederation.....									10	3,036	10	3,036
Russia, northern ports.....			10	1,916	10	1,916			11	2,042	11	2,042
Sweden.....			66	10,472	66	10,472			8	1,378	8	1,378
Norway.....			19	1,665	19	1,665			2	170	2	170
Denmark.....			27	2,019	27	2,019			121	14,788	121	14,788
Germany.....			8	1,081	8	1,081			54	5,360	54	5,360
Holland.....			12	1,293	12	1,293						
Belgium.....			26	2,743	26	2,743						
France.....			8	958	8	958						
Portugal.....									2	331	2	331
Spain.....			1	43	1	43			3	577	3	577
Italy.....												
Russia, northern ports.....			1	160	1	160			2	371	2	371
Norway.....			1	60	1	60			3	399	3	399
Germany.....			12	953	12	953						
Holland.....			17	1,633	17	1,633	1	1,003	33	2,737	33	2,737
Belgium.....			4	289	4	289			3	176	4	1,179
France.....			3	233	3	233						
Russia, northern ports.....									1	62	1	62
Russia, southern ports.....									1	171	1	171
Sweden.....									2	481	2	481
Norway.....									1	98	1	98
Belgium.....			4	561	4	561			1	83	1	83
France.....			71	5,614	71	5,614						
Spain.....			58	14,245	58	14,245			62	4,139	62	4,139
Russia, northern ports.....									2	421	2	421
Russia, southern ports.....									37	7,025	37	7,025
Sweden.....			53	13,029	53	13,029			1	297	1	297
									15	2,996	15	2,996

Danish.....

Dutch.....

French.....

German.....

Italy.....							1	363				1	363	
Austrian territories.....												1	364	363
United States of America, Atlantic.....												2	1, 178	1, 178
France.....				1		280								
Norway.....														
Denmark.....														
Belgium.....	1		245									3	912	912
Spain.....	4		1, 268									1		352
Russia, northern ports.....												1		245
Sweden.....	2		584									1		466
Norway.....														
Denmark.....														
Germany.....	1		349											
Holland.....														
Belgium.....														
France.....	3		954											
Portugal.....														
Spain.....														
Argentine Confederation.....														
Germany.....														
Holland.....														
France.....														
United States of America, Atlantic.....														
Total.....	329	153, 818	2, 289	386, 093	2, 618	539, 911	346	169, 940	2, 359	405, 561	2, 705	575, 501		

HARWICH.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

HARWICH—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	301	153,991	249	22,338	550	176,329	299	152,890
								74	6,033
								373	158,923

HAYLE.

Flag.	From or to—	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Total.
British.....	Holland.....	.....	.....	1	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	2	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	2	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	2	262	3	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	77	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,503	.....
	Greece.....	.....	.....	2	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	.....	.....	1	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	1	383	.....	.....	1	383	.....
	Coast of Labrador.....	.....	.....	1	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	1	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	3	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	185	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	112	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	.....	.....	6	381	.....	.....	1	61	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	338	.....	.....	1	208	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	5	1,036	.....	.....	5	1,035	.....
	Total.....	2	262	34	4,726	36	4,988	1	86	.....
								30	4,564	.....
								31	4,650	.....

HULL.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

HULL—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian—Contin'd	European Turkey .....	.....	.....	1	560	.....	.....	2	873
	Egypt .....	.....	.....	8	3,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bengal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	620
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	2	1,064	.....	.....	1	635
	French West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	381
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	5	1,149	.....	.....	3	278
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	326	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	206	30,471	.....	.....	169	25,860
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,076
	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	105	.....	.....	16	2,393
	France .....	.....	.....	6	1,632	.....	.....	2	408
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	471
	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	549
	Canada .....	.....	.....	1	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	2	1,783	.....	.....	1	891
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	1	357	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	683
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	2	1,794	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pacific .....	.....	.....	2	1,646	.....	.....	3	2,644
	Total	1,505	777,608	1,912	411,233	1,453	749,822	1,458	294,636
				3,417	1,188,841			2,911	1,044,458

IPSWICH.

Austrian	Russia, southern ports .....	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	1	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	8	1,187	.....	.....	2	211
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	3	926	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	8	1,542	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	11	1,518	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	272
	Holland .....	.....	.....	7	636	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	28	1,589	28	1,589	.....	.....	1	62

	22	1,965	22	1,965	28	2,508	28	2,508
Belgium.....								
Channel Islands.....								
France.....	59	4,630	59	4,630	136	10,987	136	10,987
Portugal.....	17	2,625	17	2,625				
Spain.....	10	1,522	10	1,522	1	291	1	291
European Turkey.....	4	1,413	4	1,413				
Asiatic Turkey.....	1	156	1	156				
Egypt.....	5	1,533	5	1,533				
United States of America, Atlantic.....	4	1,012	4	1,012				
British West India Islands.....	1	453	1	453				
Haiti.....	1	399	1	399				
Peru.....	1	393	1	393				
Bolivia.....	1	257	1	257				
Brazil.....	1	167	1	167				
Russia, northern ports.....	1	267	1	267	2	391	2	391
Sweden.....	6	856	6	856	1	130	1	130
Denmark.....	13	1,129	13	1,129	19	1,979	19	1,979
Germany.....	3	247	3	247	1	162	1	162
France.....	1	71	1	71				
Morocco.....	1	130	1	130				
Sweden.....	3	321	3	321				
Denmark.....								
Germany.....	3	233	3	233				
Holland.....	1	103	1	103				
Belgium.....								
France.....	3	355	3	355				
Russia, northern ports.....	2	280	2	280	1	80	1	80
southern ports.....	2	591	2	591				
Sweden.....	2	220	2	220				
Denmark.....	2	151	2	151	5	581	5	581
Germany.....	6	580	6	580	1	63	1	63
France.....	1	164	1	164				
Russia, southern ports.....	3	930	3	930				
France.....	1	225	1	225				
Italy.....	1	504	1	504				
European Turkey.....	1	473	1	473				
Egypt.....	2	477	2	477				
Morocco.....	1	163	1	163	1	161	1	161
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	357	1	357	1	504	1	504
Russia, northern ports.....	4	547	4	547				
southern ports.....	4	1,407	4	1,407				
Sweden.....	7	1,149	7	1,149	2	430	2	430
Norway.....	14	2,143	14	2,143	17	3,351	17	3,351
Denmark.....					8	1,241	8	1,241
Germany.....	3	230	3	230	1	161	1	161
Belgium.....					1	168	1	168
France.....	1	330	1	330				
Portugal.....					1	393	1	393
Canada.....	1	371	1	371				
United States of America, Atlantic.....	3	852	3	852	1	198	1	198
Russia, northern ports.....	1	122	1	122				
European Turkey.....	1	498	1	498				

Russian.....	Canada.....	7	3, 276	7	3, 276	9	4, 421	9	4, 421
Swedish.....	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	645	1	645	5	1, 945	5	1, 945
United States.....	Mexico.....	1	346	1	346	1	255	1	255
	Sweden.....	3	899	3	899				
	do.....	1	929	1	929				
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	847	1	847				
	Russia, northern ports.....	188	60, 843	188	60, 843	124	47, 049	124	47, 049
	Total.....								

LITTLE HAMPTON.

British.....	Sweden.....	2	433	2	433	3	585	3	585
	Denmark.....	1	59	1	59	3	113	3	113
	Belgium.....	1	35	44	4, 471	46	4, 584	46	4, 584
	Channel Islands.....	10	386	209	37, 401	200	37, 544	200	37, 544
	France.....	2	118	2	118	1	59	1	59
	Spain.....	2	236	2	236	2	197	2	197
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	107	1	107	1	146	1	146
	Denmark.....	2	122	2	122	1	55	1	55
	Germany.....	2	137	2	137				
	Belgium.....	1	58	1	58				
	Denmark.....	4	788	4	788	3	581	3	581
	France.....	1	222	1	222				
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	131	1	131				
	Norway.....	3	414	3	414	2	274	2	274
	Sweden.....	1	224	1	224	1	224	1	224
	Denmark.....	34	3, 470	276	45, 738	21	2, 377	260	44, 249
	Total.....	242	42, 268						

LLANELLY.

British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	1	210	1	210	1	76	1	76
	Sweden.....	2	307	2	307	4	328	4	328
	Holland.....					2	119	2	119
	Belgium.....	2	366	2	366	321	47, 137	321	47, 137
	Channel Islands.....	249	37, 568	249	37, 568	4	683	4	683
	France.....	2	223	2	223				
	Portugal.....								
	Madeira.....								

European Turkey	1	420	6	3, 126	7	3, 546	1	469	1	236	1	236
Wallachia and Moldavia			10	4, 320	10	4, 320	1		1	356	2	825
Egypt	1	783			1	783						
Bombay and Scinde										786	1	786
Bengal and Burmah										2, 557	4	2, 557
United States of America, Atlantic			1	890	1	890				279	1	279
British Guiana										463	2	463
Brazil			4	996	4	996						
Sweden	6	2, 503	2	504	2	504						
Belgium					6	2, 503						
Brazil												
do.			3	988	3	988						
Russia, northern ports	1	554	6	2, 011	7	2, 565	15	14, 002	33	7, 406	48	21, 408
do.	7	5, 184	5	1, 856	12	7, 040	5	6, 915	4	1, 344	9	8, 259
Russia, southern ports			2	1, 313	2	1, 313			1	147	1	147
Sweden	5	4, 488	5	640	10	5, 128			6	2, 534	7	2, 976
Norway												
Denmark												
Germany	39	25, 757	42	9, 388	81	35, 145	43	1, 406	6	999	7	2, 405
Holland	75	41, 132	9	4, 832	84	45, 964	80	26, 811	6	1, 870	49	28, 681
Belgium	69	45, 174	21	3, 967	90	49, 141	70	44, 421	9	1, 213	89	45, 634
Channel Islands	1	212	23	1, 260	24	1, 472	1	40, 738	34	4, 197	104	44, 935
France	238	114, 452	47	20, 330	285	134, 782	247	116, 745	29	1, 801	30	2, 013
Portugal	92	34, 144	166	26, 889	258	61, 033	77	27, 810	73	9, 615	320	126, 360
Azores	3	1, 281	42	5, 736	45	7, 017	2	799	23	5, 656	100	33, 466
Madeira									41	5, 203	43	5, 963
Spain	77	38, 452	112	18, 173	189	56, 625	1	9, 269	1	177	2	976
Canary Islands									43	6, 534	64	15, 803
Gibraltar												
Italy	116	91, 738	12	1, 740	128	93, 478	3	1, 068	1	169	1	169
Austrian territories	24	33, 499			24	33, 499	77	76, 429	12	1, 881	15	2, 949
Malta and Gozo			2	656	2	656	37	49, 877	19	4, 019	96	80, 448
Greece	30	32, 754	17	2, 526	47	35, 280	7	4, 284	2	2, 740	39	50, 403
European Turkey	51	65, 434	6	2, 209	57	67, 643	2	81, 987	6	2, 379	76	2, 189
Wallachia and Moldavia	12	6, 021	4	1, 163	16	7, 184	70	2, 236	2	480	7	84, 366
Asiatic Turkey	8	6, 321	14	2, 615	22	8, 936	5	8, 809	2	855	7	2, 716
Egypt	113	156, 916	21	7, 617	134	164, 533	12	148, 393	5	4, 499	17	9, 664
Tripoli and Tunis	2	954	8	2, 969	10	3, 923	106	148, 393	13		119	152, 892
Algeria	7	4, 347	4	4, 546	11	8, 893	1	977				977
Morocco			11	1, 494	11	1, 494	2	1, 234			1	1, 234
Sierra Leone			6	1, 649	6	1, 649					3	576
British possessions on river Gambia											6	940
British possessions on Gold Coast			5	821	5	821					1	158
Portuguese possessions in West Africa	1	195	2	607	3	802					8	1, 758
West coast of Africa, not particularly designated	64	52, 546	56	15, 382	120	67, 928					4	979
St. Helena			1	711	1	711	50	40, 874	59	16, 742	109	57, 616
Cape of Good Hope			4	1, 661	4	1, 661						
Native states, east coast of Africa			2	722	2	722						
Mauritius												
Territories of the Imaum of Muscat												
Aden	1	565										
Bombay and Scinde	34	37, 660	93	111, 264	127	148, 924	18	19, 034	90	103, 068	108	122, 102

Venezuela.....	17	29, 549	2	567	2	567	12	19, 061	57	40, 624	69	59, 685
Peru.....	54	40, 196	71	69, 735	71	69, 735	12	19, 061	57	40, 624	69	59, 685
Bolivia.....	8	6, 353	8	6, 353	8	6, 353	18	26, 137	58	33, 209	76	59, 346
Chili.....	55	32, 041	61	40, 802	61	40, 802	82	63, 488	157	55, 295	239	118, 783
Brazil.....	217	65, 164	281	114, 018	281	114, 018	4	4, 518	20	7, 926	24	12, 444
Uruguay.....	23	6, 389	24	7, 053	24	7, 053	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Argentine Confederation.....	45	15, 498	63	33, 082	63	33, 082	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Patagonia.....	6	1, 316	6	1, 316	6	1, 316	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Russia, northern ports.....	3	319	3	319	3	319	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Sweden.....	20	1, 654	20	1, 654	20	1, 654	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Norway.....	2	236	2	236	2	236	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Denmark.....	2	223	2	223	2	223	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Germany.....	1	82	1	82	1	82	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Belgium.....	1	165	1	165	1	165	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
France.....	1	117	1	117	1	117	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Spain.....	1	1, 531	1	1, 531	1	1, 531	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Italy.....	2	525	2	525	2	525	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
British possessions on Gold Coast.....	1	158	1	158	1	158	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Islands in Pacific.....	2	160	2	160	2	160	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	152	1	152	1	152	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Dutch West Indies.....	6	802	6	802	6	802	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Danish West Indies.....	2	140	2	140	2	140	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
British Guiana.....	1	315	1	315	1	315	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Dutch Guiana.....	1	647	1	647	1	647	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Hayti and Dominican Republic.....	2	1, 244	2	1, 244	2	1, 244	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Mexico.....	3	493	3	493	3	493	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Central America.....	1	144	1	144	1	144	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
United States of Colombia, New Granada.....	1	189	1	189	1	189	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Venezuela.....	2	375	2	375	2	375	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Brazil.....	5	872	5	872	5	872	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Russia, northern ports.....	5	140	5	140	5	140	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Norway.....	1	315	1	315	1	315	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Germany.....	2	647	2	647	2	647	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Holland.....	4	1, 244	4	1, 244	4	1, 244	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Belgium.....	8	493	8	493	8	493	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
France.....	3	144	3	144	3	144	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Greece.....	1	189	1	189	1	189	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Asiatic Turkey.....	1	375	1	375	1	375	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Java.....	2	1, 036	2	1, 036	2	1, 036	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
United States of America, Atlantic.....	6	1, 103	6	1, 103	6	1, 103	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
British West Indies.....	1	197	1	197	1	197	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Dutch West Indies.....	2	297	2	297	2	297	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Danish West Indies.....	1	231	1	231	1	231	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
British Guiana.....	4	702	4	702	4	702	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Dutch Guiana.....	8	1, 354	8	1, 354	8	1, 354	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Hayti and Dominican Republic.....	8	1, 649	8	1, 649	8	1, 649	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Mexico.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
United States of Colombia, New Granada.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Venezuela.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Brazil.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Uruguay.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756
Argentine Confederation.....	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	8	1, 361	32	33, 279	38	16, 477	70	49, 756

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LIVERPOOL—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	194
	Germany .....	.....	.....	2	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	1	120	.....	.....	2	316
	France	2	1,849	37	9,807	1	740	71	18,896
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	7	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain .....	.....	.....	4	839	.....	.....	2	199
	French possessions in Senegambia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343
	Sierra Leone .....	.....	.....	1	251	.....	.....	4	1,079
	British possessions on Gold Coast .....	.....	.....	3	660	.....	.....	3	711
	Portuguese possessions in West'n Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	647
	Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated .....	.....	.....	2	437	.....	.....	10	2,301
	Eastern coast of Africa, Portuguese possessions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	691
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	1	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay and Scinde .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,491
	Singapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,109	2	1,427
	Ceylon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	774
	Java .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	975
	Philippine and Ladrone Islands .....	.....	.....	1	470	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cochin-China .....	.....	.....	3	1,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	13	5,102	.....	.....	1	838
German	British West Indies .....	.....	.....	1	183	.....	.....	2	404
	French West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	774
	French Guiana .....	.....	.....	1	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dutch Guiana .....	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hayti and Dominican Republic .....	.....	.....	8	1,917	.....	.....	2	539
	Mexico .....	.....	.....	5	1,158	.....	.....	1	422
	United States of Colombia, New Granada .....	.....	.....	3	580	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Venezuela .....	.....	.....	2	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peru .....	.....	.....	11	5,819	.....	.....	2	1,251
	Chili .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,012
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	15	4,776	.....	.....	6	1,949
	Uruguay .....	.....	.....	4	1,055	.....	.....	2	589
	Argentine Confederation .....	.....	.....	2	499	.....	.....	5	1,780
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	12	4,638	.....	.....	8	1,598

Russia, southern ports	1	480	1	480	1	480	2	329	2	329	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154	1	154
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Greek

Italian.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LONDON—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	Canaries	11	4,326	9	1,647	20	5,973	10	3,835	13	2,326	23	6,161
	Gibraltar	34	21,217	2	465	36	21,682	11	7,845	.....	.....	11	7,845
	Italy	58	31,676	78	16,177	136	47,853	50	29,096	3	661	53	29,757
	Austrian territories	9	6,674	7	2,709	16	9,383	6	5,340	1	150	7	5,490
	Malta and Gozo	5	3,285	.....	.....	5	3,285	45	37,481	.....	.....	45	37,481
	Greece	36	23,127	24	4,012	60	27,139	3	1,333	7	1,002	10	2,335
	European Turkey	21	15,164	14	4,298	35	19,462	3	1,460	2	90	5	1,550
	Wallachia and Moldavia	7	3,870	3	945	10	4,815	7	4,430	1	196	8	4,626
	Asiatic Turkey	5	3,548	20	4,845	25	8,393	.....	.....	2	356	2	356
	Egypt	20	16,346	23	8,509	43	24,855	18	12,553	2	645	20	13,198
	Tripoli and Tunis .....	.....	.....	3	486	3	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Algeria	3	1,774	3	845	6	2,619	1	836	.....	.....	1	836
	Morocco	2	787	18	3,371	20	4,158	1	447	.....	.....	11	2,017
	French possessions in Senegambia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,570	11	2,017
	British possessions on river Gambia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	177	1	177
	Sierra Leone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,779	13	2,779
	Dutch possessions on Gold Coast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,459	8	1,459
	British possessions on Gold Coast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portuguese possessions in West Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West coast of Africa, not particularly designated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ascension .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Helena .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape of Good Hope	11	9,989	4	1,051	4	1,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Natal .....	.....	.....	57	21,077	68	31,066	5	4,833	71	25,411	76	30,244
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	20	5,701	20	5,701	1	942	27	7,495	28	8,437
	East coast of Africa, native states	1	843	18	10,008	18	10,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aden .....	.....	.....	2	2,249	3	3,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Persia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay and Scinde	3	2,986	1	598	1	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madras	9	9,848	24	22,284	27	25,270	21	24,901	45	41,065	66	65,966
	Bengal and Burmah	54	66,000	92	67,696	101	77,544	2	2,162	35	28,121	37	30,283
	Singapore and Eastern Straits settlement	7	10,132	203	230,862	257	296,862	27	31,877	102	119,402	129	151,279
	Ceylon .....	.....	.....	39	24,458	46	34,590	23	23,914	17	8,988	40	32,902
	French possessions in India .....	.....	.....	87	50,454	87	50,454	22	25,130	25	14,529	47	39,659
	Java .....	.....	.....	2	1,100	2	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Philippine and Ladrone Islands	2	1,049	3	1,706	3	1,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	22	15,474	24	16,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Borneo	1, 794	4	1, 794	1, 794	11	11, 602	3	888	3	888
Siam	108, 240	119	64, 905	108, 240	11	11, 602	3	888	3	888
China	12, 741	12	2, 746	12, 741	4	5, 558	40	33, 910	51	45, 512
Hong-Kong	1, 484	2	1, 484	1, 484	3	1, 434	25	19, 044	29	24, 602
Macao	4, 556	8	4, 556	4, 556	3	1, 434	23	14, 740	26	16, 174
Japan	2, 445	5	2, 445	2, 445	6	3, 981	6	2, 303	6	2, 303
West Australia	24, 281	32	24, 281	24, 281	2	3, 981	39	29, 240	41	33, 221
South Australia	75, 900	68	75, 900	79, 086	3	4, 548	73	86, 250	76	90, 798
Victoria	50, 978	47	50, 978	50, 978	58	61, 001	58	61, 001	58	61, 001
New South Wales	13, 046	16	13, 046	13, 046	16	12, 930	16	12, 930	16	12, 930
Queensland	5, 675	11	5, 675	5, 675	10	4, 851	10	4, 851	10	4, 851
Tasmania	41, 003	52	41, 003	41, 003	43	32, 693	43	32, 693	43	32, 693
New Zealand	1, 573	1	1, 573	1, 573	1	593	1	593	1	593
Islands in the Pacific	83, 466	96	83, 466	83, 466	20	18, 125	72	48, 374	92	66, 499
Canada	6, 077	1	6, 077	6, 077	1	1, 348	5	2, 066	5	2, 066
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island	567	2	567	567	17	39, 496	100	80, 222	117	119, 718
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	161, 506	231	161, 506	161, 506	3	3, 163	27	6, 468	27	6, 468
Prince Edward Island	3, 599	3	3, 599	3, 599	244	78, 592	244	78, 592	247	81, 755
United States of America, Atlantic	114, 535	363	114, 535	114, 535	6	2, 016	6	2, 016	6	2, 016
Pacific	5, 268	20	5, 268	5, 268	1	190	1	190	1	190
Bermudas	5, 004	10	5, 004	5, 004	4	2, 307	4	2, 307	4	2, 307
British West India Islands	12, 874	33	12, 874	12, 874	7	4, 019	8	4, 592	8	4, 592
Spanish West India Islands	655	4	655	655	42	17, 869	42	17, 869	43	17, 905
Dutch West India Islands	1, 493	4	1, 493	1, 493	5	1, 025	5	1, 025	5	1, 025
Danish West India Islands	4, 387	9	4, 387	4, 387	1	571	1	571	1	571
British Honduras, Belize	5, 150	10	5, 150	5, 150	4	1, 569	4	1, 569	4	1, 569
British Guiana	845	1	845	845	11	5, 132	11	5, 132	11	5, 132
Dutch Guiana	710	2	710	710	1	420	1	420	1	420
Haiti and Dominican Republic	40, 045	40	40, 045	40, 045	18	12, 379	18	12, 379	18	12, 379
Mexico	598	1	598	598	11	5, 599	11	5, 599	11	5, 599
Central America	885	2	885	885	35	7, 537	35	7, 537	35	7, 537
Venezuela	6, 360	19	6, 360	6, 360	9	3, 317	9	3, 317	9	3, 317
United States of Colombia, New Granada	1, 107	3	1, 107	1, 107	16	6, 049	16	6, 049	16	6, 049
Ecuador	483	1	483	483	2	734	2	734	2	734
Peru	352	1	352	352	21	6, 119	21	6, 119	21	6, 119
Chili	19, 558	107	19, 558	19, 558	9	857	9	857	9	857
Bolivia	7, 688	39	7, 688	7, 688	145	22, 116	145	22, 116	170	33, 284
Brazil	446	5	446	446	22	2, 413	22	2, 413	35	8, 344
Uruguay	9, 473	60	9, 473	9, 473	1	74	1	74	1	74
Argentine Confederation	10, 870	32	10, 870	10, 870	1	121	1	121	2	643
Patagonia	1, 322	2	1, 322	1, 322	1	522	1	522	1	522
Falkland Islands	64	5	64	64	1	143	1	143	1	143
Russia, northern ports	1, 884	1	1, 884	1, 884	2	419	2	419	2	419
Sweden	2, 923	1	2, 923	2, 923	1	143	1	143	1	143
Norway	6, 056	17	6, 056	6, 056	1	143	1	143	1	143
Denmark	6, 284	14	6, 284	6, 284	1	143	1	143	1	143
Germany	1, 322	2	1, 322	1, 322	1	143	1	143	1	143
Holland	1, 884	4	1, 884	1, 884	1	143	1	143	1	143
Belgium	2, 923	5	2, 923	2, 923	1	143	1	143	1	143
France	1, 322	2	1, 322	1, 322	1	143	1	143	1	143
Portugal	1, 884	4	1, 884	1, 884	1	143	1	143	1	143
Spain	2, 923	5	2, 923	2, 923	1	143	1	143	1	143

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LONDON—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German—Cont'd . . .	West coast of Africa, not particularly designated			1	197				
	Cape of Good Hope			1	195				
	Natal			2	368			1	182
	Mauritius			1	219				
	Madras			1	712				
	Bengal and Burmah			1	488			1	753
	Singapore and Eastern Straits settlements			2	1,656				
	Java							1	350
	Philippine and Ladrone Islands			3	1,971				
	Siam							2	588
	Victoria			1	331				
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador			1	94				
	United States of America, Atlantic			9	2,365			9	3,560
	British West India Islands			9	2,174			4	1,109
	Spanish West India Islands			1	172			1	172
	Danish West India Islands							1	123
	British Honduras, Belize			2	622				
	British Guiana							1	277
	Dutch Guiana			1	647				
	Hayti and Dominican Republic			1	320				
	Mexico			1	410			4	832
	Central America			1	314				
	United States of Colombia, New Granada							4	963
	Ecuador			4	1,441				
Greek	Peru			1	1,013			1	412
	Brazil			4	799			5	977
	Uruguay			1	206				
	Argentine Confederation							6	1,397
	Russia, southern ports			2	429				
Italian	France							3	727
	European Turkey			1	250				
	Russia, northern ports			3	471				
	Russia, southern ports	1	706	26	10,421	27	11,127		
	France							9	2,008
	Italy			18	5,492	18	5,492	5	2,583

[illegible]

Spanish	1	495	5	2,808	1	2,808	1	495	1	504	1	504
Wallachia and Moldavia	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Canada	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
United States of America, Atlantic	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
British West India Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Spanish West India Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Russia, northern ports	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Sweden	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Norway	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Denmark	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Germany	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Holland	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Belgium	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
France	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Spain	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Italy	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Austrian territories	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
British possessions on river Gambia	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Bengal and Burmah	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Java	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Canada	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
United States of America, Atlantic	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
British West India Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Spanish West India Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
British Honduras, Belize	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Dutch Guiana	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Central America	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Brazil	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Tripoli and Tunis	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
European Turkey	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Wallachia and Moldavia	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Egypt	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Russia, northern ports	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
France	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Bengal and Burmah	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Singapore and Eastern Straits Settlements	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
South Australia	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Victoria	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Prince Edward Island	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
United States of America, Atlantic	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Pacific	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
British West India Islands	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Peru	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Brazil	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Argentine Confederation	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	504	1	504
Total	4,259	1,930,977	7,009	2,394,160	11,268	4,325,137	3,748	1,635,529	4,621	1,687,759	8,369	3,323,288

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LOWESTOFT.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Russia, northern ports	9	4,673	2	309	11	4,982		
	Sweden, southern ports			3	982	3	982		
	Sweden			8	1,529	8	1,529	2	534
	Norway							1	139
	Denmark							1	206
	Germany							2	576
	Holland	8	2,019	6	1,344	6	1,344		
	Belgium	1	141	1	172	9	2,191		
	France	10	2,552	8	495	9	636		
	Portugal			50	2,927	60	5,479		
Danish	Spain			2	340	2	340		
	Italy			1	453	1	453		
	Wallachia and Moldavia			1	98	1	98		
	Egypt			1	130	1	130		
	Morocco			4	1,485	4	1,485		
	Russia, northern ports			1	90	1	90		
	Sweden							17	910
	Denmark							58	2,757
	Germany								
	Spain								
Dutch	Morocco								
	Denmark								
	Holland								
	Belgium								
	France								
	Russia, northern ports								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	Russia, northern ports								
	Sweden, southern ports								
French	Sweden								
	Norway								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	France								
	Russia, northern ports								
	Sweden, southern ports								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	Russia, northern ports								
German	Sweden								
	Norway								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	France								
	Russia, northern ports								
	Sweden, southern ports								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	Russia, northern ports								
Norwegian	Sweden								
	Norway								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	France								
	Russia, northern ports								
	Sweden, southern ports								
	Denmark								
	Germany								
	Russia, northern ports								

Swedish	1	217	1	217	1	188	1	188	1	188
Norway	1	188	1	188	1	188	1	188	1	188
Total	2	405	2	405	2	376	2	376	2	376

LYME.

[illegible]

LYNN.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LYNN—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian—Cont'd.	Norway .....	.....	.....	4	553	.....	.....	1	249
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	2	645	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	3	823	.....	.....	1	216
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	1	255
	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	501
	France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	135
Spanish	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	2	323	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	Sweden .....	.....	.....	6	916	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	168
	Total	13	6,483	173	26,163	2	647	104	11,209
									11,856

MALDON.

British	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	2	477	.....	.....	2	184	.....	.....
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	15	697	.....	.....	22	1,191	.....	.....
	France .....	.....	.....	42	1,902	.....	.....	80	4,289	.....	.....
Danish	Denmark .....	.....	.....	1	39	.....	.....	2	111	.....	.....
Dutch	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	.....	.....
	France .....	.....	.....	1	59	.....	.....	2	154	.....	.....
German	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....
	Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	1	230	.....	.....	1	230	.....	.....
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	2	583	.....	.....	1	282	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	207	.....	.....	3	738	.....	.....
	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Russian.....	Russia, northern ports	1	480	1	480	1	96	1	96
Swedish.....	Sweden	1	96	1	96	1	96	1	96
Total.....		70	5,112	70	5,112	117	7,429	117	7,429

MARYPORT.

Argentine Confed- eration.	Uruguay	1	195	1	195	4	810	4	810
British	Russia, northern ports	3	370	3	370	63	7,374	84	16,538
	Sweden	3	516	3	516	2	158	4	633
	Denmark	1	97	1	97	2	286	2	286
	Holland	1	138	1	138	1	199	1	199
	Belgium	2	165	2	165	9	2,557	9	2,557
	France	1	100	1	100	1	92	1	92
	Austrian territories	11	2,908	11	2,908	1	252	1	252
	Canada	3	885	3	885	1	652	1	652
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	79	1	79	1	197	1	197
French	Germany	1	250	1	250	1	92	1	92
German	Holland	1	250	1	250	1	252	1	252
	Italy	1	580	1	580	1	652	1	652
	Chili	1	200	1	200	1	197	1	197
Norwegian	Norway	1	483	1	483	1	197	1	197
Russian	Russia, northern ports	1	483	1	483	1	197	1	197
Swedish	Sweden	1	483	1	483	1	197	1	197
Total		30	6,866	30	6,866	85	12,577	109	22,443

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

British	Russia, northern ports	14	6,969	10	2,828	24	9,797
	Sweden	6	3,661	4	674	6	3,661
	Denmark	4	1,291	2	407	8	1,965
	Germany	1	451	101	16,509	3	858
	Holland	95	37,557	2	171	196	54,066
	Belgium	217	40,243	21	4,340	219	40,414
	Channel Islands	117	33,363	62	6,181	138	37,703
	France	75	11,781	1	99	137	47,962
	Portugal	4	2,026	9	1,461	1	3,487
	Spain	10	6,413	1	220	13	3,487
	Italy	10	6,413	10	1,979	20	8,932
	Austrian territories	10	6,413	10	1,979	20	8,932

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

MIDDLESBOROUGH—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	European Turkey	1	565	1	565	1	565	1	565
	Canada	8	5,297	8	5,297	8	5,297	8	5,297
	United States of America, Atlantic	12	6,768	12	6,768	12	6,768	12	6,768
	Spanish West India Islands	3	1,147	3	1,147	3	1,147	3	1,147
	Peru	4	2,000	4	2,000	4	2,000	4	2,000
	Brazil	3	902	3	902	3	902	3	902
	Uruguay	1	67	1	67	1	67	1	67
	Argentine Confederation	15	4,423	15	4,423	15	4,423	15	4,423
	Russia, northern ports	3	346	3	346	3	346	3	346
	Sweden	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
Danish	Norway	34	3,169	34	3,169	34	3,169	34	3,169
	Denmark	8	707	8	707	8	707	8	707
	Germany	3	364	3	364	3	364	3	364
	Holland	11	1,023	11	1,023	11	1,023	11	1,023
	Belgium	11	609	11	609	11	609	11	609
	Spain	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Russia, northern ports	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
	Germany	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	Holland	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
	France	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
Dutch	Spain	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Italy	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Austrian territories	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
	Argentine Confederation	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	Russia, northern ports	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
	Sweden	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	Norway	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Holland	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Belgium	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	France	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
French	Spain	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	Italy	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Austrian territories	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Argentine Confederation	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	Russia, northern ports	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
	Sweden	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	Norway	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Holland	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Belgium	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	France	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
German	Spain	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	Italy	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Austrian territories	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Argentine Confederation	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	Russia, northern ports	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139
	Sweden	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	Norway	2	315	2	315	2	315	2	315
	Holland	1	129	1	129	1	129	1	129
	Belgium	1	278	1	278	1	278	1	278
	France	1	139	1	139	1	139	1	139

	Germany.....	1,362	91	8,392	97	9,754	8	2,202	153	19,342	161	21,544
	Holland.....	6,583	16	2,113	45	8,696	28	6,356	2	19,342	30	6,602
	Belgium.....	613	21	3,744	22	4,357						
	France.....		3	606	3	606						
	Austrian territories.....											
	United States of America, Atlantic.....											
	Russia, northern ports.....											
	Sweden.....											
	Norway.....											
	Denmark.....											
	Germany.....											
	Holland.....											
	France.....											
	Spain.....											
	Italy.....											
	Canada.....											
	United States of America, Atlantic.....											
	Spanish West India Islands.....											
	Argentine Confederation.....											
	Russia, northern ports.....											
	Sweden.....											
	Belgium.....											
	Argentine Confederation.....											
	Norway.....											
	Spain.....											
	Russia, northern ports.....											
	Sweden.....											
	Belgium.....											
	Argentine Confederation.....											
	Norway.....											
	Spain.....											
	Denmark.....											
	Germany.....											
	Holland.....											
	Peru.....											
	Argentine Confederation.....											
	Germany.....											
	Holland.....											
	Belgium.....											
	Canada.....											
	United States of America, Atlantic.....											
	Total.....	553	725	104,041	1,278	247,927	588	155,970	819	132,892	1,407	288,952

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

NEWCASTLE—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	French possessions in India								
	China							1	390
	Hong-Kong							2	677
	Japan							2	858
	Islands in the Pacific							1	256
	Canada			19	14,637			1	301
	Newfoundland							50	40,107
	Prince Edward Island							3	378
	United States of America, Atlantic							1	322
	Pacific			12	8,681	1	1,296	49	30,529
	Bermudas							4	3,561
	British West India Islands							3	2,648
	Spanish West India Islands							2	526
	French West India Islands							3	1,061
	British Guiana							41	13,933
	Hayti							2	517
	Mexico			1	351			1	357
	Central America							2	581
	Venezuela							1	661
	Peru			4	1,791			1	196
	Chili							8	8,071
	Brazil							6	3,467
	Uruguay							45	20,780
	Argentine Confederation							3	1,173
	Russia, northern ports							2	697
Danish	Sweden			5	864			48	6,509
	Norway			29	3,591			11	1,512
	Denmark			19	1,708			5	596
	Germany	23	7,389	97	8,208			441	44,898
	Holland	4	2,062	44	5,455			49	5,896
	Belgium	2	1,251	97	13,274			1	69
	Channel Islands	6	3,268	140	14,423			1	115
	France			1	90				
	Portugal	1	456	23	2,958			3	459
	Spain							24	3,159
	Italy			6	359			9	1,468
				1	94			9	1,717

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Belgium	18	7,219	18	7,219	1	474	1	474
France	18	5,664	18	5,664	5	1,879	5	1,879
Spain					153	65,763	154	66,825
Italy					1	2,880	9	2,880
Austrian territories						2,224	5	2,224
Malta and Gozo					5	429	1	429
Greece					1	556	1	556
European Turkey					1	576	1	576
Wallachia and Moldavia					3	1,127	3	1,127
Asiatic Turkey					9	3,627	9	3,627
Egypt								
Tripoli and Tunis	2	1,596	2	1,596				
Algeria	2	1,436	2	1,436				
United States of America, Atlantic	1	260	1	260	5	2,282	5	2,282
Brazil					1	218	1	218
Argentine Confederation	2	410	2	410				
Russia, northern ports	9	1,269	9	1,269	90	22,874	92	24,273
southern ports								
Sweden	46	9,062	46	9,062				
Norway	256	77,382	397	90,427	38	14,858	38	14,858
Denmark	7	1,755	7	1,755	83	19,815	84	20,221
Germany	36	7,880	36	7,880	207	29,422	257	45,756
Holland	47	13,354	47	13,354	110	22,191	113	23,555
Belgium	26	7,062	27	7,962	16	3,406	17	3,593
Channel Islands	1	162	1	162				
France	31	7,462	34	8,512				
Portugal				341				
Spain	12	3,914	12	3,914	1	310	1	310
Italy					12	2,648	12	2,648
Austrian territories					17	5,308	17	5,308
Greece					23	7,403	23	7,403
European Turkey					2	658	2	658
Wallachia and Moldavia					3	1,445	3	1,445
Asiatic Turkey					24	8,437	25	9,366
Egypt	1	550	1	550	5	1,049	5	1,049
Tripoli and Tunis	1	357	1	357	10	2,292	10	2,292
Algeria	4	1,561	4	1,561	10	4,357	10	4,357
Aden								
Bombay								
Bengal								
Ceylon								
Canada	2	796	2	796				
United States of America, Atlantic	1	375	1	375	1	518	1	518
Pacific					4	2,355	4	2,355
French West India Islands					2	1,156	2	1,156
British Guiana					3	1,867	3	1,867
Mexico					1	675	1	675
Peru					11	4,289	11	4,289
Brazil					1	607	1	607
Uruguay					11	3,728	11	3,728
Germany					1	573	1	573
Portugal					2	569	2	569
					1	762	1	762
					11	2,958	11	2,958
					2	809	2	809
	2	515	2	515				
					5	1,225	5	1,225

Norwegian

Portuguese

Turkish	1, 113	534, 238	4, 898	1, 020, 955	6, 011	1, 555, 193	1, 657	880, 811	7, 165	1, 752, 262	8, 822	2, 633, 073
United States												
Austrian territories												
European Turkey												
Egypt												
Ceylon												
United States of America, Atlantic												
French West India Islands												
European Turkey												
Egypt												
Germany												
Holland												
Belgium												
France												
Bombay												
Bengal												
Singapore												
Prince Edward Island												
United States of America, Atlantic												
Pacific												
Spanish West India Islands												
Peru												
Brazil												
Total	1, 113	534, 238	4, 898	1, 020, 955	6, 011	1, 555, 193	1, 657	880, 811	7, 165	1, 752, 262	8, 822	2, 633, 073

NEWHAVEN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PADSTOW.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

PADSTOW—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	1	58	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	United States of America, Atlantic	1	220	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Sweden	2	519	2	519	.....	.....	1	327
.....	Norway	2	328	2	328	.....	.....	2	328
.....	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	192
Total	Total	12	2,422	12	2,422	.....	.....	7	989

PENZANCE.

British	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	2	376	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Germany .....	.....	.....	2	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Holland .....	.....	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	France .....	.....	.....	4	337	.....	.....	3	208
.....	Italy .....	.....	.....	2	267	.....	.....	4	463
.....	Greece .....	.....	.....	1	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Asiatic Turkey .....	.....	.....	1	153	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Morocco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91
.....	Cape of Good Hope .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150
.....	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	142
.....	Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	149
.....	Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	1	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	1	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	France .....	.....	.....	15	854	.....	.....	5	284
French	Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	1	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	313
Norwegian	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	181	.....	.....	1	181
.....	Norway .....	.....	.....	19	3,729	.....	.....	18	3,423
Spanish	Portugal	1	411	.....	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Total	1	411	53	7,185	54	7,596	36	5,404

PLYMOUTH.

Austrian	Russia, southern ports	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	1	294	
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Swedish	Russia, northern ports	1	111	1	111	15	4,005	480	57,340	495	61,345
United States	Sweden	10	1,583	10	1,583			7	1,848	7	1,848
	Norway							1	221	1	221
	Portugal	1	473	1	473						
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	488	1	488						
	Total	665	99,796	738	123,445						
		73	23,649								

POOLE.

British	Russia, northern ports	1	139	1	139						
	Sweden	1	178	1	178						
	Germany	3	248	3	248						
	Holland	2	182	2	182						
	Belgium	11	894	11	894						
	Channel Islands	14	378	14	378						
	France	60	3,952	60	3,952						
	Portugal										
	Azores										
	Spain	1	110	1	110						
	Gibraltar										
	Asiatic Turkey	1	176	1	176						
	Canada										
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	5	528	5	528						
	Denmark										
	Germany										
	France	8	320	8	320						
	Sweden	1	241	1	241						
	Germany	2	277	2	277						
	Russia, northern ports	2	386	2	386						
	Sweden	10	2,258	10	2,258						
	Norway	3	532	3	532						
	Denmark										
	France	2	180	2	180						
	Russia, northern ports	1	273	1	273						
	Sweden	1	283	1	283						
	Denmark										
	European Turkey	1	174	1	174						
	Sweden	3	342	3	342						
	Denmark										
	Germany										
	France	2	357	2	357						
	Gibraltar										
	Total	135	12,408	135	12,408			114	10,155	114	10,155

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

PORTSMOUTH.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	1	97	.....	.....	2	423
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	4	766	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	1	119	.....	.....	2	449
	Germany.....	1	198	2	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	28	1,266	.....	.....	33	1,305
	France.....	1	96	160	4,214	1	533	153	3,918
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	3	529	.....	.....	1	87
	Spain.....	1	192	76	7,613	.....	.....	59	5,979
Danish.....	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	64
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	.....	.....	1	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British possessions on Gold Coast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	167
	Bengal and Burmah.....	.....	.....	3	2,500	.....	.....	1	925
	Canada.....	.....	.....	1	629	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	1	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	191
	Germany.....	.....	.....	2	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56
Dutch.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
	Holland.....	1	1,860	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	74	3,007	.....	.....	61	2,324
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	1	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
French German.....	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	881
	Germany.....	.....	.....	7	2,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	2	640	.....	.....	2	840
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	25	6,748	.....	.....	6	1,617
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	.....	.....	10	1,675	.....	.....	31	8,444
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,060
	Germany.....	.....	.....	2	1,168	.....	.....	1	232
	Canada.....	.....	.....	1	610	.....	.....	1	453
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	6	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	4	2,346	414	36,254	418	38,600	369	30,531
						1		370	31,064

PRESTON.

[illegible]

RAMSGATE.

British	Russia, northern ports								1	234	1	234
	Belgium								1	19	1	19
	Channel Islands								1	45	1	45
	France	4	185	4	28	185	754	22	22	461	22	461
	Wallachia and Moldavia	28	754	28	1	195	234					
	Egypt	1	195	1	1	234						
	Canada	1	234	1								
Danish	Holland								1	349	1	349
Dutch	do								1	171	1	171
German	Germany								1	177	1	177
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports								1	71	1	71
	Sweden	1	261	1	2	261	310					
	Norway	2	310	2	7	310	997		1	170	1	170
	Germany	7	997	7		997			6	854	6	854
	Total	44	2,936	44		2,936			1	141	1	141
									37	2,692	37	2,692

ROCHESTER.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

ROCHESTER—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Cont'd . . .	Bengal and Burmah . . .	1	966	1	966	1	966	1	966
Danish	Canada	10	1,375	10	1,375	2	422	2	422
	Russia, northern ports . . .	7	800	7	800				
	Sweden	1	95	1	95				
	Norway	12	1,037	12	1,037	31	3,385	31	3,385
	Denmark	2	173	2	173				
	Germany								
	Belgium					1	76	1	76
	France					3	200	3	200
Dutch	Russia, northern ports . . .	1	95	1	95				
	Sweden	3	319	3	319				
	Denmark	1	122	1	122	2	239	2	239
	Holland	6	408	6	408	13	804	13	804
French	Russia, northern ports . . .	1	130	1	130				
	Sweden	1	146	1	146				
	France	4	257	4	257	3	190	3	190
	Russia, northern ports . . .	4	637	4	637	2	270	2	270
German	Sweden	2	394	2	394				
	Denmark					4	786	4	786
	Germany	4	1,063	4	1,063	2	413	2	413
	Holland					1	62	1	62
Italian	Morocco	1	130	1	130				
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports . . .	3	387	3	387	2	475	2	475
	Sweden	13	3,140	13	3,140	3	796	3	796
	Norway	7	1,306	7	1,306	6	2,152	6	2,152
	Denmark					13	2,887	13	2,887
	Germany	2	586	2	586				
	Algeria	1	289	1	289				
	Canada	2	1,643	2	1,643				
	United States of America, Atlantic . . .	1	298	1	298				
Russian	Russia, northern ports . . .					1	470	1	470
	Sweden	2	350	2	350	1	253	1	253
	Egypt	1	470	1	470				
	Algeria	1	402	1	402				
Spanish	Russia, northern ports . . .	2	319	2	319				
Swedish	Sweden	20	2,633	20	2,633	4	423	4	423

[illegible]

RUNCORN.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

RUNCORN—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian—Cont'd	Brazil .....	.....	.....	2	351	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	861
.....	Brazil .....	.....	.....	1	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	222
United States	Brazil .....	.....	.....	1	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	.....	304	32, 546	1	101	387	45, 219
								388	45, 320

RYE.

British	Sweden .....	.....	.....	5	832	.....	.....	3	517
	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	190	.....	.....	3	532
	Holland .....	.....	.....	4	106	.....	.....	5	137
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	2	190	.....	.....	3	153
	Channel Islands .....	.....	.....	1	190	.....	.....	1	190
	France	1	130	10	643	.....	130	6	209
	Spain .....	.....	.....	1	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany .....	.....	.....	2	286	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	4	666	.....	.....	2	370
	Norway .....	.....	.....	3	422	.....	.....	4	509
German	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	209
	Total	1	130	33	4, 275	1	130	28	2, 916
								29	3, 046

SCARBOROUGH.

British	Holland .....	.....	.....	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26
Dutch	France .....	.....	.....	2	139	.....	.....	2	113
	Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130
	Holland .....	.....	.....	3	336	.....	.....	.....	.....

French	France	2	143	2	143	1	44	1	44
Norwegian	Norway	4	508	4	508	3	382	3	382
Total	Total	12	1,265	12	1,265	8	695	8	695

SCILLY.

Belgium	Belgium	1	192	1	192	1	93	1	93
France	France	1	69	1	69	1	93	1	93
Canada	Canada	1	120	1	120	1	93	1	93
Uruguay	Uruguay	1	120	1	120	1	93	1	93
Total	Total	3	381	3	381	1	93	1	93

SHIELDS, NORTH.

Belgium	Belgium	1	300	1	300	1	494	1	494
Russia, southern ports	Russia, southern ports	1	320	1	320	1	494	1	494
Germany	Germany	10	3,806	10	3,806	1	494	1	494
Holland	Holland	3	1,446	3	1,446	1	494	1	494
Belgium	Belgium	7	3,649	7	3,649	1	494	1	494
France	France	2	644	2	644	1	494	1	494
Austrian Territories	Austrian Territories	1	349	1	349	1	494	1	494
European Turkey	European Turkey	22	4,260	22	4,260	1	494	1	494
Egypt	Egypt	2	184	2	184	1	494	1	494
Bengal	Bengal	2	285	2	285	1	494	1	494
Russia, northern ports	Russia, northern ports	29	12,769	29	12,769	1	494	1	494
southern ports	southern ports	56	18,512	56	18,512	1	494	1	494
Sweden	Sweden	30	8,154	30	8,154	1	494	1	494
Norway	Norway	433	73,868	433	73,868	1	494	1	494
Denmark	Denmark	11	5,299	11	5,299	1	494	1	494
Germany	Germany	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Holland	Holland	15	7,003	15	7,003	1	494	1	494
Belgium	Belgium	15	6,130	15	6,130	1	494	1	494
France	France	60	27,188	60	27,188	1	494	1	494
Portugal	Portugal	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Spain	Spain	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Italy	Italy	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Austrian territories	Austrian territories	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Malta	Malta	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Greece	Greece	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
European Turkey	European Turkey	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Wallachia and Moldavia	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494
Egypt	Egypt	1	582	1	582	1	494	1	494

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

SHIELDS, NORTH—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Cont'd....	Algeria.....	.....	.....	2	955	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tunis.....	.....	.....	2	694	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1, 134
	East coast of Africa, native states.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	333
	Mauritius.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	434
	Aden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4, 398
	Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8, 064
	Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3, 234
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 799
	Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4, 868
	Java.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	741
	Hong-Kong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 168
	West Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 307
	Canada.....	.....	.....	4	2, 835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	313
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2, 350
	French West India Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2, 825
	Danish West India Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	276
	Peru.....	.....	.....	2	1, 018	.....	.....	3	3, 211
	Bolivia.....	.....	.....	1	313	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1, 397
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3, 575
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	778
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	3	167	.....	.....	20	2, 273
	Norway.....	.....	.....	4	226	.....	.....	2	267
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	2	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	15	1, 657	.....	.....	31	3, 449
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	4	353	.....	.....	4	388
	France.....	.....	.....	7	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	628
	Holland.....	1	1, 003	27	2, 602	.....	.....	1	102
				28	3, 605			23	2, 076

French	France	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2	181	2
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SHOREHAM.

[illegible]

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	United States of Colombia, New Granada.....	25	45, 001			25	45, 001	24	42, 887		24	42, 887
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Danish	Denmark.....									7	1, 065	1, 065
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	France.....			1	112	1	112					
Dutch	Holland.....			2	156	2	156					
	France.....			1	112	1	112					
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Greek	do.....			1	263	1	263					
Italian				7	2, 478	7	2, 478					
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports.....			2	398	2	398					
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	Sweden.....			23	6, 829	23	6, 829					
	Norway.....			10	1, 632	10	1, 632					
	Denmark.....											
	Germany.....			3	741	3	741					
	Spain.....											
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	United States of America, Atlantic.....			3	1, 577	3	1, 577					
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	Sweden.....			1	349	1	349			1	315	315
	Norway.....			1	134	1	134					
	Denmark.....									1	163	163
	Germany.....			1	142	1	142					
	Portugal.....									1	380	380
	Russia, northern ports.....			2	390	2	390					
Swedish	Sweden.....			6	1, 443	6	1, 443			3	720	720
	Denmark.....									1	258	258
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	289	1	289					
	Total.....	1, 358	665, 011	498	57, 051	1, 856	722, 062	1, 286	618, 360	403	37, 435	655, 795

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.
STOCKTON.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian Belgian British	Egypt	2	723	2	723			1	117
	Belgium								
	Morocco	1	117	1	117			3	335
British	Russia, northern ports	9	1,747	9	1,747				
	Russia, southern ports	2	587	2	587				
	Sweden	14	2,597	14	2,597				
Norwegian	Norway	1	202	1	202				
	Germany	10	1,112	10	1,112			1	92
	Holland	7	546	7	546			4	804
Belgian	Belgium	11	867	13	1,063			2	157
	France	1	104	2	253				
	Portugal							1	99
Austrian territories	Austrian territories								
	Egypt	1	284	1	284				
	Canada	2	761	2	761				
United States of America, Atlantic	United States of America, Atlantic	2	639	2	639				
	Sweden	20	2,128	20	2,128				
	Norway	6	390	6	390			1	78
Danish	Denmark	14	1,165	14	1,165				
	Germany	4	347	4	347				
	Russia, northern ports	2	203	2	203			1	90
Dutch	Holland	1	62	1	62				
	Belgium	1	128	1	128				
	Portugal							1	79
French	France	1	52	1	52			1	52
	Spain	2	181	2	181				
	Russia, northern ports	2	285	2	285			3	359
German	Sweden	8	1,023	8	1,023				
	Denmark	1	82	1	82				
	Germany	21	3,352	21	3,352			5	321
Italian	Holland	1	82	1	82				
	Belgium	1	81	1	81				
	Russia, southern ports	1	575	1	575				
Norwegian	do. northern ports	1	211	1	211			2	582
	do. southern ports	1	205	1	205				
	Sweden	10	1,294	10	1,294			1	315
Norwegian	Norway	17	3,140	17	3,140			2	279

Denmark.....	1	73	1	73	7	1,425	28	3,486	35	4,911
Russian.....	1	233	1	233						
Egypt.....	1	348	1	348						
Argentine Republic.....	1	348	1	348						
Russia, northern ports.....	34	4,150	34	4,150						
Sweden.....	1	213	1	213						
Norway.....	1	108	1	108						
Denmark.....	1	108	1	108						
Belgium.....	1	108	1	108						
Total.....	3	300	219	30,620	222	30,920	7	1,425	28	3,486

SUNDERLAND.

Austrian.....	1	295	1	295	1	295	1	295	1	295
Belgian.....	1	311	1	311	1	311	1	311	1	311
British.....	1	344	1	344	1	344	1	344	1	344
	1	322	1	322	1	322	1	322	1	322
	1	223	1	223	1	223	1	223	1	223
	13	3,474	13	3,474	13	3,474	13	3,474	13	3,474
	72	23,950	72	23,950	72	23,950	72	23,950	72	23,950
	5	2,112	5	2,112	5	2,112	5	2,112	5	2,112
	29	6,897	29	6,897	29	6,897	29	6,897	29	6,897
	2	631	2	631	2	631	2	631	2	631
	9	3,676	9	3,676	9	3,676	9	3,676	9	3,676
	550	217,626	550	217,626	550	217,626	550	217,626	550	217,626
	497	116,765	497	116,765	497	116,765	497	116,765	497	116,765
	141	52,951	141	52,951	141	52,951	141	52,951	141	52,951
	27	3,422	27	3,422	27	3,422	27	3,422	27	3,422
	527	137,010	527	137,010	527	137,010	527	137,010	527	137,010
	7	1,144	7	1,144	7	1,144	7	1,144	7	1,144
	2	1,044	2	1,044	2	1,044	2	1,044	2	1,044
	22	7,054	22	7,054	22	7,054	22	7,054	22	7,054
	7	2,477	7	2,477	7	2,477	7	2,477	7	2,477
	93	32,286	93	32,286	93	32,286	93	32,286	93	32,286
	3	952	3	952	3	952	3	952	3	952
	15	8,002	15	8,002	15	8,002	15	8,002	15	8,002
	4	2,834	4	2,834	4	2,834	4	2,834	4	2,834
	10	4,314	10	4,314	10	4,314	10	4,314	10	4,314
	13	3,866	13	3,866	13	3,866	13	3,866	13	3,866
	115	44,145	115	44,145	115	44,145	115	44,145	115	44,145
	3	860	3	860	3	860	3	860	3	860
	1	567	1	567	1	567	1	567	1	567
	4	4,650	4	4,650	4	4,650	4	4,650	4	4,650
	5	4,012	5	4,012	5	4,012	5	4,012	5	4,012
	3	1,804	3	1,804	3	1,804	3	1,804	3	1,804
	4	4,392	4	4,392	4	4,392	4	4,392	4	4,392
	14	6,804	14	6,804	14	6,804	14	6,804	14	6,804

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.
SUNDERLAND—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian—Cont'd	United States of America, Atlantic.	.....	.....	2	1,101	.....	.....	3	900
	Danish West India Islands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	282
	Brazil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	266
Russian.....	Russia, northern ports.	.....	.....	2	696	.....	.....	3	845
	Sweden.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	486
	Norway.	.....	.....	1	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.	.....	.....	2	699	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	719
	Spain.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	268
Spanish.....	Germany.	.....	.....	1	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.	2	376	3	485	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.	1	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.	.....	.....	1	189	.....	.....	3	578
	Sweden.	.....	.....	114	16,590	.....	.....	4	1,131
	Norway.	.....	.....	2	211	.....	.....	3	444
	Denmark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	11,930
	Germany.	.....	.....	3	514	.....	.....	3	386
	Holland.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,740
	Belgium.	1	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2,069
	France.	.....	.....	8	1,121	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Java.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	284
	Uruguay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	367
	Germany.	.....	.....	8	8,012	.....	.....	1	821
	Holland.	.....	.....	3	2,303	.....	.....	3	1,040
	Bengal and Burmah.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	428
	United States of America, Atlantic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pacific.	.....	.....	1	651	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	Brazil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	826	372,205	2,473	441,961	950	444,886	2,699	556,893
	Total.....	.....	.....	3,299	814,166	.....	.....	3,649	1,001,779

SWANSEA.

[illegible]

French	Spain	2	306	2	306	724	9	2,489	724	1,090	7	1,090
	Italy	13	1,296	13	1,296	724	9	2,489	724	283	2	283
	Dutch Guiana	70	75,825	70	75,825	70	1	120	40	111	1	111
	Russia, northern ports	4	7,445	4	7,445	4	1	120	5	109	1	109
	Denmark	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Germany	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Belgium	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	France	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Spain	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Portugal	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Gibraltar	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Italy	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Austrian territories	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Asiatic Turkey	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Algeria	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	French possessions in Senegambia	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Sierra Leone	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Fernando Po	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Portuguese possessions in West Africa	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Ascension	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Mauritius	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
German	British West India Islands	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	French West India Islands	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Danish West India Islands	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Chili	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Brazil	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Uruguay	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Russia, northern ports	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	southern ports	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Sweden	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Denmark	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Germany	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Belgium	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	France	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Spain	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Italy	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Malta	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	European Turkey	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Asiatic Turkey	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Egypt	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Cape of Good Hope	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
Greek	Hong-Kong	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	British West India Islands	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Danish West India Islands	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Canada	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	British Guiana	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Mexico	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Chili	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Brazil	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135
	Holland	4	681	4	681	4	1	120	13	135	1	135

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

SWANSEA—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
		Steamers.		Total.	Sailing-vessels.		Total.
		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
United States—Continued.	Italy				2	863	863
	United States of America, Atlantic				4	2,001	2,001
	Spanish West India Islands				1	597	597
	French West India Islands				2	748	748
	Total	230	68,658	1,896	2,530	457,289	559,252

TEIGNMOUTH.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
		Steamers.		Total.	Sailing-vessels.		Total.
		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
British	Russia, northern ports	1	111	111	1	243	243
	Sweden	1	139	139	4	494	494
	Norway	1	141	141			
	Holland	4	366	760	6	285	285
	Belgium	9	272	272	2	201	201
	Channel Islands	5	348	348	2	190	190
	France				2	214	214
	Portugal				3	340	340
	Azores				2	301	301
	Spain				1	132	132
	Italy	3	530	530	2	680	680
	Malta and Gozo	7	721	721			
	Asiatic Turkey	1	76	76			
	Canada	1	83	83			
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador				2	413	413
Danish	Germany	1	115	115	1	122	122
	Sweden	1	114	114	1	104	104
	Denmark						
Dutch	Holland	1	98	98			
	Portugal						
	Uruguay						
French	Argentine Republic	1	115	115			
	Sweden	1	98	98			

Channel Islands	1	51	1	51	51	17	907	17	907	17	907
France	9	531	9	531	531	1	145	1	145	1	145
Italy											
Russia, northern ports	1	121	1	121	121						
Germany	2	352	2	352	352						
Sweden	1	307	1	307	307						
Norway	1	153	1	153	153						
Asiatic Turkey	1	234	1	234	234						
Argentine Confederation	1	222	1	222	222						
Total	53	5,085	54	5,479	5,593	52	5,593	52	5,593	52	5,593

TRURO.

Russia, northern ports	1	156	1	156	156						
Sweden	2	311	2	311	311						
Norway											
Germany	1	94	1	94	94						
Belgium											
Channel Islands	1	30	1	30	30						
France	3	204	3	204	204						
Spain	1	152	1	152	152						
Italy	1	176	1	176	176						
Greece	2	221	2	221	221						
Canada	4	1,978	4	1,978	1,978						
Prince Edward Island	2	531	2	531	531						
United States of America, Atlantic	2	658	2	658	658						
Peru	1	345	1	345	345						
Russia, northern ports	1	90	1	90	90						
Portugal	2	128	2	128	128						
France	3	187	3	187	187						
Sweden	1	222	1	222	222						
Germany											
Sweden	5	1,670	5	1,670	1,670						
Norway	35	11,080	35	11,080	11,080						
Denmark											
Canada											
United States of America, Atlantic											
Sweden	1	127	1	127	127						
Total	69	18,360	69	18,360	18,360	49	13,899	49	13,899	49	13,899

WELLS.

Russia, northern ports	1	85	1	85	85						
Sweden	1	85	1	85	85						

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

WELLS- Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	Germany			14	939	14	939		
	Holland			1	46	1	46		
	Belgium			7	332	7	332	12	797
	France			9	820	9	820	23	1,728
	Portugal							1	134
Danish	Denmark			1	39	1	39		
	Germany			1	61	1	61		
	France			1	118	1	118		
	do.								
Dutch	Germany			11	673	11	673	1	93
German	do.			1	58	1	58		
Norwegian	France			1	130	1	130		
	Total			49	3,386	49	3,386	37	2,752

WEYMOUTH.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Russia, northern ports			1	237	1	237						
	Sweden			1	242	1	242						
	Germany			1	151	1	151						
	Belgium			3	318	3	318						
	Channel Islands			1	94	2	231			10	835	10	835
	France	1	137	137	157	137	19,518	133	19,361	49	5,423	182	24,784
	Portugal	133	19,361	53	2,727	53	2,727			20	1,166	20	1,166
	Spain			1	128	1	128						
	Canada			1	86	1	86						
	United States of America, Atlantic			1	186	1	186						
	Russia, northern ports			1	222	1	222						
	Sweden			1	106	1	106						
	Denmark			1	122	1	122						
	do.									2	228	2	228
Dutch	do.									1	72	1	72

French	Germany	1	72	1	72	1	26,953	133	19,361	100	10,199	233	29,560
German	France	5	147	5	147	5	147				151	5	151
	Russia, northern ports										165	1	165
	Sweden	1	150	1	150	1	150						
	Denmark										176	1	176
	Germany	3	415	3	415	3	415						
	Portugal										74	1	74
Italian	Russia, northern ports	1	160	1	160	1	160						
	Italy										160	1	160
	Russia, northern ports	1	247	1	247	1	247						
Norwegian	Sweden	5	966	5	966	5	966				132	1	132
	Norway	1	132	1	132	1	132				1,109	5	1,109
	Portugal										118	1	118
	Sweden	1	142	1	142	1	142				142	1	142
Swedish	Denmark	1	248	1	248	1	248				248	1	248
	Germany												
	Total	134	19,498	90	7,455	224	26,953	133	19,361	100	10,199	233	29,560

WHITBY.

British	Russia, northern ports	1	174	1	174	1	174						
	Sweden	2	360	2	360	2	360						
	Germany	1	263	1	263	1	263						
	Holland	5	1,104	5	1,104	5	1,104						
	Belgium	2	389	2	389	2	389						
	France	10	1,902	10	1,902	10	1,902						
Dutch	Germany	1	171	1	171	1	171						
German	Belgium	1	92	1	92	1	92						
Norwegian	Norway	3	200	3	200	3	200				94	2	94
Swedish	Sweden	2	207	2	207	2	207						
	Total	28	4,862	28	4,862	28	4,862			2	94	2	94

WHITEHAVEN.

British	Russia, northern ports	1	194	1	194	1	194						
	Sweden	1	240	1	240	1	240						
	Germany	2	183	2	183	2	183						
	Holland							1	515	10	1,404	11	1,919
	Belgium									1	79	1	79
	France	1	98	1	98	1	98			1	94	1	94
	Portugal	1	144	1	144	1	144						
	Azores									1	196	1	196

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

WHITEHAVEN—Continued.

Flag	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued.	Austrian territories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	8	2,314	.....	2,314	.....	.....	2	350	2	350
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	3	968	.....	968	.....	.....	1	289	1	289
	Pacific .....	.....	.....	1	474	.....	474	.....	.....	1	343	1	343
German.....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	185	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	218	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	1	160	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Sweden .....	.....	.....	4	975	.....	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	4	534	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	118	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	30	6,805	.....	6,805	1	515	17	2,755	18	3,270

WISBEACH.

British	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	19	4,581	.....	4,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	37	8,325	.....	8,325	.....	.....	1	206	1	206
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	236	1	236
	Germany .....	.....	.....	11	1,932	.....	1,932	.....	.....	3	625	3	625
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	32	2,811	.....	2,811	.....	.....	62	5,714	62	5,714
	France .....	.....	.....	26	2,218	.....	2,218	.....	.....	71	5,464	71	5,464
	Wallachia and Moldavia .....	.....	.....	2	387	.....	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	176	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	4	289	.....	289	.....	.....	4	474	4	474
	Germany .....	.....	.....	2	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	422	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	527	2	527
	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	7	1,490	.....	1,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3,192	15	3,192

Norwegian	Germany.....	16	3,377	16	3,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	730
	Russia, northern ports.....	4	982	4	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	238
	Sweden	16	3,199	16	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,308
	Norway	2	407	2	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,260
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	927
	Germany.....	1	189	1	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	208
	Canada.....	1	345	1	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports.....	6	1,399	6	1,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden	6	1,458	6	1,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	860
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,275
	Russia, northern ports.....	4	692	4	692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden	18	2,962	18	2,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	991
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2,432
	Total.....	219	38,230	219	38,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	27,667

WOODBIDGE.

British	Sweden	1	101	1	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	2	122	2	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	204
	France	15	801	15	801	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	845
	Sweden	1	72	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72
	do.....	1	157	1	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157
	Total.....	20	1,253	20	1,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,278

WORKINGTON.

British.....	Holland	2	200	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	6,264
	France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	171
	Spain.....	2	234	2	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	214
	Austrian territories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	829
	Canada.....	1	178	1	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	642
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	151
	Total.....	5	612	5	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	8,271

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of England and Wales for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

YARMOUTH.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	263	1	263	1	263	1	263
British	Egypt	1	380	1	380	1	380	1	380
	Russia, northern ports	20	4,233	20	4,233	20	4,233	20	4,233
	southern ports	2	574	2	574	2	574	2	574
	Sweden	16	2,584	16	2,584	16	2,584	16	2,584
	Norway	9	434	9	434	9	434	9	434
	Germany	13	1,528	13	1,528	13	1,528	13	1,528
	Holland	26	1,356	26	1,356	26	1,356	26	1,356
	Belgium	30	1,975	30	1,975	30	1,975	30	1,975
	Channel Islands	1	53	1	53	1	53	1	53
	France	54	5,608	54	5,608	54	5,608	54	5,608
	Portugal	1	103	1	103	1	103	1	103
	Spain	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120
	Italy	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120
	Anstrian territories	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120
	Malta	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120
	Greece	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120
	Wallachia and Moldavia	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036
	Egypt	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014
	Morocco	2	503	2	503	2	503	2	503
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	951	4	951	4	951	4	951
	Russia, northern ports	5	775	5	775	5	775	5	775
	Sweden	2	168	2	168	2	168	2	168
	Norway	2	202	2	202	2	202	2	202
	Denmark	8	562	8	562	8	562	8	562
	Germany	6	509	6	509	6	509	6	509
	Belgium	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	France	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	Sweden	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Denmark	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
	Germany	3	215	3	215	3	215	3	215
	Holland	6	385	6	385	6	385	6	385
	Norway	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
	Belgium	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	France	3	195	3	195	3	195	3	195
	Russia, northern ports	5	818	5	818	5	818	5	818
Danish	Wallachia and Moldavia	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036
	Egypt	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014
	Morocco	2	503	2	503	2	503	2	503
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	951	4	951	4	951	4	951
	Russia, northern ports	5	775	5	775	5	775	5	775
	Sweden	2	168	2	168	2	168	2	168
	Norway	2	202	2	202	2	202	2	202
	Denmark	8	562	8	562	8	562	8	562
	Germany	6	509	6	509	6	509	6	509
	Belgium	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	France	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	Sweden	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Denmark	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
	Germany	3	215	3	215	3	215	3	215
	Holland	6	385	6	385	6	385	6	385
	Norway	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
	Belgium	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	France	3	195	3	195	3	195	3	195
	Russia, northern ports	5	818	5	818	5	818	5	818
Dutch	Wallachia and Moldavia	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036
	Egypt	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014
	Morocco	2	503	2	503	2	503	2	503
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	951	4	951	4	951	4	951
	Russia, northern ports	5	775	5	775	5	775	5	775
	Sweden	2	168	2	168	2	168	2	168
	Norway	2	202	2	202	2	202	2	202
	Denmark	8	562	8	562	8	562	8	562
	Germany	6	509	6	509	6	509	6	509
	Belgium	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	France	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	Sweden	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Denmark	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
	Germany	3	215	3	215	3	215	3	215
	Holland	6	385	6	385	6	385	6	385
	Norway	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
	Belgium	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	France	3	195	3	195	3	195	3	195
	Russia, northern ports	5	818	5	818	5	818	5	818
French	Wallachia and Moldavia	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036
	Egypt	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014
	Morocco	2	503	2	503	2	503	2	503
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	951	4	951	4	951	4	951
	Russia, northern ports	5	775	5	775	5	775	5	775
	Sweden	2	168	2	168	2	168	2	168
	Norway	2	202	2	202	2	202	2	202
	Denmark	8	562	8	562	8	562	8	562
	Germany	6	509	6	509	6	509	6	509
	Belgium	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	France	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	Sweden	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Denmark	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
	Germany	3	215	3	215	3	215	3	215
	Holland	6	385	6	385	6	385	6	385
	Norway	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
	Belgium	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	France	3	195	3	195	3	195	3	195
	Russia, northern ports	5	818	5	818	5	818	5	818
German	Wallachia and Moldavia	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036	4	1,036
	Egypt	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014	3	1,014
	Morocco	2	503	2	503	2	503	2	503
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	951	4	951	4	951	4	951
	Russia, northern ports	5	775	5	775	5	775	5	775
	Sweden	2	168	2	168	2	168	2	168
	Norway	2	202	2	202	2	202	2	202
	Denmark	8	562	8	562	8	562	8	562
	Germany	6	509	6	509	6	509	6	509
	Belgium	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	France	1	141	1	141	1	141	1	141
	Sweden	1	106	1	106	1	106	1	106
	Denmark	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
	Germany	3	215	3	215	3	215	3	215
	Holland	6	385	6	385	6	385	6	385
	Norway	1	116	1	116	1	116	1	116
	Belgium	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	France	3	195	3	195	3	195	3	195
	Russia, northern ports	5	818	5	818	5	818	5	818

Italian	Denmark	Germany	Holland	France	Russia, northern ports	Russia, southern ports	Italy	Egypt	Russia, northern ports	Russia, southern ports	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Germany	Egypt	Canada	United States of America, Atlantic	Russia, northern ports	Sweden	Denmark	Russia, northern ports	Russia, southern ports	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Total	
	12	1,163	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	16	11	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	11				314	
	12	1,163	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	16	11	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	11				314	
	2	137							1,798	517	3,429	1,659	350	682	324	250	556	563								41,651	
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BIRMINGHAM.

Statement showing the exports from the Birmingham consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles,	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.		Total for previous year.
	December 30, 1871.	March 30, 1872.	June 30, 1872.	September 30, 1872.	£	d.	
Hardware, cutlery, steel, and iron.....	£ 103,594	£ 105,009	£ 79,172	£ 107,782	395,557	15	£ 337,229
Needles and buttons.....	11 0	1 2	2 7	0 6	92,719	3	13 2
Watches and materials.....	19,895	25,960	21,322	25,542	8,820	15	165,745
Chemicals.....	7 9	15 7	7 8	5 4	27,460	2	8,685
Cotton and silk goods.....	7,441	6,631	6,961	6,425	34,476	7	25,147
Boot materials.....	281	8,847	9,039	16 7	14,062	4	34,405
Sheet-glass and ware.....	4,617	3,853	1,993	3,598	56,120	5	14,736
Pens and tips.....	14,290	11,599	13,394	16 8	17,540	8	35,008
Jewelry and fancy goods.....	5,794	3,253	4,016	4,475	99,570	4	16,776
Chains, hoes, and scythes.....	27,665	16,550	24,498	30,856	85,576	11	108,420
Guns and implements.....	28,362	18,516	15,310	23,386	138,794	9	85,556
Saddlery and skins.....	31,987	29,282	30,888	46,635	37,389	2	100,609
Opticals.....	7,687	8,410	9,633	11,657	7,663	1	40,773
Tin plates.....	1,687	2,001	2,178	1,795	21,532	0	10,813
Chandeliers.....	5,847	3,892	5,513	6,279	6,280	8	14,005
Nickel and cobalt.....	1,764	1,470	1,639	1,405	4,569	5	10,282
Anvils and vises.....	2,840	545	187	995	19,242	4	6,938
Cotton-bale hoops.....	4,946	3,289	5,145	5,860	22,883	1	16,356
Jet, real and imitation.....	11,443	529	3,183	7,727	3,378	9	70,414
Sundries.....	1,186	198	408	1,585	16,069	12	10,409
	1,807	5,920	2,948	5,393		4	16,230
Total for Birmingham.....	284,097	257,529	240,809	327,267	1,109,706	15	1,127,669
	17 4	10 1	14 1	13 10		4	1 11
Leicester agency.....	41,893	43,315	33,019	50,477	168,706	11	159,559
Kidderminster agency.....	27,090	65,348	31,327	71,014	194,781	0	239,332
Wolverhampton agency.....	35,802	33,543	38,023	34,307	141,776	3	111,881
Redditch agency.....	49,128	39,638	24,505	24,959	138,232	17	15 11
	17 11	6 0	18 5	15 3		7	

Total for Birmingham and district for the year ending September 30, 1872.....

£1,783,204 4 10

The following is a comparative statement of the exports to the United States for the last six years:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total for the year ending September 30, 1866.....	1,021,841	12	3	769,190	14	7
Total for the year ending September 30, 1867.....	878,306	8	10	1,165,147	10	8
Total for the year ending September 30, 1868.....	597,425	6	8	1,638,437	0	8

J. B. GOULD.

BRADFORD.

A statement showing the total amount of exports from the Bradford consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Stuffs.....	3,006,508 16 6	Card-wire.....	125 0 0
Carpets.....	392,780 10 10	Miscellaneous.....	120 15 2
Wool.....	186,364 3 9	Cotton.....	115 7 8
Machinery.....	44,546 16 3	Show-cards.....	106 14 1
Iron and steel.....	21,589 0 11	Glazed cotton.....	94 11 1
Cloth.....	10,755 14 2	Tickets.....	81 0 8
Soap-grease.....	5,600 0 0	Wire.....	53 9 0
Velvet.....	6,505 7 5	China grass.....	39 16 0
Silk yarn.....	3,403 6 5	Wool sheets.....	35 12 10
Worsted yarn.....	1,967 16 5	Shuttles.....	35 6 10
Rugs.....	1,699 17 5	Cotton warps.....	30 18 6
Oil.....	971 17 10	Bells.....	26 5 0
Shawls.....	910 12 2	Clothing.....	16 3 0
Mats.....	677 9 11	Wine.....	7 2 10
Cards.....	448 0 7	Drysaltering.....	7 0 9
Dye-stuffs.....	422 16 3	Amount of Bradford goods shipped by A. T. Stewart & Co. Invoices certified to at Manchester.....	219,000 0 0
Cotton yarn.....	238 6 6		
Thread.....	327 0 9		
Leather.....	221 15 8		
Paper.....	149 11 0		
Silk-waste.....	142 17 9		
Damasks.....	142 0 0		
		Total.....	3,906,269 1 11

W. Y. SELLECK.

LONDON.

* IMPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise, subject to duty, imported at the port of London during the year 1871.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almond paste.....cwt.			2	£32
Beer, spruce.....bbls.			902	8,268
other sorts.....do.	1	£6	1,792	4,840
Cards, playing.....doz. packs.			26,962	3,390
Cherries, dried.....cwt.			6	9
Chicory, raw.....do.			55,977	38,202
roasted.....lbs.			120,232	1,292
Chloral hydrate.....do.			3,502	1,003
Chloroform.....do.			4,867	1,063
Cocoa.....do.			12,450,152	290,960
Cocoa husks and shells.....cwt.			472	118
Cocoa paste or chocolate.....lbs.			32,665	2,251
Coffee, raw.....do.	173,395	5,806	177,269,918	5,059,426
roasted.....do.			76,489	1,778
Collodion.....galls.			24	42
Confectionery.....cwt.	828	3,225	10,075	36,207
Currants.....do.			661,844	1,014,812
Essence of spruce.....		10		
Ether.....galls.			1,261	812
Extract of malt.....cwt.			1	5
Figs and fig-cake.....do.			46,449	90,345
Ginger, preserved.....do.	7	31	3,476	13,995
Marmalade.....do.			215	674
Pickles, in vinegar.....galls.			852	308
Plums, (French).....cwt.			10,214	38,111
dried.....			695	4,284
preserved in sugar.....cwt.			201	1,065
Prunes.....do.	1,574	1,907	9,590	13,356
Raisins.....do.	1,373	1,502	280,465	478,458
Spirits, brandy.....galls.	75	66	3,000,273	1,145,825
(Geneva).....do.			70,182	19,205
rum.....do.			5,426,309	552,744
Tafia.....do.			94	28
not sweetened, (unenumerated).....do.	1,082	43	1,226,046	111,819
Shrub, rum, and spirits sweetened, B. P.....do.			238	151
Spirits, perfumed.....do.	33	80	24,776	43,533
sweetened.....do.	355	536	27,192	27,763

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Succades.....cwt.	25	£162	3, 175	£18, 616
Sugar, refined.....do.	6	14	611, 070	1, 048, 798
unrefined.....do.	8	12	3, 890, 911	4, 921, 998
Molasses.....do.	17, 958	12, 847	159, 519	81, 162
Glucose.....do.			16, 178	16, 466
Tea.....lbs.	109, 324	7, 660	168, 314, 398	11, 492, 126
Tobacco, manufactured, (cigars).....do.	2, 523	2, 057	791, 406	667, 966
unmanufactured.....do.	16, 164, 943	545, 425	14, 540, 002	671, 092
cavendish or negro-head.....do.	1, 063, 383	48, 524	240, 176	11, 722
snuff.....do.			1, 079	213
manufactured, other sorts.....do.	313	72	26, 732	15, 348
Varnish.....galls.	4	2	143	108
Vinegar.....do.			22, 898	3, 376
Wine, red.....do.	2, 458	530	5, 331, 412	1, 643, 966
white.....do.	1, 958	2, 018	6, 618, 680	2, 850, 827
Total.....		632, 535		32, 449, 958

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise, not subject to duty, imported at the port of London during the year 1871.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali.....cwt.			11, 425	£17, 757
Almonds.....do.	48	£240	56, 822	172, 321
Ammunition, shot, lead, and iron.....do.			1, 670	784
rockets, &c.....do.		690		1, 763
Animals, living: oxen, bulls.....number.			75, 326	1, 358, 652
cows.....do.			22, 370	270, 773
calves.....do.			23, 443	71, 449
horses.....do.			986	28, 988
sheep and lambs.....do.			590, 840	1, 171, 461
swine.....do.			31, 863	85, 914
unenumerated.....do.				1, 929
Arms: swords, cutlasses, &c.....cwt.	2	80	1, 517	23, 891
cannon, mounted.....number.			22	1, 938
muskets, rifles.....do.	702	1, 212	80, 083	110, 706
Art, works of.....				49, 971
Asphalt.....tons.			12, 790	37, 840
Bacon.....cwt.	7, 307	18, 584	165, 950	502, 065
Bark: for tanners and dyers' use.....do.	6, 670	3, 332	136, 198	61, 240
Peruvian.....do.	9	30	2, 146	17, 300
of other sorts.....do.	104	202	1, 143	8, 355
Beads: of glass.....pounds.	200	10	1, 275, 848	65, 458
of other sorts.....do.			78, 625	3, 636
Beef, salted.....cwt.	45, 936	109, 653	17, 077	25, 670
fresh.....do.	63	259	20, 303	49, 367
Bones for manufacturing.....tons.	1	13	1, 635	15, 313
manure.....do.			11, 668	72, 751
Books.....cwt.	60	468	6, 360	82, 438
Brass manufactures.....do.	842	2, 083	3, 489	38, 814
Brimstone.....do.			321, 363	112, 850
Bristles.....pounds.	28, 482	1, 930	1, 687, 378	370, 632
Butter.....cwt.	814	3, 290	489, 537	2, 526, 533
Buttons, not of metal.....				111, 511
Candles, stearine and other kinds.....cwt.			70, 930	235, 444
Caoutchouc.....do.	130	900	36, 207	267, 079
manufactures of.....pounds.	48, 474	7, 086	457, 702	33, 407
Cheese.....cwt.	39, 758	120, 886	159, 002	477, 566
Chemical manufactures.....		1, 850		328, 788
China or porcelain ware.....cwt.	211	1, 050	17, 614	123, 336
Clocks.....number.	67, 990	21, 831	34, 890	95, 061
Cochineal.....cwt.			33, 600	389, 638
Copper ore.....tons.	110	2, 530	8, 655	67, 849
regulus.....do.			127	4, 394
old.....do.			222	13, 711
unwrought.....do.			8, 412	615, 035
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated.....		30		19, 980

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Cont'd.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cordage cables, (not iron,) twine, and cable-yarn.....				£254,969
Cork, unmanufactured..... tons			4,914	91,859
manufactured..... pounds	6,636	£636	3,363,724	243,018
Corn wheat..... cwt	1,640,114	999,071	5,991,286	3,629,730
Barley..... do	17,835	7,406	1,887,699	736,141
Oats..... do	5,826	2,717	7,199,935	2,519,454
Rye..... do	1,150	440	90,018	33,518
Pease..... do	802	322	192,457	75,319
Beans..... do	5	10	380,197	165,751
Indian corn..... do	801,983	306,469	1,032,050	402,422
Buckwheat..... do			24,791	10,457
Wheat flour..... do	762,234	623,520	372,523	312,787
Pea meal..... do			4	4
Oatmeal..... do			315	117
Barley meal..... do			600	450
Buckwheat meal..... do	10	10	1	14
Rye..... do			344	214
Indian-corn meal..... do	3,852	7,254		
Bean meal..... do	768	160		
Meal, unrated..... do	31	30	767	487
Cotton, raw, and waste of..... do	219	575	973,928	2,996,518
yarn, and waste of..... pounds			328,925	41,213
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece-goods of India and China..... pieces			33,295	20,302
Muslins..... do			45,009	24,637
Not muslins..... do			204,956	185,128
Hosiery of all sorts..... do				103,213
Not otherwise enumerated..... do		1,878		464,339
Cutch..... tons			2,820	49,105
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated..... do		8,947		175,814
Dye-stuffs, not otherwise enumerated..... cwt	3,046	7,705	105,922	212,018
Dye-wood: logwood..... tons	4	20	14,795	69,208
not otherwise enumerated..... do	65	1,180	6,934	44,613
Earthen ware..... cwt			5,739	15,147
Eggs..... Grt. hundred			603,045	219,995
Embroidery and needlework..... do				49,083
Extract of bark, or other vegetable substances for dyeing..... do		510		12,969
Extract of other sorts, not otherwise enumerated..... do		468		4,463
Farinaceous substances..... do		2,065		153,814
Feathers for beds..... cwt			13,359	65,949
ornamental..... pounds			58,543	76,628
Fish, fresh..... cwt	162	426	91,039	80,905
cured or salted..... do	20,202	54,766	39,958	117,598
Flax, dressed..... do			15,883	23,501
rough or undressed..... do			48,158	69,817
tow or codilla..... do	215	350	8,644	9,361
Flowers, artificial..... do				75,149
Fruit preserved without sugar..... pounds	37,402	858	1,954,159	34,209
raw..... bushels	2,425	821	196,701	121,831
dried..... do	34	31	57,207	40,687
Galls..... cwt			12,102	30,841
Gambier..... tons			17,952	276,429
Glass, window..... cwt			253,061	168,638
flint..... do			53,594	210,920
plate..... do			33,418	96,839
manufactures..... do	32	100	62,426	159,756
Gold, leaves of..... number			293,500	506
ore..... tons			11	750
Guano..... do			60,005	729,026
Gum arabic..... cwt			10,631	29,315
kowie..... do			85,779	155,190
lac, &c..... do	150	900	56,556	327,047
not otherwise enumerated..... do	611	1,589	65,979	208,823
powder..... do			1,680	13,360
Gun-stocks in the rough, of wood..... do			19,182	33,298
Gutta-percha..... do			21,030	165,899
manufactures..... do			391	2,372
Hair, cow, ox, bull, or elk..... do			4,593	6,117
horse..... do	10	300	6,396	73,492
not otherwise enumerated..... do		7,819		41,155
manufactures..... do		120		10,437
Hams..... cwt	202	619	6,736	25,120
Hats or bonnets of straw..... pounds			81,587	46,601
of felt..... number			56,702	11,234
of other materials..... do			7,781	1,421

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemp, dressed cwt.	613	£1, 537	1, 411	£3, 209
undressed do.	94	330	320, 908	589, 521
tow or codilla of do.			4, 345	8, 196
unenumerated vegetable substances do.	590	677	17, 214	18, 208
Hides, undressed, dry do.	3, 239	7, 103	451, 892	1, 515, 679
wet do.			174, 997	403, 780
tanned, not otherwise dressed pounds.	91, 737	5, 579	6, 657, 495	336, 805
tawed, &c, not varnished do.	6, 698	335	2, 097, 974	301, 257
varnished do.	112	28	403, 577	98, 638
Hops cwt.	34, 358	88, 223	122, 790	587, 568
Horns, tips, &c. tons.	95	3, 068	2, 534	53, 499
Ice do.			22, 585	22, 206
Indigo cwt.	239	5, 700	78, 355	2, 274, 557
Ink				1, 526
Iron, ore tons.			438	1, 144
pig do.			1, 795	12, 952
bars, unwrought do.			21, 042	215, 844
old do.	139	300	880	2, 845
steel, unwrought do.			3, 349	40, 594
manufactures cwt.	1, 706	5, 344	223, 044	250, 355
Isinglass do.			2, 880	49, 652
Jute do.			1, 640, 151	1, 695, 458
yarn and waste of pounds.			158, 235	3, 095
Lace, machine or imitation, not made by hand				16, 174
pillow				10, 915
Lard cwt.	6, 498	17, 772	8, 567	28, 348
Lead, ore of tons.			1, 138	14, 317
pig do.			23, 830	455, 470
manufactures cwt.			3, 396	7, 522
Leather manufactures, boots and shoes doz. pairs.			22, 144	69, 624
gloves do.			324, 604	382, 965
unenumerated		137		22, 734
Linen, yarn and waste of pounds.			88, 640	3, 313
manufactured		457		77, 563
Licorice cwt.	30	105	8, 997	25, 452
Madder do.			441	668
root do.			1, 091	2, 033
garancine do.			688	1, 755
mungeet do.			405	582
Manganese, ore tons.			165	949
Manures, unenumerated do.	12, 347	29, 847	7, 323	33, 954
Maps, charts, &c number.			2, 745	241
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh cwt.			15, 423	39, 756
preserved otherwise than by salting cwt.	454	1, 896	246, 680	600, 222
Metal, bell				17
leaf, not gold packet.			188, 896	9, 564
n. o. e., unwrought tons and cwt.			273 2	16, 377
wrought do.	3	378	354 5	18, 800
old, for remanufacture do.	15	782	661 6	46, 090
Musical instruments		40		148, 517
Myrobolans cwt.			71, 345	44, 127
Naphtha, crude gallons.	803, 244	25, 548	600	55
Nitre, cubic cwt.	12, 506	6, 000	212, 202	167, 450
Nuts, for oil tons and cwt.			12, 390 9	181, 699
other sorts, not otherwise enumerated		1, 912		167, 755
Oil, fish, train, or blubber tons.	240	6, 256	4, 749	184, 345
spermaceti do.	2, 255	194, 983	1, 048	83, 908
animal cwt.	625	1, 650	7, 683	10, 737
cocoa-nut do.			186, 218	347, 852
olive tons.			6, 883	359, 971
palm cwt.			104, 574	182, 987
seed tons.	178	6, 570	2, 523	105, 549
turpentine cwt.	77, 244	131, 884	37, 997	71, 286
chemical, essential, or perfumed pounds.	25, 546	10, 161	438, 655	122, 041
unenumerated		31, 349		64, 919
seed-cake tons.	64, 708	680, 725	9, 483	78, 475
Onions, raw bushels.			148, 448	48, 189
Opium pounds.	19	16	132, 724	126, 244
Oranges and lemons bushels.			1, 016, 136	433, 056
Ore, unenumerated tons.	215	5, 370	3, 525	71, 129
Painters' colors, unenumerated, unmanufactured		3, 255		68, 449
manufactured		4, 269		111, 126
Paper, printing or writing cwt.	10	45	61, 179	121, 618
hangings do.			2, 115	13, 751
unenumerated		1, 048		71 464

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, millboard and pasteboard cwt.	1	£1	150, 215	£85, 812
Paraffine do.	1, 199	5, 130	3, 558	10, 236
Percussion-caps number			17, 390, 500	1, 485
Perfumery pounds	250	14	622, 717	42, 966
Petroleum, unrefined tons	754	13, 130	10	150
refined gallons	4, 121, 024	279, 737	153, 848	12, 982
Pickles, in salt		119		47, 732
Pictures, drawings, and photographs		5		129, 057
Pitch cwt.			9, 568	2, 785
Plants, shrubs, trees, and flower-roots				38, 117
Platina, wrought or unwrought ounces troy			10, 167	4, 940
Plumbago tons			4, 869	65, 698
Pork, salted, not hams cwt.	22, 184	59, 862	68, 302	160, 365
fresh do.			27, 835	65, 496
Potatoes do.	522	276	222, 908	65, 092
Poultry and game, including rabbits				98, 830
Precious stones, unset				11, 353
Prints and engravings number			2, 920, 644	24, 675
Pyrites of iron or copper, or sulphur ore tons			28, 109	77, 097
Quicksilver pounds			2, 970, 897	411, 490
Rags, linen and cotton tons	1	5	9, 821	192, 541
esparto and other vegetable fibers do.			10, 796	84, 953
other materials and pulp of rags and wood . do.			2, 619	27, 630
woolen, not for manure, torn up or not . . do.			1, 597	21, 180
Rice, rough or in the husk quarts			23, 260	30, 326
not rough nor in the husk cwt.	56	14	2, 383, 279	1, 192, 609
Resin do.	150, 797	68, 569	51, 140	24, 825
Safflower do.	15	135	14, 820	135, 719
Sago, and flower or meal thereof do.			145, 636	120, 763
Salt tons			1, 771	2, 173
Saltpeter cwt.	6, 327	9, 375	268, 003	342, 318
Sauces and condiments pounds	43, 144	1, 110	708, 443	19, 747
Seeds, clover and grass cwt.	80, 312	230, 349	57, 547	172, 708
cotton tons	230	2, 163	39, 187	353, 906
flax or linseed quarts			311, 259	907, 532
rape do.			544, 065	1, 635, 784
garden pounds	14, 442	96	421, 318	15, 011
tares and lentils bushels			230, 151	68, 454
unenumerated, for expressing oil there- from quarts	79	290	67, 657	186, 734
Seeds, unenumerated, other sorts cwt.	413	955	194, 417	156, 304
Sumac tons			3, 780	56, 058
Silk, waste cwt.			19, 469	313, 202
raw pounds	4, 044	4, 150	3, 233, 465	3, 318, 408
thrown do.			124, 406	154, 807
manufactures of, countries out of Europe		170		145, 641
broadstuffs, silks and satins, countries in Europe				1, 585, 831
broadstuffs, velvet				604, 103
ribbons, silk or satin				460, 044
other kinds				392, 559
plush, for making hats				42, 362
manufactures, unenumerated				318, 231
Silver ore tons	9	270	110	7, 650
Skins, goat, undressed number	1, 986	203	774, 836	93, 087
goat, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed . do.			3, 943, 119	423, 778
seal do.			190, 371	49, 412
sheep, undressed do.	8, 120	984	3, 329, 238	274, 970
tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed number			2, 101, 276	146, 118
unenumerated, furs do.	390, 484	41, 261	3, 327, 427	409, 602
undressed do.	450	280	485, 830	44, 656
tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed number			296, 401	53, 011
and furs, manufactures of				2, 629
Specimens illustrative of natural science, unenu- merated		100		7, 110
Spices, viz: cinnamon pounds			1, 546, 367	141, 412
ginger cwt.			22, 748	46, 883
pepper pounds			22, 300, 900	483, 897
unenumerated do.			7, 260, 553	166, 831
Stationery, other than paper		25		39, 673
Stone, of all sorts tons	59	639	15, 736	121, 730
Tallow cwt.	3, 050	6, 276	718, 994	1, 438, 302
Tar barrels			41, 833	36, 078
Teeth, elephants', &c cwt.	2	98	4, 737	145, 825
Tin, ore tons			198	15, 096

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin, in blocks cwt.			152, 330	£975, 876
manufactures		£1		4, 901
Toys		710		121, 930
Turpentine cwt.			2, 000	1, 000
Valonia tons			4, 304	72, 533
Varnish		78		205
Vegetables		96		28, 478
Watches				17, 556
Wax cwt.	875	7, 073	11, 314	60, 358
Whale-fins tons, cwt.	23 2	5, 280	27 5	4, 619
Wood, hewn, fir loads	5, 520	19, 823	150, 186	328, 028
oak do.			8, 549	49, 076
teak do.			4, 251	50, 386
unrated do.	176	510	7, 213	21, 052
sawn, fir do.	2, 922	9, 114	660, 012	1, 414, 504
unrated do.	576	3, 360	136, 168	165, 429
staves do.	1, 955	21, 933	23, 821	168, 554
mahogany tons	297	3, 298	14, 406	129, 391
furniture, unrated do.	575	5, 272	11, 170	114, 510
house frames, fittings, and joiners' work		350		15, 582
Wool, goat's pounds			387, 667	20, 645
sheep's do.			223, 320, 348	12, 967, 773
of other sorts and flocks do.			12, 383	1, 023
Woolen yarn, for fancy purposes do.			344, 324	66, 403
weaving do.			249, 690	32, 385
unrated				5, 847
Woolen manufactures, viz: goat's wool or hair				12, 878
cloths and stuffs pieces	24	200	144, 093	445, 289
manufactures, unrated				1, 301, 783
Yeast, dried cwt.			3, 895	7, 911
Zinc, ore tons			14	90
crude do.			9, 932	199, 843
manufactures cwt.			94, 481	108, 426
goods, unmanufactured		6, 181		398, 401
manufactured		111, 552		1, 464, 819
Total		4, 539, 632		80, 122, 608

* EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the port of London during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali cwt.	30, 677	£11, 692	87, 513	£37, 325
Animals, horses number	64	4, 835	2, 242	97, 180
bulls, oxen, cows, and calves do.	78	4, 272	186	14, 636
sheep and lambs do.	66	1, 368	805	7, 169
swine do.	89	1, 575	174	866
unenumerated do.	14	209	571	3, 312
Apparel and slops		11, 004		1, 404, 793
Arms, &c., shot of iron and shells cwt.			7, 918	22, 466
gunpowder pounds	3, 000	102	8, 896, 315	245, 554
percussion-caps number	108, 550, 000	10, 075	425, 680, 000	56, 347
rockets and ammunition, other sorts		9, 368		668, 412
cannons and mortars cwt.			6, 659	29, 054
muskets number			49, 769	29, 683
rifles do.			143, 953	599, 683
fowling-pieces do.	3	27	7, 470	13, 301
revolvers do.			6, 479	11, 534
other fire-arms do.			6, 609	3, 780
parts of fire-arms do.				69, 108
swords, and other sorts, (not being fire-arms)				25, 384
Bags, empty dozens	42, 148	10, 959	791, 499	424, 451
Beer and ale barrels	8, 968	42, 595	299, 358	838, 405
Biscuit and bread cwt.	2	11	83, 336	170, 736

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bleaching materials.....cwt.	1, 035	£330	3, 351	£3, 748
Books, printed.....do.	582	2, 606	20, 921	241, 758
Brass manufactures.....do.			20, 930	106, 523
Butter.....do.			2, 705	15, 166
Candles, of all sorts.....pounds.			3, 901, 386	126, 695
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		289		250, 563
Carriages, railway, for passengers.....number.			56	16, 964
truck, &c.....			232	15, 302
Cement.....cwt.	211, 774	25, 414	1, 850, 079	224, 683
Cheese.....do.	14	74	9, 605	43, 776
Chemical products, &c.....		68, 510		428, 626
Clay, unmanufactured.....tons.	1, 617	2, 367	848	1, 592
manufactures thereof.....cwt.	11, 620	622	547, 708	33, 518
Clocks and watches.....		144		22, 983
Coals.....tons.	520	520	90, 576	85, 424
coke, and cinders.....do.			7, 738	10, 186
products of coal, &c.....		3		84, 005
Copper, unwrought, in ingots, &c.....cwt.			21, 191	86, 292
wrought, coin.....do.			496	3, 060
yellow, or mixed metal.....do.			158, 611	524, 484
unwrought, unenumerated.....do.			127, 910	505, 885
Cordage and twine.....do.	143	484	43, 146	130, 235
Corn, wheat.....do.			292, 437	201, 569
barley.....do.	45	35	33, 431	19, 546
malt.....quarters.			45, 573	160, 490
oats.....cwt.			54, 843	29, 759
rye.....do.			988	513
pease.....do.			12, 802	8, 873
beans.....do.			3, 039	1, 842
wheat-flour.....do.			191, 922	162, 146
barley-meal.....do.			56	48
oatmeal.....do.	579	479	2, 799	2, 284
pea-meal.....do.			45	36
Cotton yarn and twist.....pounds.			24, 761, 301	1, 590, 819
piece-goods, plain, &c.....yards.	145, 300	3, 138	821, 996, 076	10, 686, 565
printed, &c.....do.	203, 400	7, 426	83, 744, 496	1, 542, 468
mixed cotton predominat'g. do.....			735, 484	31, 585
lace and net.....		1, 670		88, 968
hosiery, stockings, and socks.....dozens.	17, 850	3, 223	380, 265	117, 594
other sorts.....		9, 896		62, 821
thread.....pounds.	1, 204	126	743, 122	92, 208
manufactures, unenumerated.....		2, 217		158, 819
Earthen ware and china ware, (red pottery).....		605		27, 917
Light earthen ware, china ware, &c.....		4, 293		249, 408
Fish, salmon.....cwt.			2, 806	11, 379
cod and ling.....do.			5, 968	8, 365
herrings.....barrels.	10	12	54, 293	58, 378
oysters.....bushels.			1, 400	4, 327
pilchards.....hogsheads.			132	707
unenumerated.....		18		8, 802
Flax, dressed and undressed.....cwt.			3, 370	10, 872
Furniture.....		4, 220		171, 169
Glass, plate, of all sorts.....square feet.	1, 325	225	224, 465	24, 647
flint of all sorts.....cwt.	421	2, 054	39, 527	99, 336
bottles.....do.	27, 219	13, 950	250, 512	127, 204
manufactures, unenumerated.....do.	1, 105	1, 349	22, 611	38, 059
Grease.....do.	1, 170	1, 298	19, 181	25, 831
Haberdashery.....		34, 960		1, 532, 279
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.	203	952	211, 987	788, 716
Hats, felt.....dozens.	513	1, 010	112, 393	191, 650
straw.....do.	1, 599	697	85, 700	89, 062
unenumerated.....do.			8, 493	20, 292
Hemp, dressed.....cwt.			2, 269	3, 649
Hides, raw.....do.			18, 017	47, 762
Hops, raw.....do.	290	2, 518	7, 509	48, 190
Implements and tools, agricultural.....		302		85, 797
unenumerated.....		63		41, 117
Iron, old.....tons.	49, 441	245, 335	4, 617	18, 961
pig.....do.	1, 203	4, 027	7, 382	24, 912
bar.....do.	581	5, 870	41, 579	354, 287
angle.....do.			952	9, 094
bolt and rod.....do.	57	395	12, 984	106, 606
railway rails and tie-rods.....do.	3, 471	30, 276	17, 073	156, 869
railway wheels and axles.....do.			1, 095	20, 969
unenumerated.....do.	313	2, 341	8, 563	75, 545
sheets and boiler, and armor-plates.....do.			12, 823	178, 971

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron, tin-plates cwt.	400	£471	254,322	£328,143
galvanized tons	15	350	13,292	280,545
hoop do.			7,930	76,084
wire do.	1	25	7,724	107,603
anchors, chains, and cables do.			2,335	40,151
tubes and pipes, unwrought do.			3,423	73,564
nails, screws, and rivets do.			6,007	141,040
cast or wrought, unenumerated do.	224	3,751	35,681	630,930
steel, cast do.			105	3,037
bar do.			1,342	42,760
sheets do.	2	137	167	5,934
manufactures, unenumerated do.			1,305	127,470
Jute yarn pounds	2,500	49	2,678,387	44,541
manufactures yards	697,790	9,533	3,612,725	69,880
Lead, ore tons			22	430
pig do.	7,360	143,795	14,521	268,256
sheet do.	152	2,965	5,149	112,148
Leather, unwrought cwt.	191	2,381	89,778	750,688
boots dozen pairs			312,014	879,160
manufactures, unenumerated pounds	4,298	2,883	591,660	98,599
Linen yarn do.			4,109,468	218,621
piece-goods, plain yards	348,075	5,617	10,875,008	370,513
printed do.	4,945	339	1,050,141	39,379
sail-cloth and sails do.			929,332	49,855
thread pounds	74	8	114,111	12,520
manufactures, unenumerated		184		42,086
Lucifer and vesta matches		80		173,081
Machinery, steam, locomotive		326		162,754
steam, other sorts		1,561		544,108
not steam, agricultural		1,066		109,295
not steam, other sorts		1,899		550,250
Manure		565		180,285
Medicines		9,591		402,483
Musical instruments		489		107,267
Oil, seed gallons	4,738	743	2,954,389	426,191
other sorts		2,141		60,384
and floor cloths square yards	1,768	190	1,313,252	91,405
Painters' colors		76,526		414,802
Paper, writing and printing cwt.	5,748	14,564	108,909	323,116
hangings do.	42	153	12,985	36,526
pasteboard and card-board do.	24	103	4,759	14,096
unenumerated do.	499	889	24,309	56,435
Perfumery		1,731		75,770
Pickles		68,439		307,686
Pictures number	20	339	5,979	62,584
Plate, silver ounces			55,000	25,620
Plated ware		43		55,862
Plumbago cwt.	2,123	1,281	4,682	6,444
Prints and engravings		208		21,489
Provisions		2,219		371,206
Rags, all sorts, (except woolen) tons	14,925	261,262	305	6,145
Saddlery		380		388,659
Salt tons	10	147	25,818	36,831
Saltpeter cwt.	319	537	48,307	76,428
Seeds, all sorts do.	3,799	6,819	30,904	55,236
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn				590,269
broadstuffs yards	53,923	10,714	398,460	83,590
handkerchiefs, scarfs, and shawls		1,135		82,414
ribbons		3,591		54,867
lace		1,385		12,115
manufactures, unenumerated		822		55,956
mixed, broadstuffs yards	2,233	721	277,738	32,029
mixed, manufactures, unenumerated				8,911
Skins, sheep and lamb number	45,212	2,760	621,477	39,731
unenumerated		3,591		38,739
foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom	1,230	275	466,454	65,579
Soap cwt	864	4,496	71,942	109,768
Spirits, British gallons	13,587	1,703	339,180	42,535
Stationery		13,252		210,313
Stone, slate, by tale number	125,660	635	2,186,558	16,552
other sorts tons	2,187	1,383	3,579	35,606
Sugar, refined, and candy cwt.	128	193	116,289	173,150
molasses do.			39,537	30,515
Telegraphic wire and material		32,975		1,417,080
Tin, unwrought cwt.	2,720	16,030	55,317	370,898
Tobacco, snuff pounds			99,857	17,627
other sorts do.			32,931	9,176

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Turpentine	gallons.		44, 962	£7, 668
Umbrellas		£5, 759		122, 103
Wine, British	gallons.		3, 325	1, 211
Wood, hewn, sawn, or split	loads.		4, 879	15, 748
staves and casks		224		50, 550
manufactures, unenumerated		1, 801		45, 271
Wool, sheep and lambs', (British)	pounds.	87, 912	912, 773	68, 314
other sorts	do.	21, 210	72, 976	6, 757
Woolen yarn	do.		563, 809	92, 386
Worsted yarn	do.		1, 077, 493	175, 242
Wool, broadcloth, plain	yards	2, 636	3, 717, 974	743, 584
Do	pounds.	2, 322	3, 326, 655	
mixed	yards.	2, 431	973, 440	110, 057
Do	pounds.	1, 350	687, 457	
narrow-cloth, plain	yards	5, 260	2, 680, 172	417, 886
Do	pounds.	3, 990	1, 788, 500	
mixed	yards.		550, 965	65, 246
Do	pounds.		367, 587	
stuffs, all sorts	yards.	14, 061	12, 263, 962	721, 847
Do	pounds.	5, 975	4, 621, 293	
mixed	yards.	37, 930	14, 413, 362	652, 161
Do	pounds.	10, 990	4, 384, 691	
blankets	yards.	430	3, 019, 381	269, 399
Do	pounds.	600	2, 304, 951	
flannel	yards.	2, 800	3, 574, 698	196, 207
Do	pounds.	570	1, 344, 717	
carpets	yards.	50, 510	1, 702, 832	229, 529
Do	pounds.	80, 488	2, 616, 839	
shawls	number.	653	62, 893	28, 081
rugs and coverlets	do.	423	168, 130	54, 868
hosiery				83, 126
small wares				85, 841
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts, unenumerated				115, 228
Zinc, crude, in cakes	cwt.		61, 921	45, 297
manufactures	do.		17, 731	24, 009
Goods, unmanufactured, unenumerated		13, 687		158, 473
manufactured, unenumerated		54, 659		1, 456, 123
Total		1, 414, 612		46, 850, 736

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, subject to duty, exported from the port of London during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer and ale	bbls.		329	£669
spruce			5	33
Cards, playing	dozen packs.		34, 977	3, 255
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried	cwt.	92	743	532
roasted or ground	lbs.	25, 910	196, 754	2, 724
&c., in United Kingdom	do.	150, 230	695, 128	6, 897
Chloroform	do.	25	3, 520	701
Cocoa	do.	126, 070	10, 084, 659	253, 681
paste or chocolate	do.		13, 108	616
husks and shells	cwt.		61	172
Coffee, raw	lbs.	774, 356	158, 582, 621	4, 319, 647
roasted or ground	do.	60	23, 590	604
in bond	do.		8, 142	372
Collodion	galls.		14	27
Confectionery	cwt.	28	1, 943	7, 966
Currants	do.	5, 152	140, 125	205, 234
Chloral, hydrate	lbs.		166	40
Ether	galls.		936	902
Figs	cwt.	1, 773	8, 414	16, 098
Ginger, preserved	do.	4	789	2, 887
Glucose		74	1, 073	1, 171
Marmalade	cwt.		21	75

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Molasses *.....cwt.			38, 770	£17, 618
Plate, silver.....oz.	813	£205	31, 952	19, 606
Plums, French.....cwt.	933	1, 744	2, 228	3, 480
Prunes.....do.	2, 131	2, 643	930	1, 597
Raisins.....do.	575	1, 372	61, 061	91, 914
Soap, transparent.....lbs.	295	15	35, 775	2, 202
Spirits, brandy.....galls.	23, 948	9, 756	293, 965	140, 286
Geneva.....do.	135	49	25, 907	6, 182
rum.....do.	78, 507	15, 060	1, 335, 289	205, 841
shrub.....do.			422	118
not sweetened, (unenumerated).....do.	39	16	264, 895	52, 308
various sorts mixed.....do.			309, 673	35, 853
sweetened.....do.	99	122	23, 449	12, 727
perfumed.....do.	112	448	10, 418	17, 206
British and foreign, in bond.....do.	1, 272	6, 420	12, 717	39, 638
varnish, alcohol.....do.			3	8
Succades.....cwt.	2	15	292	1, 554
Sugar, refined, and candy.....do.	12	26	45, 027	82, 990
unrefined.....do.	114	160	243, 748	343, 771
Tea.....lbs.	3, 299, 390	279, 562	41, 404, 703	2, 810, 317
Tobacco, stemmed, (unmanufactured).....do.	17, 363	967	6, 583, 430	339, 482
manufactured, cigars.....do.	1, 596	710	170, 443	95, 330
cavendish.....do.	267	13	798, 301	35, 987
snuff.....do.			1, 127	600
other sorts.....do.			11, 261	3, 006
in bond.....do.			1, 729	162
Vinegar.....do.			1, 380	88
Wine, red.....galls.	7, 151	3, 052	588, 754	241, 003
white.....do.	17, 938	9, 806	909, 048	453, 386
and red, mixed.....do.			21, 236	5, 904
Total.....		371, 771		9, 884, 467

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the port of London during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali.....cwt.			1, 165	£1, 383
Almonds.....do.	186	£635	19, 052	56, 589
Ammunition, lead, shot.....do.			67	97
unrated.....do.				6, 461
Animals, unrated.....do.		22		2, 619
Arms, swords, &c.....cwt.			671	8, 588
all other sorts.....number.	30	20	45, 205	73, 117
Art, works of.....do.		520		1, 743
Asphalt.....tons.			411	2, 559
Bacon.....cwt.			21, 715	50, 392
Bark, Peruvian.....do.	5, 220	41, 908	14, 018	98, 718
Beads, glass.....lbs.			567, 812	20, 911
Beef, salted.....cwt.			17, 663	50, 209
Bones, for manufacturing.....tons.			2	70
Books.....cwt.			502	4, 551
Brass manufactures, bronze, n. o. e.....do.	6	45	307	2, 785
Brimstone, rough.....do.			1, 558	795
Bristles.....lbs.	13, 590	3, 320	28, 798	7, 149
Butter.....cwt.			11, 798	65, 346
Buttons, not metal.....do.				2, 110
Candles, stearine, &c.....cwt.			56, 981	200, 270
Caoutchouc.....do.	1, 131	10, 110	28, 591	244, 259
manufactures.....lbs.			94, 008	10, 725
Cheese.....cwt.			7, 013	25, 384
Chemicals.....do.		3, 828		49, 274
China ware.....cwt.	28	70	1, 907	13, 107
Clocks.....number.	16	56	13, 167	9, 369
Cochineal.....cwt.	523	6, 550	19, 470	283, 463
Copper, old.....tons.			6, 627	471, 981
manufactures, unrated.....do.				9, 629
Cordage, cables, &c.....do.		2, 403		30, 914
Cork, unmanufactured.....tons.	211	8, 423	541 7-20	15, 575

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cork, manufactured.....lbs.			340,393	£20,884
Corn, wheat.....cwt.			449,530	290,048
barley.....do.			26,104	12,066
oats.....do.			292,627	143,768
rye.....do.			21,844	10,739
pease.....do.			3,382	1,747
beans.....do.			1,377	682
maize.....do.			30,637	12,204
wheat flour.....do.			208,211	180,653
buckwheat.....do.			200	110
meal, unrated.....do.			120,084	33,127
Cotton, raw and waste, East India.....do.			476,750	1,502,821
American and others.....do.			33,312	146,891
yarn.....do.	800	£80	394,020	46,084
manufactures, piece-goods, India, &c.....No.			40,361	19,562
muslins.....pieces.			33,572	30,027
not muslins.....do.			241,845	149,660
hosiery.....do.		80		11,995
manufactures, unrated.....do.		220		57,014
Cutck.....tons.			2,454	48,121
Drugs.....do.		12,349		185,984
Dye-stuffs, not woods.....cwt.	2,404	7,714	53,593	90,101
logwood.....tons.			10,476 14-20	60,692
Earthen ware.....cwt.	32	270	1,206	3,779
Embroidery.....do.				1,483
Extracts of bark.....do.				1,176
Farinaceous substances, not otherwise enumerated.....do.		2,296		55,845
Feathers, for beds.....cwt.			60	507
ornamental.....pounds.	75	162	13,774	31,683
Fish, cured, unrated.....cwt.	91	339	17,660	76,858
Flax, dressed and otherwise.....do.	11,850	15,830	11,183	18,793
Flowers, artificial.....do.		55		240
Fruit, preserved without sugar or salt.....pounds.	21,132	971	545,852	5,973
raw.....bushels.			5,270	4,740
dried.....do.			12,111	6,464
Do.....gallons.	336	1,207	10,068	25,586
Gambier.....tons.	2	39	5,581	114,029
Glass, window.....cwt.	8	8	45,978	30,731
flint.....do.	1	40	7,291	16,171
plate.....do.			1,071	3,778
manufactures, not otherwise enumerat'd.....do.	129	821	17,098	29,198
Guano.....tons.			3,037	30,392
Gum arabic.....cwt.	589	1,958	7,166	19,252
kowrie.....do.	27,981	54,210	8,351	15,615
lac, &c.....do.	4,669	16,331	79,055	306,688
Gutta-percha.....do.	1	10	2,693	19,393
Hair, horse, &c.....do.		523	908	12,245
Hams.....do.	3	13	903	3,906
Hats, straw.....pounds.			8,140	4,613
felt, &c.....number.			46,276	9,976
Hemp, dressed and otherwise.....cwt.	3,339	4,078	43,747	104,622
tow or codilla.....do.			1,494	4,078
other vegetable substances.....do.			1,697	2,202
Hides, dry.....do.	358	1,381	275,103	965,825
wet.....do.	591	1,795	27,815	67,695
tanned.....pounds.	1,137	332	762,302	60,866
tawed, not varnished.....do.			2,028	280
varnished.....do.			42,399	10,665
Hops.....cwt.	616	2,200	2,766	8,681
Horns.....tons.	5	208	1,039 19-20	42,492
Indigo.....cwt.	400	7,434	76,534	2,176,330
Iron, pig.....tons.			60	310
bar.....do.	4,873	51,577	13,977	142,661
old.....do.	30	100		
steel, unwrought.....do.			2,589	38,222
manufactures, unrated.....cwt.	1,324	3,190	66,056	104,476
Isinglass.....do.	1	45	335 15-20	6,109
Jute.....do.	106	131	532,495	590,441
Lace, machine.....do.				1,466
pillow.....do.				1,635
Lard.....cwt.			1,795	5,638
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons.	359	6,495	182	3,228
manufactures.....cwt.			130	188
Leather, boots and shoes.....dozen pairs.			11,376	34,473
gloves.....do.			5,292	9,036
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated.....do.				3,540
Linen yarn.....pounds.			40,018	3,947
manufactures, &c., not otherwise enumerated.....do.		380		21,867

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Licorice.....cwt.	878	£2, 296	1, 871	£5, 904
Madder, &c.....do.			1, 074	1, 497
Mannres, unrated.....tons.			144	1, 871
Meat, salted or fresh.....cwt.			14	50
preserved, not salted.....do.			33, 726	87, 139
Metal, leaf.....packets.			26, 491	391
manufactures, unrated.....tons.	5-20	250	51 14-20	4, 074
unwrought.....do.	2	79	87 12-20	5, 182
old, fit for remanufacture.....do.			10 3-20	770
Musical instruments.....				27, 551
Myrabolans.....cwt.			2, 735	1, 963
Naphtha.....gallons.			4, 100	560
Niter, cubic.....cwt.			4, 304	3, 469
Nuts for expressing oil.....tons.			8, 821	150, 496
other sorts, unrated.....		197		8, 778
Oil, fish, train.....tons.			1, 045	37, 124
spermaceti.....do.			81	4, 960
animal.....cwt.			77	178
cocoa-nut.....do.	51	85	165, 900	338, 221
olive.....tons.	25½	1, 048	790 547-600	49, 425
palm.....do.			68, 232	126, 271
seed.....do.	½	15	383	15, 150
turpentine.....cwt.			2, 304	3, 924
chemical, essential, perfumed.....pounds.	14, 886	1, 828	145, 672	36, 864
unrated.....		237		29, 934
seed cake.....tons.			1, 691	12, 036
Opium.....pounds.	198	203	69, 182	68, 688
Oranges and lemons.....bushels.	375	305	59, 772	34, 510
Ores, unrated.....tons.	22	380	131	1, 343
Painters' colors, unmanufactured, &c.....		2, 216		21, 468
Paper, writing or printing.....cwt.			22, 149	52, 317
hangings.....do.			927	2, 248
unenumerated.....do.	7, 764	6, 129	2, 694	5, 449
pasteboard and millboard.....do.			761	542
Perfumery, of all sorts.....pounds.	741	139	28, 254	5, 126
Petroleum, unrefined.....tons.			67	1, 074
refined.....gallons.			203, 902	17, 383
Pickles and vegetables in salt.....				849
Pictures.....		80		12, 585
Pitch.....cwt.			4, 886	1, 977
Plants, shrubs, and trees.....				764
Plumbago.....tons.	1, 357	23, 845	1, 204	12, 035
Pork, salted.....cwt.			34, 349	130, 884
Potatoes.....do.			398	156
Poultry and game.....				5
Precious stones.....				4, 410
Paints and engravings.....number.	2	20	11, 989	690
Quicksilver.....pounds.	7, 600	1, 100	1, 241, 036	140, 428
Rags, linen and cotton.....tons.	3, 142	66, 931	36	658
old rope.....	25	503		
woolen.....	28	251	5	266
Rice, rough, in husks.....quarters.			10, 515	21, 348
not in husks.....cwt.	4, 400	2, 645	1, 194, 067	682, 017
Resin.....do.			15, 985	6, 480
Safflower.....do.	118	647	5, 746	44, 613
Sago.....do.	55	49	50, 177	42, 109
Salt.....tons.			43	70
Salt peter.....cwt.			24, 520	35, 297
Sauces.....pounds.	32, 768	522	45, 503	1, 953
Seeds, clover and grass.....cwt.			20, 222	58, 113
for expressing oil.....quarters.	100	175	63, 711	183, 226
unrated, other sorts.....cwt.			32, 218	35, 852
cotton.....tons.			150	1, 450
flax and linseed.....quarters.			25, 935	78, 282
rape.....do.			269, 364	904, 277
garden, not otherwise enumerated.....pounds.			7, 480	1, 012
tares and lentils.....bushels.			35, 495	10, 941
for expressing oil.....quarters.			14, 472	44, 670
other sorts unrated.....cwt.	868	879	551	1, 128
Shumac.....tons.			103	1, 202
Silk, and silk-manufactured knubs, of silk and waste.....cwt.			4, 606	77, 452
raw.....pounds.	550	1, 000	788, 636	870, 070
thrown.....do.			6, 427	10, 590
manufactures of countries out of Europe.....				19, 732

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk, manufactures of countries in Europe, viz:				
broadstuffs, silk, and satin				£42,663
velvet				10,124
ribbons, silk, and satin, &c.		£450		11,007
plush for making hats		780		1,973
mixed with other materials, unrated		95		38,148
Silver, ore	tons.		29 5-20	2,600
Skins, goat, undressed	number.	£11,192	694,139	63,165
dressed	do.	4,200	885,404	76,022
seal	do.		347	223
sheep, undressed	do.	3,621	931,058	70,423
dressed	do.	17,850	784,507	57,633
unenumerated, furs	do.	15,000	4,324,655	419,906
other sorts, undressed	do.	6,070	421,980	42,110
dressed	do.		11,685	5,495
Specimens, illustrative of natural science, not enumerated				504
Spices: cinnamon	pounds.	13,600	1,368,644	114,462
ginger	cwt.	2,319	6,969	16,926
pepper	pounds	154,130	16,790,478	409,609
unenumerated	do.	286,220	6,196,904	118,238
Stationery, other than paper		40		4,537
Stones, marble and slate, not works of art	tons.	7	699	11,132
Tallow	cwt.		85,724	166,702
Tar	barrels.		9,692	9,909
Teeth, elephants'	cwt.	43	5,238	147,116
Tin, ingots, bars, &c.	do.	5,898	25,437	168,989
manufactures of, unenumerated				183
Toys		420		31,205
Turpentine	cwt.		2,993	5,777
Valonia	tons.		226	3,173
Vegetables, unrated		98		15,472
Watches				1,492
Whale-fins	tons.		18	5,826
Wax	cwt.	41	13,519	80,765
Wood, hewn, fir	loads.		1,084	6,648
oak	do.		67	401
teak	do.		2,041	24,140
unrated	do.		238	1,640
sawn, fir	do.		26,605	86,470
unenumerated	do.		1,017	6,864
staves	do.		933	10,263
furniture, mahogany	tons.		1,421	16,955
unenumerated	do.	553	1,738	19,513
Wool, goats'	pounds.		21,312	504
sheep	do.	3,936,838	66,002,668	4,017,408
yarn for fancy purposes, Berlin and zephyr	pounds.		13,754	3,193
yarn for weaving	pounds.		11,126	2,341
unrated				1,210
manufactures of goats				23,153
other than goats	pieces.		105,083	268,100
unrated				94,785
Zinc, crude	tons.		1,486	25,682
manufactured, unrated	cwt.	300	11,590	13,703
Goods, unmanufactured, unrated		4,879		145,470
manufactured, unrated		10,047		341,705
Total		706,065		22,000,387

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTS.

Subject to duty:	
From the United States	£632,535
From other countries	32,449,958
Not subject to duty:	
From the United States	4,539,632
From other countries	80,122,608
Total	117,744,733

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

EXPORTS.

British merchandise not subject to duty :	
To the United States	£1, 414, 612
To other countries	46, 850, 736
Foreign merchandise subject to duty :	
To the United States	371, 771
To other countries	9, 884, 467
Foreign merchandise not subject to duty :	
To the United States	706, 065
To other countries	22, 000, 387
Total	81, 228, 038

LIVERPOOL.

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise, subject to duty, imported at the port of Liverpool during the year 1871.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almond paste	cwt.			£2
Beer, spruce	bls.		32	166
other sorts	do.	1	92	367
Cards, playing	doz. packs		5	2
Cherries, dried	cwt.		1	2
Chicory, raw	do.		10, 204	5, 246
roasted	lbs.		7, 349	41
Cocoa	do.	466	1, 897, 684	32, 732
husks and shells	cwt.		826	1, 309
paste or chocolate	lbs.	59	1, 990	131
Coffee, raw	do.	1, 166, 097	12, 016, 838	254, 945
roasted	do.		627	34
Confectionery	cwt.	281	421	1, 653
Currants	do.	1	338, 937	403, 609
Ether	galls.		33	14
Figs	cwt.	66	41, 645	61, 228
Ginger, preserved	do.	6	58	295
Glucose	do.		109	141
Molasses	do.	229, 196	154, 207	78, 315
Marmalade	do.		1	5
Pickles, in vinegar	galls.		217	75
Plums, French	cwt.		889	4, 057
dried	do.		71	306
preserved in sugar	do.		2	16
Prunes	do.	2, 051	8, 246	7, 565
Raisins	do.	459	116, 826	176, 106
Spirits, brandy	galls.	76	675, 728	222, 626
Geneva	do.	14	75, 950	13, 099
rum	do.	25	1, 561, 286	143, 623
not sweetened, unenumerated	do.	306	107, 731	7, 557
sweetened, rum shrub	do.		30	24
perfumed	do.	661	724	1, 384
sweetened	do.	474	3, 084	1, 735
Succades	cwt.	8	328	1, 972
Sugar, refined	do.	8	96, 348	154, 475
unrefined	do.	432	2, 405, 324	2, 563, 877
Tea	lbs.	1, 320	291, 577	22, 195
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	33, 500, 777	2, 309, 779	71, 354
cigars	do.	7, 169	25, 678	15, 691
cavendish or negro-head	do.	935, 174	2, 829	208
snuff	do.	8	11, 288	208
manufactured, other sorts	do.	143, 022	6, 545	1, 080
Varnish	galls.	30		
Vinegar	do.		3, 607	382
Wine, red	do.	389	1, 027, 750	294, 963
white	do.	1, 280	878, 371	367, 131
Total		1, 123, 047		4, 911, 946

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise, not subject to duty, imported at the port of Liverpool during the year 1871.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali cwt.	11, 519	£20, 917	41, 599	£70, 776
Almonds do.	90	40	4, 477	18, 053
Ammunition, shot, iron, &c do.		510		536
Animals number	210	1, 039	16, 197	160, 611
unenumerated		26		631
Arms, swords, &c cwt.	447	486	500	2, 352
cannon, mounted number	5	50	6	150
muskets, rifles do.	32, 716	77, 427	20, 564	11, 988
Art. works of, other than pictures		80		5, 924
Asphalt tons			274	9, 205
Bacon cwt.	688, 299	1, 582, 284	33, 765	79, 552
Bark, for tanners and dyers' use do.	52, 619	24, 378	26, 519	15, 889
Peruvian and other sorts do.	4, 456	2, 655	29, 408	180, 069
Beads, glass, and other sorts, not otherwise enumerated lbs.	8, 373	876	699, 692	39, 628
Beef, salted cwt.	155, 618	308, 205	15, 123	28, 364
Bones, for manufacturing, &c tons	1, 859	14, 847	14, 391	96, 226
Books cwt.	955	9, 985	935	11, 108
Brass, bronze, and metal-bronzed manufactures, not otherwise enumerated cwt.	2, 323	22, 036	139	1, 104
Brimstone do.			242, 780	82, 183
Bristles lbs.	23, 281	868	112	8
Butter cwt.	59, 106	256, 887	83, 877	382, 772
Buttons and studs, not metal		140		137
Candles, stearine, &c cwt.			1, 702	7, 172
Caoutchouc do.	5, 457	78, 278	100, 877	1, 216, 481
manufactures of lbs.	1, 970	239	60, 969	7, 448
Cheese cwt.	492, 185	1, 323, 289	13, 818	220, 443
Chemical manufactures, &c		19, 725		291, 484
China or porcelain ware cwt.	3	53	271	2, 361
Clocks number	115, 931	41, 692	315	447
Coals cwt.	14	8		
Cochineal do.	35	875	17, 144	251, 389
Copper, and copper ore, &c tons	1, 832	20, 766	34, 564	1, 648, 317
manufactures of, &c., not otherwise enum'd		1, 750		3, 257
Cordage, cables, (not iron,) twine, and yarn		348		22, 198
Cork, unmanufactured tons			949	24, 204
manufactured do.	72	6	339, 028	20, 954
Corn, wheat cwt.	7, 175, 791	4, 335, 506	3, 611, 358	2, 109, 132
barley do.	17, 152	6, 471	187, 562	73, 105
oats do.	1	1	111, 218	41, 584
rye do.	3, 500	1, 350		
pease do.	46, 486	22, 558	188, 288	86, 998
beans do.	38	28	1, 414, 914	602, 819
Indian do.	3, 106, 731	1, 150, 916	2, 176, 595	819, 163
buckwheat do.	5	6	456	280
wheat flour do.	547, 748	441, 589	569, 225	572, 854
oat meat do.	22	10	1, 893	1, 954
Indian meal do.	696	1, 326	21	18
buckwheat meal do.	13	19	11	4
unrated meal do.	2	3		
Cotton, raw, and waste of do.	9, 163, 135	32, 687, 065	5, 454, 627	19, 194, 937
yarn, and waste of lbs.	1, 029	182	60, 409	7, 513
piece-goods, India pieces			316	316
manufactures, muslins, &c do.	39	125	25, 849	9, 597
hosiery		20		1, 416
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated		11, 215		107, 990
Cutch tons	22	500	2, 196	44, 745
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated		15, 703		46, 809
Dye-stuffs &c cwt.	5, 145	15, 361	140, 484	412, 482
Earthen ware do.	1, 008	2, 525	1, 730	2, 630
Eggs great hundred			17, 978	5, 434
Embroidery		1		27, 730
Extracts of bark for tanning, &c		7, 481		25, 577
Farinaceous substances		654		30, 774
Feathers and down for beds cwt.			342	1, 433
ornamental lbs.	5, 811	4, 740	3, 707	6, 747
Fish, fresh, including turtle, &c cwt.	5, 107	17, 007	35, 726	57, 595
Flax, dressed and undressed do.	170	570	48, 723	128, 612
tow do.			4, 101	9, 259
Flowers, artificial		16		76

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruit, raw	bush. 26, 611	£21, 823	97, 287	£70, 498
preserved in its own juice	lbs. 108, 746	3, 324	605, 612	10, 171
dried	bush. 869	1, 034	6, 082	5, 983
Galls	cwt. ....	.....	2, 660	7, 876
Gambier	tons. ....	.....	6, 993	119, 795
Glass, window, &c	cwt. 16	34	25, 446	25, 119
flint	do. 26	54	1, 810	4, 114
plate	do. ....	.....	804	2, 329
manufactures	do. 791	851	3, 176	8, 096
Gold, leaves of	number. ....	.....	308, 000	284
ore	tons. 6	500	3	88
Guano	do. 2, 244	14, 624	53, 146	521, 748
Gum arabic	cwt. 1, 026	5, 175	60, 544	195, 893
lac, &c	do. ....	.....	3, 935	20, 642
not otherwise enumerated	do. 77	616	21, 294	81, 718
Gun-stocks of wood	do. 79	529	50	380
Gutta-percha	do. ....	.....	2, 898	15, 089
manufactures	do. ....	.....	3	31
Hair, various kinds	do. 79	740	18, 228	123, 123
not otherwise enumerated .....	.....	31, 939	.....	6, 745
manufactures .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 077
Hams	cwt. 35, 578	95, 504	4, 103	11, 680
Hats or bonnets of straw	lbs. 40	3	5, 010	2, 399
Hats, felt, &c	number. ....	.....	1, 280	275
Hemp, dressed and undressed	cwt. 3, 836	8, 839	336, 402	662, 092
tow, &c	do. ....	.....	28, 225	42, 046
Hides, undressed, dry and wet, &c	do. 18, 191	70, 588	353, 432	1, 088, 303
tawed and varnished	pounds. 6, 164, 869	276, 383	1, 613, 561	81, 636
Hops	cwt. 15, 597	43, 608	3, 008	12, 124
Horns, hoofs, &c	tons. 93	919	1, 636	39, 046
Ice	do. ....	.....	1, 938	2, 038
Indigo	cwt. 188	6, 194	4, 583	140, 768
Ink .....	.....	.....	.....	17
Iron, ore	ton. 216	1, 828	10, 101	9, 481
pig	do. 83	250	5, 329	25, 314
bars, unwrought	do. 7	79	2, 145	18, 970
old broken, old broken steel, &c	do. 61	218	3, 182	10, 159
steel unwrought	do. 61	2, 022	518	6, 217
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	cwt. 20, 015	106, 531	41, 410	91, 727
Isinglass	do. 18	220	1, 140	16, 430
Jute	do. ....	.....	343, 851	386, 329
yarn	pounds. ....	.....	560	29
Lace, machine .....	.....	500	.....	380
pillow .....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lard	cwt. 346, 428	929, 457	11, 185	28, 165
Lead, ore	tons. 7, 589	288, 314	511	9, 291
pig or sheet	do. 72	1, 558	2, 024	42, 497
manufactures of	cwt. 32	24	47	82
Leather manufactures, boots and shoes	doz. prs. 1	3	3, 649	14, 751
gloves	do. 500	577	2, 720	2, 992
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated .....	.....	6, 964	.....	11, 142
Linen, yarn, and waste of	pounds. ....	.....	336, 306	18, 864
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated .....	.....	1, 579	.....	32, 289
Licorice	cwt. ....	.....	7, 339	21, 470
Madder, &c	do. ....	.....	208, 681	525, 350
garancine	do. 96	352	906	3, 298
munseet	do. ....	.....	527	875
Manganese, ore	tons. 505	2, 292	14, 175	68, 127
Manures, unenumerated	do. 3, 214	23, 704	10, 159	48, 140
Maps and charts	number. 402	175	9	14
Meat, salted or fresh, &c	cwt. 4, 584	7, 233	1, 856	23, 731
Metal, leaf, not gold	packets. ....	.....	1, 000	19
not otherwise enumerated, unwrought	tons. ....	.....	123	4, 526
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	do. 10	791	73	7, 110
old	do. ....	.....	246	9, 656
Musical instruments .....	.....	7, 747	.....	3, 208
Myrobolans	cwt. ....	.....	73, 172	55, 915
Naphtha, crude	gallons. 837, 939	32, 293	1, 991	160
Niter, cubic	cwt. ....	.....	737, 431	575, 723
Nuts and kernels for oil	tons. 1	6	18, 475	233, 031
unrated .....	.....	5, 094	.....	95, 294
Oil, train or blubber, &c	tons. 1, 098	42, 021	3, 630	124, 922
animal	cwt. 9, 591	22, 676	2, 392	5, 741
cocoa-nut	do. ....	.....	4, 174	9, 208
olive	tons. ....	.....	14, 461	666, 808
palm	cwt. 1, 447	2, 985	802, 968	1, 403, 095

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oil, seed	tons	434	£16,844	1,671	£58,463
turpentine	cwt	26,631	54,412	3,989	6,602
chemical	pounds	11,184	4,452	32,716	27,010
unenumerated			16,500		22,937
seed-cake	tons	19,363	195,051	3,285	28,804
Onions	bushels			145,523	54,135
Opium	pounds	2,240	3,360	432,188	453,555
Oranges	bushels			756,032	338,855
Ore, unenumerated	tons	140	6,117	431	5,343
Painters' colors, &c., unmanufactured			1,862		21,795
manufactured			3,535		11,552
Paper, for printing or writing	cwt	57	365	2,275	6,632
hangings, &c.	do	14	117	79	632
unenumerated			799		15,612
millboard and pasteboard	cwt	204	445	979	635
Perfumery, &c.	pounds	7,200	60	19,980	3,106
Petroleum, unrefined	tons	613	7,269		
refined	gallons	2,555,050	181,079	28,907	2,391
Pickles, in salt			7		5,466
Pictures, drawings, &c.			3,807		5,926
Pitch	cwt			440	110
Plants			170		4,995
Plumbago	tons	3	40	201	1,782
Pork, salted	cwt	109,308	248,201	5,063	8,975
Potatoes	do	373	222	15,943	7,376
Poultry			1,587		826
Precious stones			4,795		1,450
Prints and engravings	number	172	81	4,520	285
Pyrites of iron or copper ore	tons			136,219	407,210
Rags, linen and cotton, for making paper, &c.	do	13	422	26,975	277,307
Rice, rough and husk	quarters	2	10	42,274	68,472
not rough	cwt	43	46	2,194,181	1,136,660
Resin	do	216,312	103,818	80,010	37,578
Safflower	do			224	1,684
Sago and sago-flour	do			81,911	63,989
Salt	tons	20	373	1,050	1,994
Salt-peter	cwt			36,618	43,667
Sauces	pounds	3,266	292	45,690	2,208
Seed, clover and grass	cwt	63,220	178,370	8,723	15,397
cotton	tons	6,186	32,455	7,909	59,938
flax	quarters			132,687	376,791
rape	do			15,514	46,851
garden, not otherwise enumerated	pounds	7,187	282	82,507	1,321
tares and lentils	bushels			7,502	1,721
not otherwise enumerated, for oil	quarters			6,482	18,221
other sorts	cwt	272	411	72,380	49,894
Sumac	tons	3	24	9,133	100,046
Silk, waste	cwt	398	7,784	10,626	113,759
raw	pounds	45,766	53,074	98,844	121,739
thrown	do	50	40	1,685	1,798
manufactures, not of Europe			6,199		198
broadstuff, silk and satin, &c.					3,016
or satin ribbons					11,367
ribbons, other kinds					2,960
plush for hats					440
manf's of Europe, not otherwise enumerated					87,115
Silver, ore	tons	2,088	177,593	2,064	203,552
Skins, &c.	number	1,764,781	294,675	5,044,002	622,631
and furs, manufactures of			68		227
Specimens of natural science			768		4,401
Spice, cinnamon	pounds			19,871	1,059
ginger	cwt	100	130	5,655	8,937
pepper	pounds			1,077,646	31,202
unrated	do	5,724	85	178,667	6,148
Stationery			926		2,105
Stone, marble, &c.	tons	6	334	6,214	56,589
Tallow and stearine	pounds	224,242	466,203	354,981	791,401
Tar	barrels	7,051	5,512	26,365	24,730
Teeth, elephants'	cwt	162	1,634	3,322	84,715
Tin, ore	tons	1	35	356	16,476
blocks of	cwt			11,072	62,782
manufactures			128		138
Toys			464		4,023
Turpentine	cwt	2,231	731	2,419	967
Valonia	tons			11,735	178,047
Varnish			50		11

IMPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of merchandise not subject to duty, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Vegetables		£536		£4,336
Watches		134		562
Wax	1,406 cwt.	10,573	1,806	11,706
Whale-fins	1 tons	105	10	2,376
Wood, all sorts	66,426 loads	276,284	476,557	1,837,542
mahogany	381 tons	3,590	8,882	90,189
furniture, not otherwise enumerated	1,258 do.	11,563	10,123	88,906
house frames, fittings, &c.		1,695		
Wool, alpaca, &c			3,651,250	483,733
goats'	2,592 do.	103	8,096,857	1,016,246
sheep or lambs'	18,349 do.	817	65,128,234	2,558,080
yarn for weaving			824	174
unrated				785
manufactures of goats' wool				1,136
cloths and stuffs	311 pieces	308	1,399	5,550
manufactures, unrated		4,296		64,484
Zinc, ore	4 tons	22	223	826
crude			482	9,094
manufactures	63 cwt.	55	22,432	24,834
Goods, unmanufactured		45,985		333,800
manufactured		77,484		119,119
Total		47,121,150		50,159,085

EXPORTS.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the port of Liverpool during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali	1,416,342	£647,066	454,758	£258,278
Animals, viz: horses	87 number	3,279	37	4,871
bulls	204 do.	5,829	48	8,072
sheep and lambs	92 do.	543	204	2,001
swine	53 do.	524	92	1,398
unenumerated	134 do.	1,709	80	213
Apparel and slops		183,015		482,325
Arms, ammunition, &c., shot, iron, shell			552	905
gunpowder			5,084,484	98,711
percussion-caps	163,190,000	14,601	101,067,000	13,361
rockets and ammunition, not otherwise enumerated		8,694		37,998
cannon and mortars			1,139	7,525
muskets, rifles, and fowling-pieces	31,422	62,728	157,696	86,868
revolvers	36 do.	76	945	2,077
other fire-arms			3,003	1,038
parts of fire-arms		15,689		630
swords, cutlasses, &c.		2		1,814
Bags and sacks, empty	499,917	162,174	615,289	266,235
Beer and ale	19,529	91,693	61,160	302,321
Biscuit and bread	7,849	21,390	56,572	89,769
Bleaching materials	267,129	128,671	12,414	7,678
Books, printed	18,231	204,367	5,648	59,342
Brass manufactures	365	2,008	28,549	114,823
Butter	7	37	45,570	269,616
Candles, of all sorts	1,669	60	541,625	18,529
Caoutchouc, manufactures of		135,492		212,231
Carriages, railway, for passengers			202	45,430
wagons, trucks, &c.			814	54,543
Cement for building	15,574	2,338	83,830	16,112
Cheese	408	2,064	2,917	12,049
Chemical products, &c.		172,435		200,303
Clay, manufactured	123,938	16,094	311,670	20,327
Clocks, watches, &c.		59,809		14,722
Coals	60,810	48,627	607,776	336,344
Coke and cinders			14,578	16,195
Coal, products of		1,089		17,438

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper, unwrought, &c.....cwt.	255	£1, 047	82, 306	£306, 066
wrought coin.....do.			252	1, 515
mixed or yellow, &c.....do.	889	3, 123	63, 473	212, 045
wrought, unenumerated.....do.	922	4, 100	85, 948	368, 224
Cordage, cables, &c.....do.	3, 172	14, 103	52, 704	138, 647
Corn, wheat.....do.	42	25	91, 935	169, 582
barley.....do.	60	130	634	482
malt.....quarters	500	1, 500	2, 582	7, 705
oats.....cwt.	758	440	21, 568	10, 124
rye.....do.			122	60
pease.....do.	196	223	178	138
beans.....do.			25	20
wheat meal, or flour.....do.			48, 428	39, 817
oat meal.....do.	4, 261	4, 895	106	97
pea meal.....do.			3	3
Cotton, yarn and twist.....pounds.	476, 020	46, 498	60, 650, 847	3, 516, 768
manufactures of cotton yarns, bleached, &c.....yards	52, 807, 100	1, 167, 154	1, 346, 033, 736	18, 295, 761
manufactures, printed, dyed.....do.	61, 841, 860	1, 958, 507	575, 642, 901	10, 622, 747
mixed materials, &c.....do.	2, 285, 500	112, 602	6, 399, 346	187, 993
lace.....do.		434, 199		150, 803
hosiery, stockings, and socks.....dozen pairs	270, 448	106, 281	212, 616	58, 283
other sorts.....do.		331, 237		167, 903
manufactures of thread, sewing.....pounds	518, 030	107, 896	2, 458, 808	310, 155
not otherwise enumerated.....do.		185, 568		245, 659
Earthen and china ware, pottery.....do.		4, 304		6, 371
Earthen ware, china ware, &c.....do.		725, 362		462, 696
Fuel, manufactured.....tons.			358	368
Fish, fresh and cured, cod, &c.....cwt.			1, 716	1, 097
herrings.....barrels	8	8	6, 191	6, 439
unenumerated.....hogsheads			1, 546	4, 736
Flax, dressed or undressed.....cwt.	11, 783	57, 362	549	1, 907
Furniture.....do.		10, 613		32, 252
Glass, plate, &c.....square feet	987, 077	90, 279	196, 768	21, 444
flint, cut or plain.....cwt	3, 310	17, 607	35, 761	92, 967
bottles.....do.	30, 186	15, 172	144, 362	69, 746
manufactures, unenumerated.....do.	44, 335	54, 184	15, 443	24, 403
Grease.....do.	7, 270	6, 230	993	1, 072
Haberdashery.....do.		1, 379, 140		1, 241, 988
Hardware and cutlery.....cwt.	85, 647	734, 005	412, 037	1, 547, 266
Hats, felt.....dozens	20, 650	30, 995	43, 422	57, 071
straw.....do.	19, 683	18, 354	21, 961	29, 861
unenumerated.....do.	1, 280	2, 920	3, 894	7, 914
Hemp, British-dressed.....cwt.	156	268	784	1, 361
Hides, raw.....do.	495	1, 765	1, 142	3, 045
Hops.....do.	1, 664	12, 479	322	2, 431
Implements, agricultural.....do.				64, 380
&c., unenumerated.....do.		1, 052		16, 694
Iron, ore.....tons.	10	12	10	14
old.....do.	31, 396	154, 250	390	1, 821
pig.....do.	72, 297	255, 915	29, 742	116, 320
puddled.....do.	338	1, 932	9, 370	48, 521
bar.....do.	51, 023	416, 295	102, 794	833, 523
angle.....do.	1, 103	9, 460	1, 685	18, 134
bolts and rods.....do.	9, 124	87, 696	9, 677	79, 861
railway-rails, and tie-rods.....do.	62, 107	621, 642	24, 574	233, 975
wheels and axles.....do.	2, 567	75, 306	2, 845	58, 121
unenumerated.....do.	1, 797	18, 642	5, 685	63, 781
sheets and boiler-plates.....do.	11, 851	116, 045	32, 772	369, 565
tin plates.....cwt.	1, 613, 511	1, 928, 176	260, 922	330, 225
galvanized.....tons.	505	12, 669	8, 378	167, 421
hoops.....do.	29, 061	271, 210	31, 178	108, 181
wire, not telegraphic.....do.	3, 486	57, 218	12, 544	181, 274
anchors, chains, &c.....do.	4, 011	69, 100	11, 054	145, 729
tubes and pipes, wrought.....do.	494	10, 749	3, 653	62, 923
nails, screws, and rivets.....do.	117	3, 646	6, 512	142, 793
cast or wrought.....do.	3, 722	71, 043	43, 323	760, 039
steel cast in ingots.....do.			102	2, 467
bar.....do.	19, 799	584, 666	41, 298	149, 897
sheets.....do.	1, 317	35, 437	355	10, 243
manufactures, unenumerated.....do.	1, 891	135, 475	2, 471	108, 010
Lead, ore.....do.			276	4, 510
pig.....do.	1, 794	33, 407	1, 946	35, 686
sheet.....do.	119	2, 068	2, 048	43, 105
Leather, unwrought.....cwt.	4, 492	69, 344	20, 140	135, 566
boots and shoes.....dozen pairs	1, 689	4, 991	97, 456	288, 178

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other counties.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Leather, manufactures, unenumerated..... pounds.	307,386	£85,366	421,447	£71,586
Linen, yarn..... do.	1,566,080	37,332	13,004,825	728,412
&c., jute yarn..... do.	287,950	5,327	1,337,074	35,106
plain goods..... yards	77,494,100	2,622,132	65,264,708	2,020,197
printed and damask..... do.	1,696,620	79,339	5,339,213	159,180
sail-cloth and sails..... do.	390,420	18,954	630,827	33,407
thread..... pounds	1,068,312	117,546	586,822	57,511
unenumerated.....		8,993		54,001
jute of all sorts..... yards.	4,935,500	61,925	5,012,414	119,515
Lucifer and vesta matches.....		131		13,454
Machinery, locomotive.....		970		92,394
steam, other sorts.....		23,224		275,671
agricultural, not steam.....		3,187		22,453
other sorts, not steam.....		253,193		848,453
Manure.....		13,998		226,290
Medicines.....		41,890		100,120
Musical instruments.....		5,986		14,965
Oil, seed..... gallons.	20,407	3,314	1,088,319	153,820
other sorts.....		2,044		41,139
and floor cloths..... square yards.	163,975	17,122	509,015	42,190
Painters' colors.....		74,692		163,333
Paper, writing, &c..... cwt.	31,443	91,509	8,796	33,808
hangings..... do.	9,293	20,919	17,425	48,011
pasteboard, &c..... do.	302	1,402	164	664
unenumerated..... do.	5,912	16,307	7,115	15,171
Perfumery.....		7,210		15,499
Pickles, vinegar, &c.....		33,749		46,029
Pictures..... number.	454	19,413	129	4,166
Plate, gold..... oz.			321	1,444
silver..... do.	5,922	3,475	7,591	3,582
Plated ware.....		11,346		35,267
Plumbago..... cwt.	2,826	3,823	2,265	4,190
Prints, &c.....		16,028		1,567
Provisions.....		14,862		135,913
Rags, all kinds, not woolen..... tons.	16,201	294,479	8	120
Saddlery.....		11,650		61,549
Salt..... tons.	178,682	93,643	561,178	270,460
Saltpeter..... cwt.	1,182	1,917	4,290	7,150
Seeds, of all kinds..... do.	5,261	17,047	5,283	8,466
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn.....		17,777		6,994
broadstuffs..... yds.	742,498	200,610	376,753	72,960
handkerchiefs, &c.....		7,121		43,900
ribbons, all sorts.....		23,305		19,663
lace.....		85,002		20,614
unenumerated.....		44,351		33,168
mixed broadstuffs..... yds.	2,137,159	261,152	516,725	59,507
other sorts.....		18,274		8,777
Skins and furs, British, sheep and lambs'..... number.	5,711,696	241,854	2,691	300
unenumerated.....		59,146		4,533
foreign, dressed in U. Kingdom..... No.	162,728	42,479	78,934	17,875
Soap..... cwt.	953	3,098	87,242	99,030
Spirits..... galls.	33,282	4,099	355,373	43,681
Stationery.....		61,173		86,446
Stone, slate, by tale..... number.	1,970,790	8,634	1,845,716	12,255
other sorts..... tons.	1,772	6,282	5,361	12,839
Sugar, refined, and candy..... cwt.	28,047	43,218	265,502	452,812
molasses, &c..... do.			426	366
Telegraphic wires, &c.....		21,288		42,438
Tin, unwrought..... cwt.	22,504	153,583	14,900	100,863
Tobacco, snuff..... lbs.			39,920	8,698
other sorts..... do.	265	65	17,350	3,092
Turpentine..... galls.	16	3	6,287	1,208
Umbrellas.....		41,507		97,384
Wine, British-made..... galls.	14,303	6,530	518	300
Wood, hewn, sawn, &c..... loads.	6	56	2,045	9,745
staves and casks.....		73		91,341
unenumerated.....		2,894		20,074
Wool, sheep and lambs', &c..... lbs.	3,922,595	153,464	405,263	41,216
Woolen yarn..... do.	19,211	2,693	317,276	41,733
broadcloth, plain..... yds.	2,317,730	629,093	3,921,443	713,799
Do..... lbs.	2,306,226		4,111,734	
broadcloth, mixed..... yds.	778,940	134,653	3,762,462	523,986
Do..... lbs.	568,440		3,531,453	
narrow cloth, plain..... yds.	596,280	78,630	2,489,043	296,076
Do..... lbs.	426,490		1,912,516	
narrow cloth, mixed..... yds.	1,581,020	156,244	5,878,199	539,036
Do..... lbs.	803,570		3,766,659	

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of British merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Worsted stuffs, all wool yds.	858, 680	{ £50, 693	{ 2, 975, 965	{ £138, 961
Do lbs.	235, 730		{ 1, 002, 603	
mixed yds.	85, 076, 990	{ 3, 280, 823	{ 61, 398, 006	{ 2, 286, 475
Do lbs.	15, 241, 240		{ 15, 338, 688	
blankets yds.	91, 500	{ 11, 500	{ 1, 589, 594	{ 154, 455
Do lbs.	139, 420		{ 1, 873, 504	
flannel yds.	695, 970	{ 31, 374	{ 2, 406, 021	{ 107, 508
Do lbs.	223, 790		{ 807, 043	
shawls number.	103, 217	42, 023	160, 075	30, 685
rugs, coverlets, &c. do.	50, 216	19, 130	181, 550	44, 624
carpets yds.	6, 665, 660	{ 1, 060, 303	{ 1, 459, 685	{ 193, 040
Do lbs.	11, 155, 700		{ 2, 155, 731	
hosiery		32, 858		56, 645
small wares, unenumerated		14, 303		78, 122
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, &c., unenumerated		2, 921		1, 319
Zinc or spelter, crude, in cakes cwt.	400	383	19, 329	15, 575
manufactures of do.	1, 554	1, 947	8, 509	10, 374
All other articles, unmanufactured, not otherwise enumerated		131, 549		38, 094
All other articles, manufactured, not otherwise enumerated		307, 017		320, 034
Total		26, 310, 743		59, 058, 954

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, subject to duty, exported from the port of Liverpool during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer and ale bbls			16	£93
Cards, playing dozen packs			144	10
Chicory, roasted, &c. lbs.			22, 559	307
Chloroform do.			6	2
Cocoa do.			1, 039, 254	24, 624
paste, &c. do.	383	£15	952	41
Coffee do.	113, 647	3, 015	11, 965, 292	293, 331
roasted or ground do.			162	9
&c., in bond do.			84	5
Confectionery cwt.	1	20	124	458
Currants do.	9, 750	11, 531	23, 094	34, 004
Ether galls.			17	11
Figs cwt.	4, 301	8, 994	1, 702	3, 870
Ginger, preserved do.			10	74
Plate, of silver oz.	78	39	1, 454	835
Plums, French cwt.	129	179	5	17
dried, &c. do.	38	192	15	52
Prunes do.	5, 780	7, 065	487	499
Raisins do.	2, 884	6, 102	5, 701	11, 387
Spirits, brandy galls.	3, 375	1, 851	55, 612	23, 181
Geneva do.	376	100	29, 796	5, 422
rum do.	1, 381	381	214, 706	22, 457
not sweetened, unrated do.	667	68	20, 132	2, 169
various sorts do.			667, 758	53, 311
sweetened do.	29	31	1, 809	1, 109
perfumed do.	8	32	716	758
in bond do.	2	15	9	10
Succades cwt.	125	929	72	59
Sugar, refined, and candy do.	15	35	8, 851	15, 102
unrefined do.	3	4	45, 760	66, 977
molasses do.			4, 709	2, 563
Tea lbs.	3, 884	315	158, 331	15, 358
Tobacco, unmanufactured, stemmed do.			207, 316	4, 419
unstemmed do.	262	6	6, 651, 990	196, 765
manufactured, cigars do.			10, 813	4, 906
cavendish do.	2, 102	109	389, 358	19, 852
other sorts do.	64	4	5, 368	261
snuff do.			456	103
Wine, red galls.	1, 607	882	66, 820	20, 593
white do.	7, 322	3, 941	55, 222	30, 933
Total		45, 855		855, 937

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the port of Liverpool, during the year 1871.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alkali	179 cwt	£320	4,742	£9,155
Almonds	7 do	32	349	1,065
Ammunition, shot, large and small, of lead and iron	cwt		129	92
rockets, &c	do			171
Arms, swords, cutlasses, &c	do		867	2,226
cannon and mortars of brass	45	105		
muskets, rifles, carbines, &c	194 number	518	29,480	52,384
Art, works of, other than pictures		781		50
Asphalt	2 tons	50	89	2,843
Bacon	cwt		82,756	173,496
Bark, Peruvian, &c	2,996 do	18,492	7,712	12,498
Beads, of glass, including bugles	440 pounds	553	618,743	29,637
Beef, salted	cwt		4,906	5,150
Books, bound or unbound	55 do	563	227	2,865
Brass manufactures	6 cwt	115	2	20
Brimstone, rough	1,000 do	392	2,169	793
Bristles	31,013 pounds	6,131	7,859	1,786
Butter	cwt		2,106	11,248
Buttons and studs, not of metal		1,423		48
Candles, stearine	646 cwt	2,211	3,100	3,951
other kinds	do		188	740
Caoutchouc	4,405 do	37,111	22,032	248,635
manufactures	pounds		3,760	551
Cheese	390 cwt	1,464	5,216	18,957
Chemicals		40,411		28,635
China or porcelain ware	35 cwt	250	43	320
Clocks	17 number	35	2,704	2,030
Cochineal	3,343 cwt	45,886	1,710	23,573
Copper ore	40 tons	668	345	19,593
unwrought or part wrought	do		8,666	587,295
manufactured				3,760
Cordage, cables, and twine		720		2,712
Cork, unmanufactured	10 tons	389	41	1,006
manufactured	pounds		11,867	979
Corn, wheat	cwt		127,901	83,006
barley	do		321	124
oats	do		196	94
pease	do		540	254
beans	do		2,260	1,108
maize	do		15,621	6,643
wheat meal or flour	do		109,605	90,809
rye meal and flour	do			
maize meal	do		5	4
Cotton, raw and waste	3,354 do	16,016	1,056,847	3,432,581
yarn and waste	2,746 pounds	352	32,400	4,004
piece-goods	1,624 pieces	620	4,028	1,158
other than muslins	do	890	11,775	7,571
hosiery of all sorts		70		599
manufactures, unrated		38,616		64,945
Cutch	tons		193	4,034
Drugs		13,839		7,737
Dye-stuffs	16,424 cwt	58,890	6,975	16,512
Dye-woods, logwood	47 tons	418	544	4,756
unenumerated	1 do	15	929	6,253
Earthen ware	5 cwt	10	92	369
Embroidery and needle-work		9,791		
Extracts of barks, &c		1,171		1,337
other sorts				2,650
Farinaceous substances		83		9,164
Feathers, ornamental	5,151 pounds and ounces	24,330	280	260
for beds, in beds, &c	cwt		2	170
Fish, cured or salted	98 do	399	3,453	10,221
Flax, rough or undressed	766 do	1,311	1,299	1,971
Flowers, artificial		6,581		740
Fruit, preserved, &c	193,127 pounds	2,874	34,703	529
raw	11,365 bushels	15,220	1,265	927
dried	5,514 do	1,208	260	285
Galls	870 cwt	3,702	1,236	5,805
Gambier	105 tons	1,694	521	7,114
Glass, window and german, sheet, &c	325 cwt	300	523	440
flint	123 do	577	1,148	2,805
plate, silvered or not	do		94	296
manufactures, unenumerated, and old broken	cwt			
Gold, leaves of	123	398	549	1,398
Guano	40 number	60	400	19
	1 tons	23	2,170	17,502

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gum, arabic.....cwt.	11,647	£30,479	4,189	£14,480
kowie.....do.	165	340	589	1,009
lac, seed, shell, &c.....do.	247	1,256	472	2,607
unenumerated.....do.	2,593	15,571	3,238	8,507
Gutta-percha.....do.	20	345	4	20
Do.....do.			7	138
Hair, cow, ox, bull, and horse.....do.	1,652	7,977	1,437	7,016
unenumerated.....do.		15,558		3,312
manufactures of, &c.....do.		8,690		
Hams.....cwt.	303	715	1,633	5,035
Hats or bonnets, straw.....pounds.	5,431	1,202	10,196	4,315
Hats, felt, and other sorts.....number.			7,504	2,026
Hemp, dressed.....cwt.	96	282	528	988
rough.....do.	3,163	6,036	20,474	30,009
tow or codilla.....do.	27	34	40	49
unrated.....do.	2,027	2,271	8,753	15,184
Hides, dry and wet.....cwt.	11,089	28,762	41,681	143,366
tanned.....pounds.	51,916	9,845	445,930	30,398
varnished.....do.			2,144	388
Hops.....cwt.	613	2,764	440	2,488
Horns, tips and pieces.....tons.	26	643	695	9,511
Indigo.....cwt.	1,185	26,381	2,568	73,599
Ink.....do.				8
Iron, bars, unwrought.....tons.	30	349	336	3,689
old.....do.			60	260
pig.....do.			52	1,323
steel, unwrought.....do.	8	110	80	1,640
manufactures, unrated.....cwt.	5,905	10,178	10,759	17,749
Isinglass.....do.	2	110	2	67
Jute.....do.	30	30	30,399	33,854
Lace, machine.....do.		6,470		74
pillow.....do.		30,065		
Lard.....cwt.	920	1,430	40,603	97,115
Lead, ore and pig.....tons.	31	539	454	12,281
Leather, boots and shoes.....dozen pairs.			4,821	6,780
gloves.....do.	16,199	26,217	661	869
manufactures, unrated.....pounds.		2,110		10,104
Linen, yarn.....pounds.	2,670	150	1,120	56
manufactures.....do.		8,416		10,032
Licorice.....cwt.	4,988	9,958	2,038	4,528
Madder.....do.	137	836	289	762
root.....do.	303	800	1,416	3,127
garancine.....do.			353	2,407
Manganese, ore.....tons.			15	177
Manures.....do.			90	561
Maps and charts.....do.				80
Meat, fresh and preserved.....cwt.			951	18,641
Metal, leaf, not gold.....packets of 250 leaves.			152	86
unrated, unwrought.....tons.			98	5,425
wrought.....do.	5	18	7	134
Musical instruments.....do.		1,773		1,069
Myrabolans.....cwt.			54	45
Naphtha, crude.....gallons.			3,375	135
Niter, cubic.....cwt.	1,018	789	104,256	76,769
Nuts, for expressing oil.....tons.	257	5,610	3,676	55,089
other sorts.....do.		4,200		6,123
Oil, fish and train.....tons.			1624	5,117
supermaceti.....do.			2	185
cocoa-nut.....cwt.	40	85	2,148	4,753
olive.....tons.	22	1,223	201	9,873
palm.....cwt.	562	1,035	386,854	717,117
seed-cake.....tons.			5	52
Onions, raw.....bushels.	410	174	1,341	433
Opium.....pounds.	74,008	84,251	14,379	15,284
Oranges and lemons.....bushels.	68,457	45,449	22,003	12,110
Ore, unrated.....tons.	5	260	165	2,952
Painters' colors, unmanufactured.....do.		2,105		1,468
manufactured.....do.		2,070		249
Oil, seed.....tons.			152	5,682
turpentine.....cwt.			57	78
chemical.....pounds.	15,189	8,831	1,287	494
unrated.....do.		173		2,867
Paper, printing or writing.....cwt.	108	549	1,379	5,865
hangings.....do.	12	106	73	339
unrated.....do.		1,402		6,672

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Perfumery	pounds 5, 133	£1, 953	11, 122	£1, 034
Petroleum, refined	gallons		170, 848	11, 919
Pickles, preserved in salt				50
Pictures		14, 805		182
Pitch	cwt. 5	12	432	184
Plants		409		257
Plumbago	tons		7	60
Pork, salted, (not hams)	cwt.		22, 028	47, 072
Potatoes	do.		87	25
Precious stones		135, 357		1, 675
Prints and engravings	number		300	35
Quicksilver	pounds 129, 175	12, 494	879, 199	102, 654
Rags, linen and cotton, &c.	do. 2, 123	29, 905	200	2, 329
Rice, rough	quarts		835	2, 012
not rough	cwt. 268, 268	185, 569	891, 952	572, 355
Resin	do.		4, 361	1, 742
Safflower	do. 144	1, 707	3	30
Sago	do. 16	172	8, 631	7, 529
Salt	tons		324	126
Saltpeter	cwt.		2, 556	4, 185
Sauces	pounds 4, 804	86	1, 435	51
Seeds, clover and grass	cwt. 12	50	8, 378	23, 850
cotton	tons 1	29	13	121
flax and linseed	quarts		442	1, 464
rape	do. 10	56	1, 338	4, 453
garden	pounds 59, 136	1, 953	100, 003	1, 328
unrated, for expressing oil ..	quarts 16	55	3, 947	11, 073
other sorts	cwt. 4, 329	5, 333	3, 093	3, 353
Sumac	tons		32	475
Silk, knubs or husks	cwt. 124	1, 080	16	400
raw and thrown	pounds 87, 878	114, 231	44, 343	44, 039
manufactures, &c.		220, 252		32, 343
Silver ore, or ore of which the greater part in value is silver	pounds		207	5, 590
Skins, goat, undressed	number 83, 477	9, 451	3, 136	426
tanned, or in any way dressed ..	do. 25, 562	5, 160	120	10
seal	do. 5, 259	1, 559	350	162
Silk manufactures		56, 335		12, 063
velvets		50		3, 563
ribbons, silk or satin		29, 404		6, 759
manufactures, &c.				1, 685
Skins, sheep, undressed and dressed ..	number 139, 184	14, 212	154, 422	21, 168
furs	do.		24, 943	2, 684
undressed	do. 6, 541	6, 107	240	278
other sorts, dressed and undressed ..	do. 104, 732	2, 608	12, 415	1, 648
Specimens of natural sciences, &c.		277		427
Spices, cinnamon	pounds 19, 222	2, 643	89, 514	10, 273
ginger	cwt. 1, 991	3, 208	1, 185	1, 815
pepper	pounds 21, 776	720	1, 511, 510	36, 238
unenumerated	do. 105, 266	5, 264	293, 817	5, 614
Stationery other than paper				654
Stone, marble, and slate, rough, hewn, or manufactured, other than works of art ..	tons 37	182	1, 063	18, 358
Tallow and stearine	cwt.		33, 763	71, 876
Tar	do. 392	287	1, 953	2, 311
Teeth, elephants', &c.	do. 322	12, 361	1, 284	13, 440
Tin, in blocks, bars, &c.	do. 793	5, 399	3, 276	19, 245
manufactures of				10
Toys		325		1, 541
Turpentine	cwt.		52	130
Valonia	tons		17	284
Varnish, unenumerated				68
Vegetables, unenumerated				93
Watches		47, 494		3, 556
Wax	cwt. 19	159	841	5, 809
Whale-fins	tons		8	1, 203
Wood, fir, hewn	loads		400	1, 511
oak	do.		62	611
teak	do.		9	155
unenumerated	do.		127	510
sawn or split, &c.	do.		1, 109	4, 136
fir, unenumerated	do. 1	4	259	1, 587
staves of all dimensions	do.		242	2, 975
furniture, hard-wood, mahogany, veneers, &c.	loads 72	939	757	9, 035
hard-wood, &c., unenumerated ..	do. 676	9, 143	1, 685	17, 771

EXPORTS—Continued.

Statement showing the quantity and value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool: goats' wool or hair.....pounds.	896	£100	868	£105
alpaca.....do.			82	8
sheep or lambs'.....do.	20, 407, 029	949, 843	5, 389, 528	199, 951
other kinds, and flocks.....do.	41, 384	2, 130	32, 481	796
yarn for fancy purposes.....do.	325	75	6, 495	896
yarn, unenumerated.....do.				551
manufactures, woolen cloths and stuffs...pcs.	9, 008	55, 697	2, 375	12, 574
unenumerated.....do.		94, 856		49, 316
Zinc, crude.....cwt.	49	1, 241	19	418
manufactures, unrated.....do.	1, 722	1, 933	1, 086	1, 373
Goods, unmanufactured.....do.		12, 638		51, 113
manufactured.....do.		39, 430		63, 435
Total.....		2, 871, 975		8, 113, 807

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTS.

Subject to duty:	
From the United States.....	£1, 123, 047
From other countries.....	4, 911, 946
Not subject to duty:	
From the United States.....	47, 121, 150
From other countries.....	50, 159, 085
Total.....	103, 315, 228

EXPORTS.

British merchandise not subject to duty:	
To the United States.....	£26, 310, 743
To other countries.....	59, 058, 954
Foreign merchandise subject to duty:	
To the United States.....	45, 855
To other countries.....	855, 937
Foreign merchandise not subject to duty:	
To the United States.....	2, 871, 975
To other countries.....	8, 113, 807
Total.....	97, 257, 271

NOTTINGHAM.

Exports from Nottingham to the United States, during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lace.....	496, 278	12 0	Plaster.....	1, 641	2 6
Hosiery.....	187, 044	1 6½	Earthen ware.....	1, 701	10 6
Cotton.....	4, 068	9 4	Brown grease.....	345	19 4
Cotton yarn.....	1, 521	9 11	Machinery.....	4, 096	4 10
Cotton goods.....	1, 589	9 8	Washing crystal.....	24	4 0
Linen.....	16, 123	7 2	Cement.....	18	0 0
Linen goods.....	1, 442	15 3	Artificial flowers.....	285	8 4
White goods.....	41, 731	16 3	Carriages.....	131	13 0
Handkerchiefs.....	4, 193	12 9	Umbrellas.....	514	16 9
Quilts.....	770	14 7	Books.....	59	14 0
Elastic.....	11, 382	6 8	Spun silk.....	276	2 6
Muslins.....	19, 076	16 11	Hair-pins.....	46	13 3
Velvets.....	13, 251	0 10	Music.....	24	8 6
Woolen goods.....	478	11 4	Beer.....	13	7 9
Buckram.....	252	4 2	Wire.....	99	18 0
Straw plait.....	1, 983	16 1	Paper.....	172	12 6
Salted skins.....	47, 414	15 4½			
Crape.....	71	10 11	Total.....	858, 127	6 6

SHEFFIELD.

*Exports from Sheffield to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.**

	£	s.	d.
Steel	625,443	10	1
Bessemer steel rails	317,443	17	5
axles	3,997	0	11
crank-pins	481	3	2
fish-plates	2,572	9	1
tires	467	0	10
Wheels and axles, with Bessemer steel tires	850	0	0
Cast-steel tires	27,517	8	1
tire blooms	25,197	10	9
axles	7,346	13	1
springs	5,789	5	0
piston-rods	32	4	0
pinions	119	8	3
crank-pins	746	16	7
bells	371	17	10
rolls	68	15	8
Railway crossings	853	14	8
Iron, iron wire, iron-wire rope and rods	15,238	6	10
Anvils	1,892	0	3
Cutlery	349,840	4	8½
Files	102,979	1	7
Saws	5,720	14	7
Other tools	20,803	5	1
Garden tools	1,191	9	10
Scythes	464	11	2
Sickles and grass-hooks	1,828	8	2
Sheep-shears	5,459	3	3
Umbrella frames	6,215	2	9½
Plated goods	1,640	19	4
Nails	173	11	10
Trays and waiters	958	10	11
Guns and gun-barrels	1,489	17	10
Sporting-tackle	6,213	8	5½
Chains	131	19	3
Measures, measuring-tapes, rules, and land-chains	3,287	12	11
Optical, mathematical instruments, optical glass, and spectacles	2,449	14	1½
Surgical instruments	364	12	7
Surgical bandages	34	14	0
Surgeons' lint	195	15	6
Doctors, or calico web	528	5	1
Hackle and gill-pins	640	7	9
Steel flyers	16	14	10
Steel mills	24	0	0
Upholsterers' material, viz: cotton and linen warp-seating, mattress twines, hair, &c.	9,797	15	3
Webbing	15	0	0
Salted skins	49,923	10	0
Glue	214	13	2½
Fenders and fire-irons	139	2	0
Small bells	9	18	2
Buffalo tips and stag-horn	165	9	10
Grinding stones	2,340	10	6
Pitch	64	13	8
Graining combs	309	17	4
Pill-boxes	1,161	19	6
Emery	12	3	6
Ebony	307	10	0
Wooden and glass ware	186	2	8
Paper	41	6	6
Machinery, (hair loom)	17	2	0
Beer	1,449	0	0
Brandy	62	4	0
Wine	42	8	7

* This statement and that of exports from Nottingham were compiled from the returns of Mr. C. B. Webster, consul at Sheffield.

Exports from Sheffield to the United States, &c.—Continued.

	£	s.	d.
Printing-types	51	17	6
Springs	8	18	3
Saw-handles	62	17	6
Saw-screws	14	2	7
Magnets	29	12	7
Padlocks	7	5	6
Tortoise and pearl shell, and pearl for silver goods	156	6	5
Pearl fittings for silver goods	42	9	2½
Jew's-harps	52	14	4
Bristles and fiber	31	5	0
Trees, shrubs, and plants	74	12	5
Scythe-stones	8	4	0
Fire-bricks	39	11	6
Granite tomb	98	0	0
Sundries	505	7	11
Total	1,616,525	17	6

IRELAND.

** Statement showing the value of merchandise imported at the ports of Ireland during the year 1871.*

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Ballina				£4,265
Belfast	£423	£468,769	£70,859	1,723,238
Coleraine				2,359
Cork	4,617	122,328	64,501	1,811,352
Drogheda				5,355
Dublin	35,208	605,296	699,323	1,683,728
Dundalk		7,716		24,411
Galway		48,932	7,500	126,614
Limerick		38,975	10	570,150
Londonderry	6,685	200,750	3	312,000
Newry		61,431	213	218,745
Ross		30,657		110,096
Skibbereen		2,800		12,063
Sligh		34,729		112,210
Tralee		26,481		59,027
Waterford		17,918	3,139	841,517
Westport		15,740		23,400
Wexford				75,646
Wicklow				799
Yonghal				21,484
Total	46,933	1,682,522	845,548	7,738,549

** Statement showing the value of British merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the ports of Ireland during the year 1871.*

Ports.	To the United States.	To other countries.
Belfast	£2,815	£51,029
Coleraine		373
Cork	9,324	81,379
Dublin	46,493	36,587
Dundalk		218
Galway		1,072
Limerick		35,830
Londonderry	109	24,940
New Ross		14,671
Newry		20,180
Sligo		375
Waterford		62,394
Wexford		13,302
Yonghal		34,041
Total	52,741	376,391

** Statement showing the value of foreign merchandise, subject to duty, exported from the ports of Ireland during the year 1871.*

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Belfast.....	£181	.....	£217	£570
Cork.....	.....	.....	19	315
Dublin.....	273	.....	13,608	5,650
Total.....	454	.....	13,844	6,535

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTS.

From the United States:	
Dutiable.....	£46,933
Free.....	1,682,522
From other countries:	
Dutiable.....	845,548
Free.....	7,738,549
Total.....	<u>10,313,552</u>

EXPORTS.

British merchandise not subject to duty:	
To the United States.....	£52,741
To other countries.....	376,391
Foreign merchandise:	
To the United States:	
Dutiable.....	454
To other countries:	
Dutiable.....	13,844
Free.....	6,535
Total.....	<u>449,965</u>

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ireland for the year ending December 31, 1871.

BALLINA.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Morocco .....	.....	.....	2	222	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	.....	3	313	.....	.....	.....	.....

BELFAST.

Austrian	Russia, southern ports .....	.....	.....	4	1,634	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France .....	.....	.....	2	478	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Greece .....	.....	.....	1	419	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallachia and Moldavia .....	.....	.....	1	328	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports	3	1,603	41	7,584	44	9,187	1	602
	southern ports	8	5,539	18	6,065	26	11,604	8	1,430
	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	99	1	99	.....	.....
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	997
	Germany	1	252	7	1,145	8	1,397	.....	.....
	Holland	2	1,014	.....	.....	2	1,014	.....	.....
	Belgium	9	4,988	1	89	10	5,077	.....	.....
	Channel Islands .....	.....	.....	1	85	1	85	.....	.....
	France	1	581	2	167	3	748	13	5,631
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,945
	Azores .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	499
	Spain .....	.....	.....	1	98	1	488	1	488
	Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	1	123	1	589	2	461
	Italy .....	.....	.....	2	333	2	333	.....	.....
	Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	499
	Malta and Gozo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85
	European Turkey	2	1,461	5	1,852	7	3,313	.....	.....
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	1,168	3	820	5	1,988	.....	.....
	Algeria .....	.....	.....	2	664	2	664	.....	.....
	Canada .....	.....	.....	45	29,869	45	29,869	31	21,840
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	41	22,481	41	22,481	9	6,803
	British West India Islands .....	.....	.....	1	160	1	160	.....	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ireland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

BELFAST—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	Russia, northern ports	2	369	2	369	1	132	1	132
	Denmark	1	125	1	125				
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	177	1	177				
	Mexico								
	Venezuela								
Dutch	Russia, northern ports	2	304	2	304				
	Uruguay	1	151	1	151				
French	Germany	1	162	1	162				
	France	1	99	1	99				
German	Russia, northern ports	13	2,859	13	2,859	5	1,465	5	1,465
	southern ports	3	1,047	3	1,047				
	Sweden	1	348	1	348				
	Denmark								
	Germany	13	4,493	13	4,493	2	350	2	350
	Holland	1	110	1	110				
	France					1	218	1	218
	Portugal	1	91	1	91				
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	376	1	376				
	Mexico	1	220	1	220				
	Russia, southern ports	2	597	2	597				
	do	20	8,463	20	8,463				
	European Turkey	4	1,835	4	1,835				
	United States of America, Atlantic	7	2,786	7	2,786				
	Argentine Republic	1	385	1	385				
	Russia, northern ports	6	1,146	6	1,146	5	1,716	5	1,716
	southern ports	7	2,610	7	2,610				
	Sweden	3	1,034	3	1,034	1	306	1	306
	Norway	9	2,437	9	2,437	8	2,687	8	2,687
	Denmark					6	1,117	6	1,117
	Germany	2	678	2	678				
	Portugal					1	459	1	459
	European Turkey	1	585	1	585				
	Canada	10	4,949	10	4,949	7	3,478	7	3,478
	United States of America, Atlantic	13	4,844	13	4,844	2	996	2	996
	Uruguay	1	195	1	195				
	do	1	358	1	358				
Portuguese	Russia, northern ports	1	307	1	307				
Russian						3	556	3	556

southern ports		1	526	1	526	17	7,706	122	49,256	139	56,962
Spanish	Denmark	1	304	1	304			2	632	2	632
Swedish	United States of America, Atlantic	1	130	1	130						
United States	Russia, northern ports	1	486	1	486			1	660	1	660
	United States of America, Atlantic	13	6,539	13	6,539						
	do.										
	Total	29	16,913	336	128,162	365	145,075				

COLERAINE.

British	Canada	2	597	2	597			2	597	2	597
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CORK.

Austrian	Russia, southern ports	25	10,258	25	10,258						
	European Turkey	4	1,819	4	1,819						
	Wallachia and Moldavia	2	466	2	466						
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	439	1	439			4	2,216	4	2,216
	Russia, northern ports	1	99	1	99			1	163	1	163
	southern ports	39	13,155	53	23,543						
	Germany	6	712	6	712						
	Holland	7	745	7	745						
	Belgium	7	1,563	7	1,563			1	89	1	89
	Channel Islands	4	269	4	269			3	231	3	231
	France	9	1,645	13	3,532		6	39	5,175	45	7,234
	Portugal	1	126	4	579			2	261	2	261
	Spain	6	1,044	11	3,252			1	99	1	99
	Gibraltar							1	200	1	200
	Italy	2	306	2	306						
	European Turkey	4	2,180	5	3,298						
	Wallachia and Moldavia	3	738	19	10,645						
	British possessions on River Gambia							1	158	1	158
	Western coast of Africa, not particu-										
	larly designated										
	Canada	32	12,849	32	12,849			1	144	1	144
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	6	571	6	571			19	7,672	19	7,672
	Prince Edward Island	1	315	1	315						
	United States of America, Atlantic	6	2,342	6	2,342			7	4,887	7	4,887
	British West India Islands	1	325	1	325			3	672	3	672
	Mexico	1	240	1	240						
	Brazil							1	376	1	376
	Peru	1	1,227	1	1,227						
	Chili	1	725	1	725						
	Argentine Republic	1	325	1	325						
	Denmark	1	40	1	40						

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ireland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

CORK—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish—Cont'd.	Mexico	1	292	1	292				
Dutch	Germany	2	233	2	233				
	Holland	6	1,034	6	1,034				
French	France							3	387
	do	9	1,046	9	1,046			5	1,313
	Spain	1	155	1	155				
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	134	1	134				
	Algeria	1	257	1	257				
German	Russia, southern ports	5	1,596	5	1,596				
	Germany	5	1,705	5	1,705			2	558
	European Turkey	1	295	1	295				
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	250	1	250				
Italian	Russia, southern ports	67	28,115	67	28,115				
	Portugal							3	882
	Spain	1	164	1	164			1	159
	European Turkey	18	8,975	18	8,975			3	1,316
	Italy	6	2,425	6	2,425				
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	340	3	1,292				
	Canada	1	210	1	240				
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	310	1	310				
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports	1	227	1	227			3	848
	southern ports	10	3,818	10	3,818				
	Norway	31	7,023	31	7,023			5	992
	France							1	92
	Portugal							1	181
	Dutch possessions in Indian seas	1	727	1	727				
	Canada	3	1,062	3	1,062			12	4,810
	United States of America, Atlantic	11	4,493	11	4,493				
Portuguese	Portugal	7	646	7	646			3	215
Russian	Russia, southern ports	4	2,156	4	2,156				
Spanish	Spanish West India Islands	1	240	1	240				
Swedish	Sweden	1	438	1	438				
United States	Italy							1	322
	United States of America, Atlantic	4	2,803	4	2,803				
Total		45	26,913	374	125,722	6	2,059	127	34,424
				419	152,635			133	36,483

DROGHEDA,

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ireland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

DUBLIN—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Continued	Peru .....	.....	.....	1	1,197	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	415
Danish	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	3	572	.....	.....	4	790
	Norway .....	.....	.....	2	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	4	601	.....	.....	1	135
	Germany .....	.....	.....	3	428	.....	.....	3	1,076
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	206
	France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	121
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	227
	Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish West India Islands .....	.....	.....	1	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	406	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico .....	.....	.....	1	159	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France .....	.....	.....	19	146	.....	.....	3	411
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	8	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
	southern ports .....	.....	.....	6	2,090	.....	.....	2	450
German	Germany .....	.....	.....	23	2,322	.....	.....	4	1,326
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	8,481	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	166
	European Turkey .....	.....	.....	2	734	.....	.....	1	511
	Wallachia and Moldavia .....	.....	.....	1	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	3	1,473	.....	.....	8	2,751
	Pacific .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	833
	Mexico .....	.....	.....	1	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	France .....	.....	.....	1	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, southern ports .....	.....	.....	32	15,030	.....	.....	1	507
Italian	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	169	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France .....	.....	.....	1	268	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	976
	European Turkey .....	.....	.....	2	839	.....	.....	1	544
	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	3	1,333	.....	.....	1	479
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	5	1,598	.....	.....	2	500

	southern ports.....	7	2,655	7	2,655	7	2,655	8	3,142	8	3,142
	Sweden.....	3	1,123	3	1,123	3	1,123	1	296	1	296
	Norway.....	12	4,441	12	4,441	12	4,441	1	361	1	361
	Denmark.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	6	2,368	6	2,368
	Germany.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	210	1	210
	Belgium.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	542	1	542
	Portugal.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	542	1	542
	Spain.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	542	1	542
	Egypt.....	1	463	1	463	1	463	1	542	1	542
	Canada.....	3	1,618	3	1,618	3	1,618	4	2,507	4	2,507
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	10	4,518	10	4,518	10	4,518	5	2,614	5	2,614
	Pacific.....	1	655	1	655	1	655	1	540	1	540
	British West India Islands.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	540	1	540
	Spanish West India Islands.....	1	463	1	463	1	463	1	369	1	369
	United States of Colombia, New Granada.....	1	463	1	463	1	463	1	379	1	379
	Russia, northern ports.....	6	1,747	6	1,747	6	1,747	6	2,214	6	2,214
	southern ports.....	8	4,320	8	4,320	8	4,320	3	1,527	3	1,527
	Denmark.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	611	1	611
	European Turkey.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	590	1	590
	Singapore.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	412	1	412
	Spanish West India Islands.....	3	756	3	756	3	756	2	844	2	844
	Sweden.....	3	975	3	975	3	975	1	310	1	310
	Denmark.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	540	1	540
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	2	1,651	2	1,651	2	1,651	2	2,154	2	2,154
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	480	1	480	1	480	7	6,091	7	6,091
	Germany.....	4	2,652	4	2,652	4	2,652	1	2,154	1	2,154
	Singapore.....	6	6,345	6	6,345	6	6,345	1	2,154	1	2,154
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	540	1	540
	Pacific.....	1	332	1	332	1	332	1	540	1	540
	Total.....	133	54,977	451	164,265	584	219,242	9	4,437	209	76,241
										218	80,678

DUNDALK.

British.....	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	275	1	275	1	275	1	201	1	201
French.....	Morocco.....	3	385	3	385	3	385	2	709	2	709
German.....	Canada.....	9	2,769	9	2,769	9	2,769	1	201	1	201
Italian.....	France.....	1	110	1	110	1	110	1	201	1	201
Norwegian.....	Germany.....	1	223	1	223	1	223	1	201	1	201
Russian.....	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	209	1	209	1	209	1	201	1	201
	do.....	1	174	1	174	1	174	1	201	1	201
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	333	1	333	1	333	1	201	1	201
	Total.....	18	4,478	18	4,478	18	4,478	3	910	3	910

[illegible]

LONDON DERRY.

[illegible]

Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	234	1	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	2	728	2	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of America, Atlantic Pacific	2	518	2	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	1	1,380	1	1,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia, northern ports.....	6	622	6	622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	2	334	2	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	1	464	1	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	8	3,940	8	3,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal and Burmah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	263	1	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	30	10,624	30	10,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEWRY.

[illegible]

United States.....	Canada.....		820	2	820	2	820	2	820	2	820	2	820	2
Total.....		5	2,988	35	11,132	40	14,120			19	6,329	19	6,329	
TRALEE.														
Austrian.....	Russia, southern ports.....			1	401	1	401							
British.....	European Turkey.....			2	773	2	773							
	do.....			2	717	2	717							
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....			1	149	1	149							
	Canada.....			7	2,929	7	2,929			4	1,862	4	1,862	
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			2	773	2	773							
	do.....			1	380	1	380							
French.....	Wallachia and Moldavia.....			1	328	1	328							
Italian.....	United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	441	1	441			1	441	1	441	
Norwegian.....	Russia, northern ports.....									1	207	1	207	
	Norway.....			1	207	1	207							
	European Turkey.....			1	499	1	499							
	Canada.....									2	809	2	809	
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			2	665	2	665			1	374	1	374	
	Newfoundland and coast of Labrador.....			1	310	1	310							
	Russia, northern ports.....									1	353	1	353	
Russian.....	United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	355	1	355							
Total.....				24	8,927	24	8,927			10	4,046	10	4,046	4,046

	1	858	6	2,552	7	3,410	✓							
Russia, southern ports.....				2,552	7	3,410								
European Turkey.....			4	1,875	4	1,875								
Russia, northern ports.....			1	344	1	344								
southern ports.....	10	7,006	16	5,398	26	12,404				1	108	1	108	
Norway.....			5	517	5	517								
Denmark.....			2	194	2	194								
Germany.....							1	460						460
Channel Islands.....			1	41	1	41							8	502
France.....			6	903	6	903	1						47	4,967
Portugal.....													1	93
Azores.....													1	162
European Turkey.....			2	841	2	841								
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	9	5,677	1	367	10	6,044								
Canada.....			5	1,969	5	1,969				1	228	1	228	
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador.....			11	1,398	11	1,398				2	257	2	257	
United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	396	1	396								
France.....			2	172	2	172				1	89	1	89	
Russia, southern ports.....			2	804	2	804								
German.....			1	356	1	356								

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Ireland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

WATERFORD—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek	France	1	245	1	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	Russia, southern ports	22	9,630	22	9,630	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France	1	269	1	269	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	507
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	601
	European Turkey	14	7,052	14	7,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallachia and Moldavia	1	393	1	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Asiatic Turkey	1	162	1	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	601	1	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,610
	Sweden	5	2,073	5	2,073	.....	.....	2	900
	Norway	2	639	2	639	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark	12	5,447	12	5,447	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany	1	244	1	244	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	217
	European Turkey	1	430	1	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada	1	650	1	650	.....	.....	5	2,771
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	217	1	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports	1	386	1	386	.....	.....	1	547
	France	5	2,290	5	2,290	.....	.....	1	287
	Canada	1	500	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, southern ports	1	235	1	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hayti and Dominican Republic	1	490	1	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	13,541	139	50,080	2	786	82	16,090
				159	63,621			84	16,876

WESTPORT.

Anstrian	Russia, southern ports	1	280	1	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	do	2	500	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....

Italian	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
Norwegian	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
France	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
Morocco	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
United States of America, Atlantic	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
Russia, southern ports	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
United States of America, Atlantic	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126
Total	1	71	1	126	1	126	1	126	1	126

WEXFORD.

British	13	1,269	13	1,269	13	1,269	13	1,269	13	1,269
French	2	448	2	448	2	448	2	448	2	448
German	1	165	1	165	1	165	1	165	1	165
Germany	1	242	1	242	1	242	1	242	1	242
Total	17	2,124	17	2,124	17	2,124	17	2,124	17	2,124

YONGHAL.

Austrian	31	2,998	31	2,998	31	2,998	31	2,998	31	2,998
British	4	1,051	4	1,051	4	1,051	4	1,051	4	1,051
German	1	302	1	302	1	302	1	302	1	302
Italian	1	302	1	302	1	302	1	302	1	302
Total	36	4,351	36	4,351	36	4,351	36	4,351	36	4,351

SCOTLAND.

* IMPORTS.

Statement showing the value of merchandise imported at the ports of Scotland during the year 1871.

Ports.	From the United States.		From other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Aberdeen		£13, 044	£1, 622	£607, 373
Alloa	£3, 455	4, 498	10	168, 698
Arbroath			1, 147	350, 642
Ardrossan		72	54	31, 641
Ayr			52	42, 725
Banff				32, 163
Borrowstoness		830		73, 264
Campbeltown				32, 424
Dumfries				4, 871
Dundee			24, 293	3, 848, 608
Glasgow	116, 021	2, 778, 252	845, 843	3, 837, 459
Grangemouth			4, 025	722, 397
Granton		10, 677	2, 391	237, 031
Greenock		53, 453	5, 352, 832	711, 411
Inverness		1, 200		115, 210
Kirkcaldy				344, 157
Kirkwall				6, 330
Leith	4, 685	40, 680	638, 656	5, 957, 021
Lerwick				5, 705
Montrose			30	277, 173
Perth				16, 049
Peterhead			5	72, 014
Port Glasgow			54, 748	193, 348
Stornoway			10	4, 568
Strauraer				7, 561
Troon			21	38, 975
Wick			8	19, 069
Wigtown				3, 511
Total	124, 161	2, 902, 706	6, 925, 747	17, 761, 398

* EXPORTS.

Statement showing the value of British merchandise, not subject to duty, exported from the ports of Scotland during the year 1871.

Ports.	To the United States.	To other countries.
Aberdeen	£1, 944	£34, 960
Alloa	1, 080	35, 399
Arbroath		8, 078
Ardrossan	127, 341	62, 183
Ayr		6, 772
Banff		39, 779
Borrowstorness		99, 847
Dundee		48, 226
Glasgow	2, 209, 194	7, 582, 154
Grangemouth		260, 041
Granton		160, 548
Greenock	63, 521	572, 413
Inverness		12, 813
Kirkcaldy	176	96, 830
Kirkwall		5, 497
Leith	46, 109	3, 357, 329
Lerwick		17, 903
Montrose		21, 216
Perth		2, 943
Peterhead		378, 393
Port Glasgow	3, 946	19, 337
Stornoway		52, 751
Troon	51, 051	72, 297
Wick		145, 986
Total	2, 504, 362	13, 093, 695

Statement showing the value of foreign merchandise exported from the ports of Scotland during the year 1871.

EXPORTS.

Ports.	To the United States.		To other countries.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
Aberdeen			£582	
Ardrossan			8	
Ayr			532	
Dumfries			9	
Dundee		£5,000		£32,104
Glasgow	£14,027	64,436	100,201	179,975
Grangemouth	206		28	16,620
Granton	24		26	17,701
Greenock			4,875	8,405
Inverness			111	
Leith	197	270	26,906	60,661
Port Glasgow	20		17	
Troon			51	
Total	14,474	69,706	133,346	315,466

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTS.

From the United States :	
Dutiable	£124,161
Free	2,902,706
From other countries :	
Dutiable	6,925,747
Free	17,761,398
Total	<u>27,714,012</u>

EXPORTS.

British merchandise not subject to duty :	
To the United States	£295,168
To other countries	5,511,541
Foreign merchandise :	
To the United States :	
Dutiable	14,474
Free	69,706
To other countries :	
Dutiable	133,346
Free	315,466
Total	<u>6,339,701</u>

Holland	1	62	1	62	1	70	1	70	1	70
Portugal	1	477	1	477	1	70	1	70	1	70
United States of America, Atlantic	1	130	1	130	1	70	1	70	1	70
Argentine Republic	1	234	1	234	1	70	1	70	1	70
Russia, southern ports	1	178	1	178	1	70	1	70	1	70
northern ports	1	349	1	349	1	70	1	70	1	70
southern ports	1	657	1	657	1	70	1	70	1	70
Argentine Republic	2	844	2	844	2	70	2	70	2	70
Russia, northern ports	7	1,080	7	1,080	7	70	7	70	7	70
southern ports	3	7,965	3	7,965	3	70	3	70	3	70
Sweden	23	2,308	23	2,308	23	70	23	70	23	70
Norway	20	62	20	62	20	70	20	70	20	70
Denmark	1	2,008	1	2,008	1	70	1	70	1	70
Germany	4	203	4	203	4	70	4	70	4	70
Spain	1	298	1	298	1	70	1	70	1	70
Wallachia and Moldavia	1	367	1	367	1	70	1	70	1	70
Tripoli and Tunis	1	191	1	191	1	70	1	70	1	70
United States of America, Atlantic	1	2,851	1	2,851	1	70	1	70	1	70
Canada	1	652	1	652	1	70	1	70	1	70
Uruguay	1	1,463	1	1,463	1	70	1	70	1	70
Russia, northern ports	15	62	15	62	15	70	15	70	15	70
Spain	6	191	6	191	6	70	6	70	6	70
Russia, northern ports	5	2,851	5	2,851	5	70	5	70	5	70
Sweden	1	652	1	652	1	70	1	70	1	70
Germany	1	1,463	1	1,463	1	70	1	70	1	70
United States of America, Atlantic	1	335	1	335	1	70	1	70	1	70
Argentine Republic	1	1,067	1	1,067	1	70	1	70	1	70
Peru	1	191	1	191	1	70	1	70	1	70
Total	289	59,939	294	62,416	5	880	116	26,638	121	27,518

ALLOA.

Italy	1	291	1	291	1	291	1	291	1	291
Austrian territories	4	743	4	743	4	291	4	291	4	291
Russia, northern ports	1	353	1	353	1	291	1	291	1	291
southern ports	1	156	1	156	1	291	1	291	1	291
Sweden	1	192	1	192	1	291	1	291	1	291
Norway	1	254	1	254	1	291	1	291	1	291
Denmark	1	2,777	1	2,777	1	291	1	291	1	291
Germany	19	2,193	19	2,193	19	291	19	291	19	291
Holland	13	826	13	826	13	291	13	291	13	291
Belgium	6	1,396	6	1,396	6	291	6	291	6	291
France	10	648	10	648	10	291	10	291	10	291
Egypt	1	156	1	156	1	291	1	291	1	291
British Guiana	1	192	1	192	1	291	1	291	1	291
West Indies	2	254	2	254	2	291	2	291	2	291
Spanish West Indies	5	2,701	5	2,701	5	291	5	291	5	291
Canada	2	2,622	2	2,622	2	291	2	291	2	291
Total	1	4,637	1	4,637	1	291	1	291	1	291

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ARBROATH.

British	Russia, northern ports			27	4,846					4	752	4	752
	Sweden.....			2	184								
	Norway.....			1	175								
	Germany.....	.....	.....	5	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	79	1	79
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	366	3	366
	Channel Islands	.....	.....	4	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	279	6	279
	France.....	.....	520	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	820	10	1,340
	Spain.....	.....	.....	3	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	Russia, northern ports	.....	.....	3	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	.....	.....	1	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	Russia, northern ports	.....	.....	3	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	Germany.....	.....	.....	11	1,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports	.....	.....	9	1,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	3	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	10	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports	.....	.....	3	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports			1	79								
Swedish	Total.....		520	90	12,195					2	2,876	27	3,396

ARDROSSAN.

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BANFF.

British	Russia, northern ports	11	932	11	932	11	932	11	932	2	275	2	275
	Sweden	1	149	1	149	1	149	1	149	28	2,149	28	2,149
	Germany	13	1,029	13	1,029	13	1,029	13	1,029	2	195	2	195
	Holland	1	125	1	125	1	125	1	125				
	Norway	2	125	2	125	2	125	2	125				
	Germany	1	62	1	62	1	62	1	62	2	146	2	146
	Russia, northern ports	2	231	2	231	2	231	2	231				
	Sweden	2	244	2	244	2	244	2	244				
	Germany									1	97	1	97
	Holland	3	279	3	279	3	279	3	279				
	Denmark	2	154	2	154	2	154	2	154				
	Germany	1	87	1	87	1	87	1	87	1	77	1	77
	Russia, northern ports	1	57	1	57	1	57	1	57				
	Sweden									1	141	1	141
	Norway	37	2,164	37	2,164	37	2,164	37	2,164	38	2,169	38	2,169
	Germany									1	75	1	75
	Russia, northern ports	4	588	4	588	4	588	4	588				
	Germany									1	97	1	97
	Total	81	6,196	81	6,196	81	6,196	81	6,196	77	5,421	77	5,421

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

BORROWSTONES.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian Belgian British	Russia, southern ports.	1	353	1	353	1	353	1	353
	European Turkey	3	1,540	3	1,540	3	1,540	3	1,540
	Germany	4	948	4	948	4	948	4	948
	Russia, northern ports.	1	166	1	166	1	166	1	166
	Sweden	1	166	1	166	1	166	1	166
	Norway	1	166	1	166	1	166	1	166
	Denmark	1	166	1	166	1	166	1	166
	Germany	11	1,617	11	1,617	11	1,617	11	1,617
	Holland	5	536	5	536	5	536	5	536
	Belgium	13	1,654	13	1,654	13	1,654	13	1,654
Danish	France	19	2,802	19	2,802	19	2,802	19	2,802
	Spain	1	110	1	110	1	110	1	110
	Greece	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	European Turkey	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Algeria	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Spanish West India Islands	7	822	7	822	7	822	7	822
	Russia, northern ports.	3	314	3	314	3	314	3	314
	Sweden	9	697	9	697	9	697	9	697
	Norway	10	985	10	985	10	985	10	985
	Denmark	17	1,778	17	1,778	17	1,778	17	1,778
Dutch	Germany	66	7,353	66	7,353	66	7,353	66	7,353
	Holland	121	12,093	121	12,093	121	12,093	121	12,093
	Belgium	17	1,789	17	1,789	17	1,789	17	1,789
	France	1	110	1	110	1	110	1	110
	British Guiana	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Russia, northern ports.	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Sweden	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Norway	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Denmark	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
	Germany	1	413	1	413	1	413	1	413
French	Holland	5	486	5	486	5	486	5	486
	France	14	1,285	14	1,285	14	1,285	14	1,285
	Spain	1	94	1	94	1	94	1	94
	Russia, northern ports.	1	79	1	79	1	79	1	79
	Norway	1	95	1	95	1	95	1	95
	Belgium	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90
	France	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90
	Spain	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90
	Russia, northern ports.	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90
	Norway	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90

German.....	Russia, northern ports.....	7	1,421	7	1,421	.....	.....	9	1,093	9	1,093
	Sweden.....	4	413	4	413	.....	.....	2	271	2	271
	Norway.....	3	315	3	315	.....	.....	26	2,676	26	2,676
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,297	11	1,297
	Germany.....	89	7,577	89	7,577	.....	.....	197	23,214	197	23,214
	Holland.....	17	1,860	17	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	15	1,977	15	1,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	1	176	1	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	513	2	513
Italian.....	European Turkey.....	5	2,366	5	2,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Russia, northern ports.....	2	212	2	212	.....	.....	5	517	5	517
	Sweden.....	5	377	5	377	.....	.....	6	841	6	841
	Norway.....	89	8,839	89	8,839	.....	.....	139	16,191	139	16,191
	Denmark.....	2	158	2	158	.....	.....	138	16,261	138	16,261
	Germany.....	2	319	2	319	.....	.....	5	808	5	808
	Holland.....	6	832	6	832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	2	284	2	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	2	121	2	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	1	373	1	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	676	3	676
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	271	1	271
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	692	3	692
	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	88	1	88
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	8	914	8	914	.....	.....	10	1,144	10	1,144
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,117	8	1,117
	Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	227	2	227
	Total.....	1	110	591	66,523	592	66,633	2	370	1,239	1,241
											145,152

CAMPBELTOWN.

British.....	Germany.....	6	745	6	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	France.....	8	894	8	894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	do.....	6	728	6	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	1	121	1	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	21	2,488	21	2,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DUMFRIES.

British.....	Belgium.....	3	179	3	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	242	1	242
	Canada.....	1	242	1	242	.....	.....	1	242	1	242
Danish.....	Sweden.....	1	149	1	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	France.....	1	116	1	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	6	686	6	686	.....	.....	2	484	2	484

[illegible]

GLASGOW.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

GLASGOW—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Russia, northern ports	5	3,693	5	840	2	977	3	697
	southern ports	17	5,507	22	9,200	2	1,223	4	1,437
	Norway	2	1,429	3	1,065	1	396	1	396
	Germany	1	331	11	7,827	3	2,233	1	119
	Holland	11	7,327	2	1,351	1	504	2	236
	Belgium	11	7,327	11	384	41	22,873	41	22,873
	Channel Islands	18	7,751	28	6,242	63	18,746	3	156
	France	44	17,238	34	5,158	11	4,015	29	3,587
	Spain	1	589	7	1,133	22	12,795	19	2,865
	Gibraltar	1	300	21	3,961	74	26,400	4	842
	Portugal	11	6,063	9	1,630	1	300	1	185
	Azores	11	6,063	7	1,024	1	300	1	138
	Italy	11	6,063	32	10,024	20	10,822	4	1,267
	Austrian territories	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	2,835	3	785
	Malta and Gozo	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	4,315	6	4,315
	Greece	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	4,315	6	4,315
	European Turkey	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	4,315	6	4,315
	Wallachia and Moldavia	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	4,315	6	4,315
	Asiatic Turkey	11	6,063	32	10,024	6	4,315	6	4,315
	Egypt	2	984	21	6,354	3	3,574	8	2,561
	Algeria	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Tripoli and Tunis	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Morocco	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Sierra Leone	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Mauritius	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Aden	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Bombay	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Madras	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Bengal	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Singapore	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Ceylon	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Java	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Philippine and Ladrone islands	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	China	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199
	Hong-Kong	2	504	1	575	3	3,574	1	199

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

GLASGOW—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German—Cont'd...	Greece	1	255	1	255	1	255	1	255
	European Turkey	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Egypt	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	British possessions, Gold Coast	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Java	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Canada	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Newfoundland	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	British West India Islands	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
Greek	Spanish West India Islands	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Danish West India Islands	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	British Guiana	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Mexico	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Peru	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Brazil	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Uruguay	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Argentine Republic	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Russia, southern ports	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Egypt	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
Italian	Russia, southern ports	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	France	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Italy	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Austrian territories	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	European Turkey	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Tripoli and Tunis	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Spanish West India Islands	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	British Guiana	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Argentine Republic	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	northern ports	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Norway	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Denmark	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	Germany	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
	European Turkey	1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
		1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
		1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
		1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457
		1	457	1	457	1	457	1	457

[illegible]

GRANGEMOUTH.

[illegible]

Russian.....	France.....	152	39,043	744	120,840	896	159,883	187	47,441	567	96,991	754	144,432
	European Turkey.....												
	Canada.....			1	313		313					1	241
	Russia, northern ports.....			8	1,401		1,401					1	149
	Norway.....			1	212		212			15	2,812	15	2,812
	Denmark.....												
	Germany.....									1	212	1	212
	Holland.....			3	758		758			1	257	1	257
	Belgium.....			3	496		496						
	France.....			1	161		161						
	Italy.....												
	Norway.....							3	903	1	217	1	217
	Spain.....	4	1,255					1	352			3	903
	Russia, northern ports.....												
	Sweden.....			3	463		463			18	104	18	104
	Denmark.....			20	2,847		2,847			4	2,653	4	2,653
	Germany.....									1	57	1	57
	Spanish West India Islands.....									1	210	1	210
	Total.....	152	39,043	744	120,840	896	159,883	187	47,441	567	96,991	754	144,432

GRANTON.

British.....	Russia, northern ports.....	2	1,073	1	226	3	1,299	1	717	3	828	4	1,545
	Sweden.....	25	10,325			25	10,325	26	10,526			26	10,526
	Norway.....	25	9,915			25	9,915	23	9,108			23	9,108
	Denmark.....	4	1,004	4	237	8	1,241	5	1,496	4	712	9	2,208
	Germany.....			27	3,806	27	3,806	7	3,237	18	3,267	25	6,504
	Holland.....			6	967	7	1,701			7	1,067	7	1,067
	Belgium.....	1	734			1	822						
	Channel Islands.....	1	822										
	France.....	4	1,576	2	263	6	1,839	7	2,681	1	99	10	2,934
	Portugal.....									1	114	1	114
	Gibraltar.....												
	Italy.....							1	463			1	463
	Greece.....							3	2,187	1	252	4	2,439
	European Turkey.....							1	522			1	522
	Egypt.....							2	1,489			2	1,489
	Canada.....			1	324	1	324			1	324	1	324
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			2	1,558	2	1,558			2	1,427	2	1,427
	Spanish West India Islands.....			2	835	2	835						
	Argentine Republic.....			1	320	1	320						
	Russia, northern ports.....									1	445	1	445
	Sweden.....			3	585	3	585			1	289	1	289
	Norway.....			2	227	2	227						
	Denmark.....			1	151	1	151						
	Germany.....	7	987	10	985	17	1,972	9	1,726	4	331	13	2,089
	Belgium.....			1	89	1	89			1	87	1	87
	Italy.....			3	276	3	276						
	Total.....									1	126	1	126

Danish.....

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

GRANTON—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch	Holland .....	.....	.....	1	147	.....	.....	1	63
.....	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	147
French	France .....	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....	1	53
German	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	24	4,695	.....	.....	1	191
.....	southern ports .....	.....	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	3	545	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61
.....	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	89
.....	Germany	8	3,206	24	3,348	12	4,525	42	8,860
.....	Holland	1	263	3	761	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Belgium	1	263	6	896	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	France .....	.....	.....	4	832	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	European Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	4	630	.....	.....	1	246
.....	Norway .....	.....	.....	11	2,159	.....	.....	1	165
.....	Denmark .....	.....	.....	24	2,765	.....	.....	5	1,033
.....	Germany .....	.....	.....	1	97	.....	.....	21	2,718
.....	Holland .....	.....	.....	2	230	.....	.....	4	670
.....	France .....	.....	.....	1	165	.....	.....	4	847
.....	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	United States of America, Atlantic .....	.....	.....	1	379	.....	.....	1	152
.....	France .....	.....	.....	1	138	.....	.....	1	163
.....	Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	2	373	.....	.....	1	133
.....	Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	316
.....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	6	860	.....	.....	2	350
.....	Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	617
.....	Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	772
Total		79	30,168	188	30,685	97	38,677	149	27,828
				267	60,853			246	66,505

GREENOCK.

Austrian.....	Russia, southern ports.....	2	1,029	2	1,029																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
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[illegible]

INVERNESS.

[illegible]

KIRKCALDY.

Belgian	Russia, northern ports	1	161	1	161	1	161
	Belgium	1	161	1	161		161
British	Russia, northern ports	32	6,384	33	6,825	35	5,789
	Sweden	1	129	1	129	1	129

German.....	Russia, northern ports.....	11	2, 102	11	2, 102	11	2, 102	9	1, 307	9	1, 307
	Sweden	4	292	4	292			2	237	2	237
	Norway							7	821	7	821
	Denmark.....							438	42, 175	438	42, 175
	Germany.....	261	21, 843	261	21, 843			1	48	1	48
	Holland	25	2, 739	25	2, 739						
	Belgium.....	28	2, 901	28	2, 901						
	France	5	543	5	543						
	Russia, northern ports.....	10	1, 094	10	1, 094			15	1, 628	15	1, 628
Norwegian.....	Norway	59	4, 770	59	4, 770			116	10, 789	116	10, 789
	Denmark.....							53	6, 003	53	6, 003
	Germany.....	9	705	9	705			40	4, 652	40	4, 652
	Holland	11	970	11	970						
	Belgium.....	6	619	6	619						
	France	2	230	2	230						
	Russia, northern ports.....	2	489	2	489						
Russian.....	Norway							10	1, 518	10	1, 518
	Denmark.....							1	70	1	70
	Holland	2	376	2	376			1	216	1	216
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	77	1	77						
Swedish	Sweden	1	85	1	85						
	Denmark.....										
	Germany.....	1	103	1	103						
	Holland										
	Germany.....										
United States.....	Total.....	794	77, 768	795	78, 209			1, 312	136, 224	1, 312	136, 224

KIRKWALL.

British.....	Denmark.....	15	624	15	624			15	623	15	623
	Germany.....							4	234	4	234
	Denmark.....	2	91	2	91			2	63	2	63
	Germany.....	1	1, 079	1	1, 079						
	Norwegian.....	6	574	6	574						
	Total.....	24	2, 368	24	2, 368			27	1, 494	27	1, 494

LEITH.

Austrian.....	Russia, southern ports.....	7	3, 544	7	3, 544			2	795	2	795
	France	1	268	1	268						
	Italy							3	1, 485	3	1, 485
	Austrian territories							1	259	1	259

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LEITH—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian—Cont'd.	Malta and Gozo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	674
Belgian	European Turkey	.....	.....	2	479	.....	.....	1	209
British	Belgium	.....	.....	2	372	.....	.....	1	332
	Italy	.....	.....	1	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia, northern ports	46	30,680	25	6,264	37	24,037	13	3,105
	southern ports	7	4,673	25	8,700	2	1,792	1	299
	Sweden	.....	.....	5	702	1	454	1	323
	Norway	.....	.....	1	135	6	4,201	1	377
	Denmark	42	33,815	3	363	41	32,520	4	404
	Germany	206	98,556	49	5,688	220	106,822	29	4,211
	Holland	134	53,929	19	2,220	131	52,678	10	1,227
	Belgium	52	16,282	25	2,424	44	11,301	2	275
	Channel Islands	.....	.....	5	218	.....	.....	2	115
	France	42	17,388	37	3,386	27	11,672	24	3,295
	Portugal	.....	.....	19	4,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Azores	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	573	.....	.....
	Spain	.....	.....	37	15,315	1	423	3	671
	Italy	.....	.....	6	1,357	1	263	2	583
	Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	617	.....	.....
	European Turkey	.....	.....	5	1,643	2	1,322	1	291
	Asiatic Turkey	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egypt	.....	.....	1	366	.....	.....	1	289
	Tripoli and Tunis	.....	.....	2	1,406	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Algeria	.....	.....	8	4,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morocco	.....	.....	2	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West coast of Africa, not particularly designated	.....	.....	2	598	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portuguese possessions in Western Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
	St. Helena	.....	.....	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	4	1,165	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	370
	Canada	1	1,547	17	11,497	.....	.....	1	1,260
	United States of America, Atlantic	.....	.....	4	2,246	.....	.....	17	13,524
	British West India Islands	.....	.....	1	323	.....	.....	3	2,121
	Spanish West India Islands	.....	.....	4	1,420	.....	.....	1	323
	French West India Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	449
	Hayti and Dominican Republic	.....	.....	1	244	.....	.....	1	199

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

LEITH—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian—Cont'd	Holland.....			3	558				
	France.....			1	165			1	102
	Spain.....			6	1,940				
	Portugal.....							1	445
	Italy.....							1	684
	Algeria.....			6	2,373				
	Canada.....			3	1,348				
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			2	1,081			3	1,135
	British West India Islands.....			1	197				
	Brazil.....			1	160				
Russian.....	Russia, northern ports.....	1	455	11	1,973	1	455	1	214
	Russia, southern ports.....	1	1,017	1	300	1	1,017	7	1,206
	Sweden.....			1	152				
	Norway.....			1	60				
	Germany.....	1	338						
	Italy.....							3	727
	European Turkey.....			1	544	1	416	1	416
	United States of America, Atlantic.....								
	Russia, northern ports.....	1	423					1	544
	Russia, southern ports.....								
Swedish.....	Sweden.....			1	166				
	Norway.....			1	295			1	293
	Denmark.....			22	2,080	1	213	6	740
	Germany.....			1	74				
	France.....	1	349	2	66	1	353	3	369
	Italy.....				329	2	525		
	United States of America, Atlantic.....							1	173
	Russia, northern ports.....			1	188				
	Germany.....							1	267
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	344				
United States.....	Germany.....			1	707				
	United States of America, Atlantic.....			1	487			1	344
	Peru.....			2	2,301			3	2,382
	Bolivia.....			1	1,260			1	707
	Chili.....			1	1,080				
	Total.....	569	271,233	971	179,138	548	260,189	424	96,851
	Total.....			1,540	450,371			972	357,040

LERWICK.

British.....	Norway.....	1	82	1	82	2	96	2	96
Danish.....	Denmark.....	1	33	1	33	3	242	3	242
Norwegian.....	Germany.....	10	987	7	987	8	531	8	531
Spanish.....	Denmark.....	5	729	10	729	7	383	10	1,172
	Norway.....	17	789	3	789	20	1,252	30	3,028
	Spain.....	10	272	5	272				
	Total.....	10	1,776	27	2,892	10	1,776	20	1,252
									3,028

MONTROSE.

Austrian.....	Russia, southern ports.....	3	936	3	936	6	1,316	7	1,862
British.....	northern ports.....	15	3,330	22	6,808				
	southern ports.....	2	719	2	719				
	Sweden.....			1	246				
	Norway.....			1	443				
	Denmark.....	4	356	4	356	13	219	13	1,317
	Germany.....	1	68	1	68				
	Holland.....	1	58	1	58				
	Belgium.....	4	173	4	173	3	233	3	233
	Channel Islands.....	4	207	4	207	1	39	1	39
	France.....	4	640	4	640	3	218	3	218
	Portugal.....	5		5					
	Spain.....					2	180	2	180
	Italy.....	1	140	1	140				
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1	336	1	336				
	Canada.....	3	1,613	3	1,613	2	950	2	950
	Argentine Republic.....	1	191	1	191				
	Norway.....	1	77	1	77				
Danish.....	Germany.....					1	77	1	77
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....								
	Belgium.....	1	165	1	165				
	Italy.....	1	57	1	57				
	Russia, northern ports.....	2	357	2	357				
	southern ports.....	8	1,477	8	1,477				
	Sweden.....	1	170	1	170				
	Germany.....	1	352	1	352	1	352	1	352
	Canada.....	7	770	7	770				
	Russia, southern ports.....	1	250	1	250				
	northern ports.....	4	1,292	4	1,292				
	Sweden.....	5	1,560	5	1,560	1	337	1	337
	Norway.....	18	5,315	18	5,315	6	1,661	6	1,661
	Denmark.....	12	2,429	12	2,429	22	5,963	22	5,963
						2	735	2	735

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

MONTROSE—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian-Cont'd.	Germany.....	.....	.....	3	403	.....	.....	1	61
Russian.....	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	.....	.....	1	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	Russia, northern ports.....	.....	.....	3	541	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	420	.....	.....	2	420
	do.....	2	1,034	6	2,012	.....	.....	5	1,710
	Total.....	11	5,201	122	26,613	1	546	72	15,788
				133	31,814			73	16,334

PERTH.

British	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	3	247	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	3	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	196
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	2	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	1	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do.....	.....	.....	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	4	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	229	.....	.....	1	111
	Norway.....	.....	.....	4	445	.....	.....	2	276
Swedish.....	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	2	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	163
	Total .....	.....	.....	23	2,426	.....	.....	8	926
				23	2,426			8	926

PETERHEAD.

British	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	291	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway.....	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	2	166	.....	.....	5	451
				2	166			5	451

Germany	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458	49	3,458
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PORT GLASGOW.

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

PORT GLASGOW—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.	.....	.....	1	1,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America, Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,132
	Total.....	.....	.....	39	33,464	7	2,499	33	29,667
								40	32,166

STORNOWAY.

British	Russia, northern ports .....	.....	.....	1	95	.....	.....	14	1,017	14	1,017
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	3	288	.....	.....	3	288	3	288
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	1	63	.....	.....	30	1,698	30	1,698
	Germany .....	.....	.....	3	147	.....	.....	28	1,360	28	1,360
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal .....	.....	.....	4	453	.....	.....	1	63	1	63
	Norway .....	.....	.....	5	272	.....	.....	5	277	5	277
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	20	1,610	.....	.....	81	4,703	81	4,703

STRANRAER.

British.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	European Turkey .....	.....	.....	1	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	.....	1	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway			1	121						
	Canada.....			1	389						
	Total.....			5	1,370						

TROON.

Anstrian	Russia, southern ports.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Scotland for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

TROON—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek	Italy	1	451	1	451	1	451	1	451
Italian	Russia, southern ports	9	4,399	9	4,399	9	4,399	9	4,399
	Italy	46	20,652	46	20,652	46	20,652	46	21,393
	Austrian territories	1	423	1	423	1	423	1	423
	Egypt	2	801	2	801	2	801	2	801
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	477	1	477	1	477	1	477
	Spanish West India Islands	1	263	1	263	1	263	1	263
Norwegian	Russia, northern ports	3	920	3	920	3	920	3	920
	southern ports	1	399	1	399	1	399	1	399
	Sweden	1	389	1	389	1	389	1	389
	Norway	7	1,478	7	1,478	7	1,478	7	1,478
	Germany	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194
	Egypt	1	247	1	247	1	247	1	247
	United States of America, Atlantic	3	966	3	966	3	966	3	966
	Spanish West India Islands	2	755	2	755	2	755	2	755
Russian	Russia, northern ports	1	307	1	307	1	307	1	307
	southern ports	1	672	1	672	1	672	1	672
	Uruguay	1	645	1	645	1	645	1	645
Swedish	Sweden	1	102	1	102	1	102	1	102
	Norway	1	183	1	183	1	183	1	183
	Spain	1	363	1	363	1	363	1	363
	United States of America, Atlantic	1	441	1	441	1	441	1	441
	British Guiana	1	621	1	621	1	621	1	621
United States	United States of America, Pacific	4	1,903	4	1,903	4	1,903	4	1,903
	Spanish West India Islands	1	391	1	391	1	391	1	391
	British Guiana	1	391	1	391	1	391	1	391
	Total	12	6,281	323	117,475	335	123,756	335	123,756

WICK.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Russia, northern ports	3	160	3	160	3	160	3	160
	Sweden	2	251	2	251	2	251	2	251
	Norway	3	263	3	263	3	263	3	263

Danish	Denmark	1	71	1	71	1	71	3	259	3	259
	Germany	21	1,323	21	1,323	21	1,323	108	8,950	108	8,950
	Holland	2	167	2	167	2	167	2	113	2	113
	Belgium	1	94	1	94	1	94				
	France	2	246	2	246	2	246				
	Portugal	6	601	6	601	6	601				
	Russia, northern ports	2	167	2	167	2	167				
	Norway	1	34	1	34	1	34				
	Denmark							1	67	1	67
	Germany	1	67	1	67	1	67	2	167	2	167
	do	1	136	1	136	1	136	1	92	1	92
	Sweden	1	154	1	154	1	154				
	Norway	1	58	1	58	1	58				
	Germany	3	232	3	232	3	232	3	217	3	217
	Sweden	1	86	1	86	1	86				
	Norway	45	2,665	45	2,665	45	2,665	25	1,499	25	1,499
	Denmark	1	38	1	38	1	38	5	287	5	287
	Germany							12	651	12	651
	Sweden	1	116	1	116	1	116				
	Norway	1	63	1	63	1	63				
	Total	100	6,992	100	6,992	100	6,992	163	12,455	163	12,455

WIGTOWN.

British	Germany	1	98	1	98						
	France	1	79	1	79						
	Canada	2	596	2	596						
	Norway	2	287	2	287			2	287	2	287
	Total	6	1,060	6	1,060			2	287	2	287

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

AUSTRALIA.

Statement showing the commerce of Southern Australia for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Arrow-root, maizena pounds.	125, 488	\$6, 000	\$2, 728	Great Britain, Victoria.
Bacon and hams do . . .	52, 106	1, 200	2, 171	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Beer, in wood gallons.	78, 204	15, 840	14, 663	Do.
bottles do . . .	108, 257	109, 225	20, 052	Great Britain, Victoria.
Candles pounds.	331, 501	60, 000	9, 783	Do.
Caraway seeds do . . .	5, 257	570	219	Do.
Cheese do . . .	93, 997	18, 322	3, 917	Do.
Chicory do . . .	49, 050	3, 915	4, 087	Do.
Coffee, ground do . . .	60, 886	11, 250	2, 947	Do.
raw do . . .	269, 840	40, 000	11, 159	Great Britain, Victoria, Batavia.
Cocoa, chocolate do . . .	55, 893	14, 050	2, 328	Great Britain, Victoria.
Confectionery do . . .	145, 971	24, 062	5, 058	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Dried fruit do . . .	1, 033, 019	65, 055	21, 442	Great Britain, Victoria.
Hops do . . .	280, 822	41, 000	11, 701	Great Britain, Victoria, United States.
Lime-juice gallons.	1, 999	1, 930	124	Great Britain, Victoria.
Malt centals.	30, 625	122, 750	11, 512	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania.
Macaroni, vermicelli pounds.	15, 822	1, 330	659	Great Britain, Victoria.
Oatmeal do . . .	87, 900	4, 070	1, 819	Do.
Oils, viz:				
Animal gallons.	5, 134	4, 000	321	Great Britain, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Vegetable do . . .	38, 160	41, 475	2, 385	Great Britain, Victoria, Hamburg.
Mineral do . . .	203, 572	97, 924	12, 722	Great Britain, Victoria, Hamburg, United States.
Unenumerated do . . .	40, 718	15, 269	2, 545	Do.
Potatoes centals.	90, 665	56, 665	16, 800	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania.
Rice do . . .	12, 069	47, 950	1, 924	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Salt, saltpeter do . . .	311, 143	28, 980	5, 839	Great Britain, Victoria.
Sago pounds.	36, 271	21, 065	755	Victoria.
Soap centals.	8, 119	60, 890	146	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Spices pounds.	113, 091	12, 500	4, 714	Great Britain, Victoria.
Spirits, viz:				
Brandy gallons.	42, 625	53, 280	106, 567	Great Britain, Victoria, Hamburg.
Rum do . . .	20, 021	15, 433	50, 074	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Gin do . . .	12, 562	13, 050	31, 407	Great Britain, Victoria.
Whisky do . . .	9, 791	10, 000	24, 476	Do.
Geneva do . . .	6, 937	5, 200	17, 346	Great Britain, Victoria, Hamburg.
Liqueurs do . . .	1, 893	7, 572	4, 732	Do.
Of wine do . . .	354	707	866	Great Britain, Victoria.
Methylated do . . .	508	760	31	Do.
Unenumerated do . . .	27, 998	28, 400	70, 073	Do.
Perfumed do . . .	150	287	375	Do.
Sugar centals.	130, 378	973, 340	89, 498	Great Britain, Victoria, Mauritius, Cape, Batavia.
Tea pounds.	1, 576, 456	414, 840	102, 763	Great Britain, New South Wales, China.
Tobacco, manufactured do . . .	198, 029	66, 009	98, 587	Great Britain, Western Australia, Mauritius, United States.
unmanufactured do . . .	188	25	35	Victoria.
cigars do . . .	13, 415	36, 890	16, 770	Great Britain, Victoria, Mauritius.
snuff do . . .	2, 607	2, 710	3, 258	Do.
sheepwash do . . .	3, 988	243	248	Victoria.
Treacle and molasses centals.	719	2, 516	494	Do.
Turpentine gallons.	1, 144	857	87	Great Britain, Victoria.
Vinegar do . . .	37, 968	8, 940	7, 119	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Wine, in wood do . . .	15, 308	30, 700	11, 481	Do.
bottles do . . .	6, 954	21, 600	5, 223	Great Britain, Victoria, Hamburg.
Wood, viz:				
Posts and rails number.	1, 150	315	4	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Palings do . . .	716, 195	23, 865	904	Victoria, Tasmania.
Shingles and laths do . . .	143, 500	415	36	Victoria, Tasmania, United States.
Trenails and spokes do . . .	74, 311	5, 160	31	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania.
Oars do . . .				

Statement showing the commerce of Southern Australia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Wood, viz:				
Sawn and hewn logs.	8, 921	\$156, 115	\$8, 134	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland.
Poles logs.	17	5	.....	Great Britain, Queensland.
Other goods		908, 802	333, 590	Great Britain, Victoria, Queensland.
Total		3, 715, 323	1, 158, 729	

IMPORTS NOT SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Animals, living	\$30, 635	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand.
Bezartine	4, 050	Great Britain, Victoria.
Bagging and forfar	17, 495	Do.
Blasting-powder	18, 325	Do.
Bluestone	3, 040	Do.
Bottles	5, 540	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Books	71, 035	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, United States.
Boot elastic	9, 295	Great Britain, Victoria.
Bricks	6, 590	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Bullion and coin	475, 000	Do.
Canvas	22, 385	Do.
Casks, empty	2, 955	Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania.
Caustic soda	9, 130	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Cement	11, 555	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Chain cable	1, 610	Do.
Cocoa nibs	405	Great Britain, Victoria.
Copper-sheathing	9, 375	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Cordage, unserviceable	125	Victoria, New South Wales.
Felt	230	Great Britain, Victoria.
Fiber, cocoa	445	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Flour, meal	170	Great Britain, Victoria.
Fruit, fresh	750	Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania.
Fuse	3, 880	Great Britain, Victoria.
Grain	8, 750	Do.
Government stores	263, 010	Do.
Iron, viz:		
Bar and rod	138, 265	Great Britain, Victoria, Sweden.
Sheet and hoop	32, 630	Great Britain, Victoria.
Fencing-wire	144, 355	Do.
Pig	2, 165	Do.
Leather, patent enameled	4, 785	Do.
Manures	2, 580	Do.
Paper, printing	39, 220	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Passengers' luggage	545	Do.
Pitch, tar, and resin	7, 715	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia, United States.
Plants and trees	4, 310	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania.
Potatoes	1, 150	Victoria, Tasmania.
Seeds and roots	5, 460	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania.
Scotch twill shirting	10, 505	Great Britain, Victoria.
Sewing-twine	11, 515	Do.
Shooks and staves	20, 670	Great Britain, Victoria, United States.
Skins and hides	72, 990	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Specimens natural history	490	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland.
Steel	6, 345	Great Britain, Victoria.
Stones, unwrought	295	Victoria.
Tallow	5, 400	Do.
Tin and tin ware	41, 515	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Wool	607, 335	Victoria, Western Australia.
Zinc	2, 305	Great Britain, Victoria.
Unsmelted ores	275	Victoria.
Total	2, 138, 600	

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTS.

Dutiable goods	\$3, 715, 323
Warehoused goods	1, 241, 960
Goods not subject to duty	2, 138, 600
	<u>7, 095, 883</u>

Statement showing the commerce of Southern Australia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whither exported.
Animals, living		\$30,550	Victoria, New South Wales, India, Cape Colony.
Arrowroot		35	Victoria.
Apparel		18,375	Great Britain, Western Australia.
Bacon and hams		240	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Bags, viz:			
Wool-packs		20,535	Do.
Ore		300	Victoria, New South Wales.
Bark	4,894 tons	103,910	Great Britain, Victoria.
Beer	20,282 gallons	19,430	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Books		950	
Beef and pork	8 cwt.	120	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Biscuits	27,364 pounds	1,190	New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland.
Bones	84 tons	6,015	Great Britain, Victoria.
Boots and shoes		8,145	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Butter	140 cwt.	2,590	Victoria, New South Wales, Mauritius, Batavia.
Candles	58,283 pounds	10,920	Victoria, Western Australia.
Casks, empty		105	Victoria.
Carriages		715	Western Australia.
Cheese	8,830 pounds	1,660	Victoria, Western Australia, British Columbia.
Chicory	224 do.	15	Western Australia.
Cocoa and coffee	150,071 do.	20,830	Victoria, New South Wales.
Confectionery	1,270 do.	220	Victoria.
Cordage	11½ cwt.	180	Do.
Corn, viz:			
Flour	41,912 tons	2,759,585	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Batavia, India, Island of Amsterdam, New Caledonia.
Wheat	272,576 quarters	2,821,210	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Batavia, India.
Bran and pollard	4,020 tons	86,830	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Batavia, British Columbia.
Barley	3,026 quarters	17,370	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Oats	969 do.	6,850	Do.
Rye	35 do.	375	Victoria.
Metal, viz:			
Gold	1,586 ounces	6,000	Great Britain.
Copper	129,587 cwt.	2,365,440	Great Britain, Victoria.
Musical instruments		710	Victoria, Western Australia.
Ores, viz:			
Copper	17,993 tons	581,495	
Dolomite	13 do.	130	Great Britain.
Bismuth	223 do.	23,610	Great Britain, Victoria.
Mantz	44 do.	7,800	Do.
Silver lead	173 do.	30,155	Do.
Zinc		2,125	Do.
Oils, various	2,858 gallons	2,275	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Paints		230	Victoria.
Paper		25	Do.
Peas		750	New Caledonia.
Pepper	1,691 pounds	320	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Perfumery		150	Victoria, New South Wales.
Pitch and tar		780	Do.
Plants		135	Do.
Potatoes	7,752 cwt.	8,745	Western Australia, Mauritius, Colombo.
Preserved meats	673,008 pounds	8,645	Great Britain, Victoria.
Rice	155 cwt.	900	Victoria, Western Australia.
Rags	50 bales	560	Great Britain, Victoria.
Saddlery		265	Victoria.
Salt	38 tons	735	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Seeds and roots		1,030	Victoria, Western Australia, New South Wales.
Shells		1,900	Victoria, Western Australia.
Skins and hides		29,950	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia, New South Wales.
Soap	320 cwt.	2,190	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia, Mauritius.

Statement showing the commerce of Southern Australia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whither exported.
Specimens		\$395	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Cutlery		195	Western Australia.
Drapery		89,970	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, New Caledonia.
Drugs		3,630	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Earthenware		110	New South Wales, Western Australia.
Eggs		38,170	Victoria.
Fish, dried	cwt. 384	3,970	Do.
preserved		4,235	Do.
Flax	cwt. 16	160	Great Britain.
Fruit, dried	do. 1,145	10,725	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Colombo.
fresh		11,150	Do.
Furniture		4,585	Victoria, New South Wales.
Groceries		50,640	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Mauritius.
Glass		25	Victoria.
Gum	cwt. 426	3,240	Great Britain, Victoria.
Gunpowder	pounds. 561	165	Victoria.
Hardware		21,505	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Hay	tons. 293	5,235	Do.
Honey	cwt. 119	1,070	Victoria, New South Wales.
Hoofs and horns	tons. 10	30	Great Britain.
Hops	pounds. 3,892	1,060	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Implements		260	Victoria.
Iron, viz:			
Bar	tons. 60	1,400	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Sheet	cwt. 30	180	Victoria.
Manufactures		42,850	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Jam	pounds. 88,283	21,210	Victoria, British Columbia, Queensland.
Leather	cwt. 2,332	45,450	Great Britain, Victoria, Western Australia.
Lucifers		205	Victoria.
Machinery		3,720	Victoria, Western Australia.
Malt	centals. 266	1,265	Victoria, New South Wales.
Spirits, viz:			
Brandy	gallons. 7,930	21,965	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, India.
Rum	do. 1,415	1,705	Do.
Gin	do. 366	485	Victoria, New South Wales.
Whisky	do. 599	710	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Geneva	do. 948	1,625	New South Wales, Western Australia.
Liqueurs	do. 164	415	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Perfumed	do. 60	255	Do.
Unenumerated	do. 54	95	Do.
Stone		90	Victoria.
Sugar	centals. 5,983	42,805	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Tallow	cwt. 50,460	445,350	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Mauritius.
Tea	pounds. 130,677	54,485	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Tobacco	do. 61,400	22,350	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland.
cigars	2,302	1,435	Victoria, New South Wales, Batavia, Queensland.
Vinegar	gallons. 322	315	Victoria, New South Wales.
Wax	cwt. 126	3,615	Great Britain, Victoria.
Wine	gallons. 37,765	50,225	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland.
Wool, bales, 87,322	pounds. 29,181,960	5,212,840	Great Britain, Victoria.
Wood, viz:			
Sawed	loads. 24	970	Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia.
Palings	number. 3,150	160	Victoria.
Dressed		1,430	Victoria, New South Wales.
Unenumerated		89,435	Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales.
Total		15,335,865	

SYDNEY.

DECEMBER 19, 1871. (Received February 26, 1872.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The steam communication alluded to in my last year's report has opened a large trade between the United States and the Australian Colonies, in wool and tallow; upward of \$4,000,000 have already been expended in these articles alone, for the American market, which will find its way direct to San Francisco, New York, and Boston, by steamers and sailing-vessels.

TIN.

Tin has recently been discovered, extending over many thousand acres; it is ascertained to be very rich in black oxide of tin; it is estimated that when the works are in full operation they will produce fully twenty tons of tin weekly.

SHIPPING.

Thirty-four American vessels, with a tonnage of 29,048, have visited the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The imports from the United States amounted to \$47,417; the exports to \$89,010.

Miscellaneous statistics of Sydney for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Revenue receipts.....	.....	\$13,717,065
Disbursements.....	.....	17,364,215
Imports.....	.....	36,066,455
Exports.....	.....	29,263,825
Wool, yield.....pounds..	47,440,610	13,705,705
Gold, yield.....ounces..	198,664	3,818,275
Copper, yield.....tons..	350	100,300
Kerosene, yield.....tons..	8,580	137,850
Coal, yield.....tons..	863,564	1,584,175
Coal-mines.....number..	32	.....
Tallow, yield.....cwt..	87,708	.....
Lard, yield.....cwt..	4,104	.....
Mills for dressing grain.....number..	187	.....
Woolen manufactories for cloth and tweed.....number..	6	.....
Cloth and tweed, yield.....yards..	187,470	.....
Soap and candle manufactories.....number..	28	.....
Soap, yield.....cwt..	64,192	.....
Candles, yield.....cwt..	11,129	.....
Tobacco manufactories.....number..	38	.....
Tobacco, yield.....cwt..	8,165	.....
Population.....	502,861	.....
Live stock:		
Horses.....number..	280,304	.....
Sheep.....number..	14,989,923	.....
Cattle.....number..	1,795,904	.....
Pigs.....number..	175,924	.....

Land under cultivation.

Wheat.....	acres..	147,997,	producing	bushels..	999,595
Maize	do...	107,178,	producing	do.....	2,340,654
Barley	do...	4,650,	producing	do.....	47,701
Oats	do...	10,683,	producing	do.....	119,365
Cotton	do...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,	producing	pounds..	11
Rye	do...	1,295,	producing	bushels..	11,691
Millet	do...	359,	producing	do.....	4,747
Potatoes.....	do...	13,927,	producing	tons...	34,118
Tobacco	do...	225,	producing	cwt...	700
Arrowroot.....	do...	84,	producing	pounds..	22,897
Sorghum	do...	182,	producing	tons...	100
Sugar-cane	do...	4,082,	producing	cwt...	13,567
Hay	do...	65,403,	producing	tons...	69,601
Vines, wine	do...	4,504,	producing	gallons..	342,674
Gardens and orchards.....	do...	17,168			
Green fodder	do...	43,991			
All other	do...	5,240			

H. H. HALL.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Acids.....cases.	657	\$18,165	Great Britain, Victoria.
Agricultural implements.....pkgs.	1,108	44,805	Great Britain, United States, Queensland.
Aerated waters.....cases.	207	1,745	Great Britain.
Alkali and soda.....tons.	1,379	41,740	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Anchors.....number.	514	1,720	Do.
Anvils.....do.	302	3,540	Do.
Apparel and slops.....pkgs.	6,490	1,142,730	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States, France, China.
Apothecaries' ware.....do..	1,946	66,120	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States.
Arrowroot and sago.....cwt.	1,535	9,425	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, Mauritius, Java.
Guns.....cases.	325	24,615	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, Point de Galle.
Gunpowder.....lbs.	337,379	53,465	Great Britain, Australian colonies, New Zealand.
Cartridges.....cases.	57	3,065	Great Britain.
Shot.....cwt.	2,049	13,490	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Swords.....cases.	4	410	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Point de Galle.
Percussion caps.....do..	43	4,660	Great Britain.
Bags and sacks.....bales.	3,511	115,000	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Manila, France.
Bark.....tons.	538	8,955	Tasmania, New Zealand.
Baskets.....pkgs.	119	4,455	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Australian colonies.
Bêche-de-mer.....tons.	57	11,295	South Sea Islands, Torres Straits.
Bedding.....bales.	12	1,550	Great Britain, Point de Galle.
Bellows, (smith's).....number.	289	4,210	Great Britain.
Beer, wood and bottle.....galls.	1,417,100	1,102,275	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Blacking.....pkgs.	16,888	24,595	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States.
Blankets & counterpanes.....bales	2,342	311,490	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Point de Galle.
Boats.....number.	15	1,550	Great Britain, United States.
Bone-dust.....tons.	12	295	Australian colonies.
Bran.....bush.	19,498	5,065	Australian colonies, New Zealand, U. States.
Brass-ware.....pkgs.	142	19,170	Great Britain, New Zealand, Point de Galle.
Bricks, fire.....number	320,339	5,460	Great Britain, Holland, Australian colonies.
air and bath.....cwt.	1,409	1,115	Great Britain.
Brush-ware.....pkgs.	606	57,515	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Australian colonies, United States.
Butter and cheese.....cwt.	2,995	58,710	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Candles.....lbs.	1,441,569	253,240	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States.
Candle-wick.....bales.	45	2,910	Do.
Canvas.....do..	817	127,435	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Point de Galle.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Carpeting and rugs bales.	546	\$95, 230	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Point de Galle, Bourbon.
Carriages number.	85	35, 545	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States.
Carriage materials pkgs.	2, 613	98, 220	Do.
Casks, (empty) number.	2, 459	3, 025	Do.
Cement bbls.	12, 636	28, 720	Do.
Chain cable tons.	138	7, 035	Great Britain, Southern Australia.
Chicory lbs.	227, 665	12, 565	Great Britain, Java, Australian colonies.
Chocolate and cocoa cases.	1, 148	31, 375	Great Britain, France, Victoria.
Church ornaments do.	35	3, 700	Great Britain, France, Victoria, Point de Galle.
Cider galls.	626	375	Great Britain.
Cocoa-nuts number.	112, 470	1, 270	Java, South Sea Islands.
Coffee tons.	362	131, 610	Java, Batavia, Ceylon, Honolulu.
Confections & preserves. cases.	21, 210	208, 710	Great Britain, United States, China, Mauritius.
Coin boxes.	211	502, 830	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Point de Galle.
Copper ore tons.	10, 412	321, 205	Australian Colonies, South Sea Islands.
Copper pkgs.	334	8, 945	Great Britain, Australian colonies, New Caledonia.
Corks and bungs bales.	1, 021	26, 035	Great Britain, France.
Cordage and rope pkgs.	9, 027	65, 880	Great Britain, France, Mauritius, Calcutta, Canada.
Cottons cases.	742	145, 190	Great Britain, United States, Point de Galle.
Cotton bales.	273	12, 480	South Sea Islands, New Caledonia, Queensland.
Cutlery cases.	500	84, 505	Great Britain, China, United States.
Cotton, waste bales.	145	7, 305	Great Britain, New Zealand, Victoria.
Curiosities cases.	37	285	South Sea Islands, Java, Point de Galle, Hong-Kong.
Drugs and medicines pkgs.	9, 539	205, 645	Great Britain, China, United States.
Dyers' materials do.	324	3, 425	Great Britain, Victoria.
Earthenware and china do.	2, 988	99, 090	Great Britain, Java, China, Holland, Australian Colonies.
Felt bales.	162	6, 070	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Fire-works cases.	398	4, 370	Great Britain, China, Australian colonies.
Fuse casks.	188	6, 940	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Flax and hemp bales.	6, 754	90, 090	Great Britain, Manila, China, Iloilo, United States.
Fiber do.	6, 130	9, 325	Great Britain, Canada, South Sea Islands, New Zealand.
Flock do.	42	830	Great Britain, Victoria.
Fish, salt and dried pkgs.	14, 304	91, 815	Great Britain, France, China, Australian colonies, United States.
Flour and bread tons.	19, 395	1, 223, 410	United States, China, Australian colonies.
Fruit, dried do.	1, 074	184, 435	United States, Great Britain, France, Mauritius, Hong-Kong.
bottled and green.. pkgs.	39, 333	113, 270	United States, Great Britain, China, Mauritius.
Floor-cloth do.	293	25, 210	Great Britain, Victoria.
Furniture do.	6, 103	152, 360	Great Britain, United States, China, Java, Mauritius.
Furs do.	3	900	Great Britain.
Gas-fittings do.	4, 134	47, 165	Great Britain, United States, Victoria.
Glass and glass-ware do.	11, 112	144, 190	Great Britain, United States, France, China, Holland.
Glue do.	33	830	Great Britain.
Gold dust oz.	235, 683	4, 446, 595	New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland.
leaf cases.	5	745	Great Britain.
Grain bush.	599, 910	734, 440	United States, Chili, Australian colonies.
Rice tons.	2, 375	240, 205	Great Britain, Java, Calcutta, China.
Maize-flour pkgs.	676	2, 500	Great Britain, Victoria.
Grindery do.	1, 953	70, 720	Great Britain, United States, France.
Gum do.	155	3, 815	Great Britain, New Zealand.
Grease tons.	38	4, 045	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Guano do.	10	250	Great Britain.
Haberdashery cases.	2, 120	479, 475	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Hong-Kong.
Hardware pkgs.	26, 939	642, 260	Great Britain, United States, Holland, France, China.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.. cases.	2, 982	386, 275	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Australian colonies.
Hay tons.	657	11, 940	Australian colonies.
Hoofs, horns, and bones do.	109	1, 305	Queensland, New Zealand.
Horse hair pkgs.	493	11, 860	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Hosiery and gloves cases.	1, 142	317, 260	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Hollow ware pkgs.	2, 021	\$55, 785	Great Britain, United States, Australian colonies.
Hops lbs	155, 894	40, 410	Great Britain, United States, China, Australian colonies.
Instruments, musical, &c. cases.	935	124, 955	Do.
India-rubber goods pkgs.	362	47, 835	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Iron and steel tons.	19, 900	771, 565	Great Britain, Holland, Australian colonies.
tanks and pipes number.	13, 410	62, 530	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
old tons.	614	2, 390	Australian colonies.
Jewelry pkgs.	156	157, 885	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Lamps and lamp-ware do..	560	20, 290	Great Britain, United States.
Lead, roll number.	1, 331	52, 365	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
piping cwt.	657	3, 925	Do.
Leather, manufactured .. cases	393	77, 050	Do.
boots and shoes pkgs.	9, 606	602, 235	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States, China.
Lime-juice galls.	19, 999	8, 705	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Tahiti.
Linen drapery pkgs.	12, 971	3, 208, 425	Great Britain, Australian colonies, China.
Live stock do..		41, 605	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Matches cases.	5, 744	18, 430	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States, Holland.
Machinery pkgs.	5, 944	514, 685	Great Britain, United States.
Machines, sewing and weighing pkgs.	1, 158	51, 910	Great Britain, Australian colonies, United States.
Malt bush.	55, 394	132, 535	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Marble cases.	224	7, 870	Great Britain.
Matting and rugs bales.	7, 082	32, 885	Great Britain, United States, Calcutta, Manila, China.
Metal, galvanized cases.	2, 577	127, 825	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
old cwt.	232	2, 525	Do.
Military and naval stores. pkgs.	3, 174	63, 255	Do.
Millinery cases.	643	199, 795	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Point de Galle.
Nails kegs	15, 473	79, 880	Great Britain, United States.
Oakum bxs.	201	595	Great Britain, Tasmania.
Oars number.	4, 833	5, 340	Great Britain, United States.
Oatmeal, groats, & barley. pkgs.	7, 431	46, 800	Great Britain, New Zealand, Australian colonies.
Oils, various galls.	488, 114	274, 905	Great Britain, United States, China, fisheries, South Sea Islands.
Oilmen's stores cases.	44, 735	333, 020	Great Britain, Chili, France.
Oil-cloth pkgs.	99	8, 085	Great Britain, Victoria.
Onions tons.	410	17, 880	Calcutta, Australian colonies.
Opium lbs.	5, 250	68, 290	Great Britain, China, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Paint cwt.	7, 780	47, 630	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Painters' materials pkgs.	3, 120	42, 600	Great Britain, United States, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Paper-hangings do..	443	20, 645	Great Britain, Victoria.
Peas, split bbls.	874	4, 535	Do.
Pepper and spices pkgs.	2, 526	24, 470	Great Britain, China, Java, Mauritius.
Perfumery cases.	907	19, 555	Great Britain, Pt. de Galle, Australian colonies.
Pickles and sauces do..	11, 705	(*)	Great Britain, France, China, South Sea Islands, Australian colonies.
Pictures and paintings do..	229	12, 335	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Manila, China.
Pitch, tar, and resin bbls.	4, 776	18, 125	Great Britain, Point de Galle, United States, Australian colonies.
Pipes, tobacco cases.	1, 881	26, 195	Great Britain, Point de Galle, China, Australian colonies.
Plants and seeds pkgs.	1, 274	16, 660	Great Britain, Point de Galle, China, Mauritius, Java, United States.
Plate, silver cases.	21	6, 690	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Plated ware do..	231	38, 770	Great Britain, China, Bourbon, Australian colonies.
Potatoes tons.	17, 170	376, 830	Australian and New Zealand colonies.
Printing materials cases.	1, 295	49, 060	Australian colonies and Great Britain.
Photographic materials do..	254	8, 040	Do.
Provisions do..		125, 915	Great Britain, United States, China, France, South Sea Island colonies.
Quicksilver bottles.	67	3, 325	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Rattans and canes bundles.	4, 216	2, 085	Java, China, Mauritius, South Sea Islands.
Saddlery and harness pkgs.	1, 419	186, 580	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Salt, rock tons.	11, 038	59, 890	Great Britain, Honolulu, China, South Sea Islands.
Saltpeter cwt.	346	2, 365	Great Britain, New Zealand.
Ship-chandlery pkgs.	3, 408	35, 575	Great Britain, Pt. de Galle, Australian colonies.
Shooks and staves number.	94, 619	12, 080	Great Britain, South Sea Islands, Australian colonies.

* Entered "Oilmen's stores."

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Silks cases.	896	\$220, 375	Great Britain, China, Point de Galle.
Skins		242, 645	Great Britain, South Sea Islands, Australian colonies.
Slates number.	721, 150	27, 385	Great Britain.
manufactured cases.	194	2, 080	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Soap cwt.	3, 352	17, 275	Great Britain, South Sea Islands, Victoria.
Specimens nat'l history.. pkgs.	313	3, 035	Great Britain, Mauritius, Manila, Australian colonies.
Starch and blue..... cases.	12, 566	66, 425	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Spirits galls.	863, 110	1, 220, 345	Great Britain, United States, Holland, France, Mauritius.
Stationery pkgs.	10, 094	627, 170	Great Britain, United States, France, China, Australian colonies.
Stones, mill and grind.....	2, 583	2, 220	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania.
scythe..... pkgs.	213	2, 235	Great Britain, United States.
Stone-ware do..	235	430	Great Britain, Victoria.
Stone, ballast..... tons.	15, 155	10, 960	China, Australian colonies.
flags number.	81	470	Victoria.
Sulphur cwt.	2, 140	3, 730	Great Britain, South Sea Islands.
Sugar tons.	22, 820	3, 198, 555	Great Britain, Mauritius, Manila, Java, Batavia, China.
Sundries pkgs.	5, 958	89, 015	Great Britain, United States, France, China, Mauritius, &c.
Tallow cwt.	61, 011	392, 330	Great Britain, United States, South Sea Islands, Australian colonies.
Tarpaulins bales.	9	1, 745	Great Britain.
Telegraphic materials... pkgs.	65	3, 945	Great Britain, Victoria.
Tea lbs.	3, 892, 291	1, 358, 470	Great Britain, China, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Timber, deals number.	16, 680	16, 120	Great Britain, China, Victoria.
spars do..	188	1, 890	Great Britain, New Zealand, Victoria.
battens, shingles.. do..	99, 000	445	Tasmania.
laths..... do..	78, 604	370	Queensland, United States.
palings do..	693, 781	12, 080	Australian colonies.
pine feet.	1, 973, 842	41, 430	Queensland, New Zealand.
sandal-wood..... tons.	11	1, 670	South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
other descriptions.feet.	3, 702, 706	75, 760	Great Britain, United States, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand.
Tin boxes.	6, 528	55, 065	Great Britain, Victoria, Queensland, Point de Galle.
Tin-ware..... pkgs.	1, 185	25, 030	Great Britain, Victoria, Queensland, United States.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.. lbs.	275, 480	53, 430	Great Britain, Victoria, United States.
manufactured..... do..	1, 056, 866	276, 175	Great Britain, United States, China, Mauritius, Australian colonies.
cigars do..	73, 879	126, 365	Great Britain, Manila, Java, China, Holland, Point de Galle.
snuff..... do..	474	350	Great Britain, South Australia.
Tortoise-shell..... do..	4, 244	9, 885	South Sea Islands, fisheries, New Caledonia.
Toys and fancy goods pkgs.	3, 353	239, 065	Great Britain, United States, China, Mauritius, Manila.
Turnery and wood-ware... do..	11, 738	67, 805	Do.
Turpentine and varnish.. galls.	12, 126	28, 420	Great Britain, United States, Victoria, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Twine and thread..... bales.	465	30, 785	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Umbrellas and parasols.. pkgs.	144	38, 940	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria, South Sea Islands.
Vermicelli, macaroni, &c... do..	574	5, 810	Great Britain, France, China, Mauritius, South Sea Islands, Victoria.
Vinegar..... galls.	49, 302	22, 355	Great Britain, France, Victoria, Tasmania.
Watches and clocks..... cases.	1, 203	60, 925	Great Britain, United States, Point de Galle.
Whiting and chalk..... cwt.	1, 800	3, 235	Great Britain, France, Victoria.
Whalebone pkgs.	19	35	New Caledonia.
Wine galls.	216, 407	385, 140	Great Britain, Portugal, France, Mauritius, China.
Wire bundles.	19, 435	111, 465	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Wool lbs.	11, 214, 579	2, 715, 135	Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Woolens pkgs.	2, 128	589, 485	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Wool-packs and bagging .bales	1, 784	84, 525	Great Britain, Victoria, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Yellow metal cases.	519	35, 940	Great Britain, Victoria, France, New Caledonia.
Yellow nails..... kegs	128	3, 100	Great Britain.
Zinc cases.	655	8, 310	Great Britain, Point de Galle, New Caledonia.
Peas, beans, and sharps.....		3, 570	
		36, 066, 455	

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Acids.....pkgs.	378	\$6,055	Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Aerated waters.....do..	54	605	Queensland, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Agricultural implements..do..	186	3,985	Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Alkali and soda.....do..	329	4,170	Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, China, South Sea Islands.
Anchors.....number.	114	875	Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Apparel and slops.....pkgs.	432	38,870	Great Britain, Australian colonies, China, South Sea Islands.
Arrowroot and sago.....lbs.	9,879	810	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Arms, small.....pkgs.	376	17,260	New Zealand, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Gunpowder.....lbs.	78,758	13,010	Do.
Shot.....cwt.	366	2,520	Do.
Percussion-caps.....pkgs.	92	1,710	Do.
Cartridges.....do..	415	5,135	Australian colonies.
Swords.....do..	2	100	Singapore.
Bullets.....do..	28	275	South Sea Islands.
Apothecaries' ware.....do..	346	12,795	New Caledonia, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Bags and sacks.....bales.	1,842	48,775	Great Britain, Australian colonies.
Bark.....cwt.	537	570	New Zealand, Tasmania.
Baskets.....pkgs.	63	400	New Zealand, New Caledonia, Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Bêche-de-mer.....cwt.	1,162	11,530	Hong-Kong.
Bedding.....pkgs.	34	1,465	New Caledonia, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Beer.....galls.	108,219	95,920	United States, Honolulu, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Beeswax.....lbs.	13,390	2,855	Great Britain.
Bellows, smiths'.....number.	25	285	Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Biscuits and bread.....cwt.	2,882	15,880	Australian colonies, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Blacking.....pkgs.	124	1,490	Do.
Blankets.....bales.	46	5,795	Do.
Boats.....number.	56	7,595	Do.
Bone-dust.....cwt.	22,009	31,465	Point de Galle, New Zealand, Tasmania, Queensland.
Bricks, bath.....pkgs.	68	325	New Caledonia, South Sea Islands, Queensland.
fire and building...No.	47,289	715	Do.
Bran.....bush.	39,411	12,000	Shanghai, Bourbon, Mauritius, Java, Bangkok.
Brush-ware.....pkgs.	131	3,550	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Zealand.
Building-materials.....do..	494	5,045	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Butter and cheese.....cwt.	12,944	215,440	Great Britain, Java, China, Mauritius, Honolulu.
Cabbage-tree.....pkgs.	7	100	Queensland.
Candles.....lbs.	152,950	30,205	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Canvas.....pkgs.	68	5,930	Great Britain, Java, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Copra.....cwt.	61	310	Great Britain.
Cordage and rope.....pkgs.	1,234	16,015	Great Britain, Honolulu, New Caledonia, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Cordials.....do..	51	190	South Sea Islands.
Corks and bungs.....do..	68	2,175	New Zealand, New Caledonia, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Cotton, raw.....bales.	287	17,885	Great Britain.
Cotton, gun.....bales.	25	1,250	Victoria.
waste.....pkgs.	15	1,010	Queensland, New Caledonia.
Candle-wick.....do..	3	295	Do.
Curiosities, objects of.....do..	5	540	Great Britain, New Zealand.
Cutlery.....do..	48	6,860	Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Drugs and medicines.....do..	1,861	36,605	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Earthen ware and china....do..	494	16,175	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Eggs.....do..	159	2,640	Do.
Carpets and rugs.....do..	9	845	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Carriages, gigs, &c.....No.	79	10,730	Honolulu, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
materials.....pkgs.	560	4,405	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Carts, drays, wagons.....No.	286	\$19,455	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Casks, empty.....do..	11,146	29,990	Do.
Cement.....pkgs.	366	1,160	Honolulu, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Chain-cable.....cwt.	1,020	4,380	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Zealand.
Chicory.....lbs	22,848	2,085	Queensland.
Chinese provisions.....pkgs.	2,086	12,815	Hong-Kong, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand.
goods.....do..	1,814	25,710	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Chocolate and cocoa.....lbs.	12,627	3,015	Victoria, Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Clocks and watches.....pkgs.	195	3,375	Great Britain, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Coal.....tons.	578,389	1,338,405	United States of America, Valparaiso, Manila Japan, India.
Coffee.....lbs.	181,414	35,845	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Cocoa-nuts.....No.	47,836	1,660	Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania.
Coin.....		6,078,380	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Java, South Sea Islands.
Coke.....tons.	175	1,470	Shanghai, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland.
Charcoal.....bags.	841	2,095	Victoria.
Church ornaments.....pkgs.	8	670	South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Confectionery & preserves.....do..	1,991	24,955	Great Britain, Honolulu, Tasmania, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Cider.....galls.	19	75	New Caledonia.
Copper, old.....cwt.	1,717	20,460	Hong-Kong, Singapore, Java.
Copper.....cases.	10	710	Great Britain, Queensland.
Copper ore.....tons.	6	300	Great Britain.
Copper.....cwt.	22,293	369,765	Great Britain, Queensland.
Exhibits.....pkgs.	60	9,025	Great Britain, Victoria.
Felt.....do..	13	205	Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Fish.....do..	11,778	41,935	Great Britain, China, Mauritius, South Sea Islands, Australian colonies.
Fire-works.....do..	76	1,120	Queensland, Victoria.
Fuse.....do..	46	1,670	Great Britain, Queensland, New Caledonia.
Flock.....do..	4	60	Victoria.
Floor-cloth.....do..	4	180	Queensland, New Caledonia.
Flax and hemp.....do..	1,256	12,555	Great Britain, China, New Caledonia, Victoria, Queensland.
Fiber.....do..	1,375	3,765	Victoria, Queensland.
Flour.....cwt.	100,375	334,215	United States of America, Bourbon, Bombay, Bankok, Java, &c.
corn.....pkgs.	3,948	17,280	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Zealand.
Fruit, green.....do..	126,208	260,315	Australian colonies, United States, New Zealand, New Caledonia, S. Sea Islands.
dried.....cwt..	6,627	61,220	Australian colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Furniture.....pkgs.	1,369	28,295	Great Britain, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Glass-ware.....do..	795	15,440	Hong-Kong, Honolulu, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Glass.....do..	159	1,015	Queensland, New Caledonia, S. Sea Islands.
Glue.....do..	501	9,085	Great Britain, Australian colonies, New Caledonia.
Gold, bars and dust.....oz.	178,513	3,361,270	Great Britain, China, Point de Galle.
Grain.....bush.	551,440	442,175	China, Java, Mauritius, New Caledonia.
Rice.....cwt.	18,106	81,110	Australian colonies, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Sharps.....tons.	48½	1,200	Mauritius, Queensland, New Zealand.
Pollard.....bush.	4,388	1,150	Mauritius, Java, Queensland, New Caledonia.
Grindery.....pkgs..	97	4,735	New Zealand, New Caledonia, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Guano.....tons.	221	7,615	New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland.
Gum.....cwt.	271	2,050	Great Britain.
Greaves.....tons.	12	840	Do.
Haberdashery.....pkgs.	40	3,200	Australian colonies, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Hosiery and gloves.....do..	15	2,900	Do.
Houses, wooden.....No.	4	1,275	South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Hardware.....pkgs.	10,518	224,515	Great Britain, China, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Hats and caps.....do..	69	6,040	Australian colonies, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Hay.....cwt.	9,103	9,310	Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Calcutta, Shanghai, New Caledonia.
Hide-cuttings.....pkgs.	291	5,420	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Honey.....lbs.	10,524	\$1,135	Great Britain, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Hoofs and bones.....cwt.	8,165	8,150	Great Britain, Victoria, New Zealand.
Hops.....pkgs.	99	3,675	Australian colonies, New Caledonia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Horns.....No.	133,673	3,405	Great Britain.
Hair.....lbs.	14,555	4,400	Great Britain, New Caledonia.
Ice.....pkgs.	1	10	New Zealand.
India-rubber goods.....do.	33	2,340	Great Britain, Queensland, Tasmania.
Instruments, musical, &c.....do.	71	7,965	Great Britain, United States, New Zealand, Australian colonies.
Iron, rails.....No.	50	65	Tasmania.
galvanized.....pkgs.	457	25,675	New Caledonia, Honolulu, New Zealand, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Iron and steel.....cwt.	10,958	29,420	Hong-Kong, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Ivory polish.....casks.	50	450	Victoria.
Jewelry.....pkgs.	10	3,110	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Queensland, New Zealand.
Lard.....cwt.	86	1,075	Great Britain, Mauritius, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Lamp-ware.....pkgs.	53	1,250	Queensland, New Zealand, S. Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Lamps.....do.	17	620	Do.
Lead.....cwt.	2,582	13,015	Hong-Kong, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Leather.....pkgs.	3,051	269,810	Great Britain, China, Honolulu, New Caledonia, New Zealand.
Boots and shoes.....do.	2,443	200,165	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Tasmania, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Saddlery.....do.	496	29,885	Point de Galle, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australian colonies, New Caledonia.
Lime.....bush.	288	50	New Zealand.
Lime-juice.....gals.	4,834	2,785	New Caledonia, Australian colonies.
Linen and drapery.....pkgs.	3,674	563,115	Great Britain, Honolulu, Australian colonies, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Lead, ore.....cwt.	45	200	Great Britain.
Live stock.....		181,590	India, China, Manila, United States, South Sea Islands, Point de Galle.
Macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca.....pkgs.	22	340	Queensland, New Caledonia.
Machinery.....do.	1,356	84,755	Great Britain, Australian colonies, Tasmania, South Sea Islands, New Zealand.
Machines, sewing, weighing.....do.	77	2,915	Do.
Malt.....bush.	914	2,070	Queensland, New Caledonia.
Matches.....pkgs.	858	20,385	Queensland, Victoria, New Caledonia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Marble.....do.	15	505	Queensland, Victoria.
Mats and matting.....do.	586	5,215	Hong-Kong, Victoria, New Caledonia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Metal, old.....cwt.	1,215	9,685	Hong-Kong.
muntz.....pkgs.	32	2,790	Great Britain, Tasmania, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Queensland, S. Sea Islands.
Millinery.....do.	22	3,205	Australian colonies, New Caledonia.
Missionary stores.....do.	997	12,010	Great Britain, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Military and naval stores.....do.	329	6,510	Great Britain, Singapore, Tasmania, South Australia.
Molasses and treacle.....cwt.	16,740	83,740	Great Britain, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Nails.....pkgs.	2,446	12,575	Great Britain, China, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Oakum.....do.	137	965	New Caledonia, Queensland, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Oars.....No.	1,792	2,945	Do.
Oatmeal, groats pearl barley.....cwt.	584	3,275	Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Oils.....gals.	137,607	73,075	Great Britain, China, Mauritius, Australian colonies, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Onions.....cwt.	3,732	7,850	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Oil cloth.....pkgs.	8	260	Queensland, New Zealand, S. Sea Islands.
Oil-stores.....do.	10,381	87,775	United States, Hong-Kong, New Zealand, Australian colonies, South Sea Islands.
Opium.....lbs.	2,078	21,015	Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand.
Paint.....cwt.	927	6,140	Great Britain, Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Painters' materials.....pkgs.	227	3,095	Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Paper-hangings.....do.	20	445	Victoria, Queensland, South Sea Islands.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Pepper and spices.....pkgs.	480	\$5, 140	Victoria, Queensland, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Perfumery .....do..	92	1, 330	Singapore, Honolulu, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Photographic materials.....do..	16	390	New Zealand, Queensland.
Pictures and paintings .....do..	20	615	Australian colonies, New Zealand, Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Pipes, tobacco .....do..	831	3, 295	Do.
iron .....No.	464	2, 405	Do.
Pitch, tar, resin .....pkgs.	1, 059	4, 320	Mauritius, Australian colonies, New Zealand, Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Plants and seeds .....do..	1, 429	17, 765	Great Britain, China, Mauritius, Point de Galle, New Zealand, South Sea Islands.
Plated ware.....do..	1	150	Great Britain.
Potatoes .....cwt.	44, 290	45, 629	South Sea Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australian colonies.
Printing materials .....pkgs.	122	6, 165	Great Britain, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Australian colonies.
Provisions .....cwt.	10, 700	70, 825	Great Britain, China, Mauritius, India, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
preserved.....pkgs.	16, 578	364, 605	China, Mauritius, India, Point de Galle, Australian colonies.
Quicksilver .....bottles.	57	2, 060	Australian colonies, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Rags .....pkgs.	17	235	Australian colonies, Great Britain.
Rattans and canes .....do..	1	5	Queensland.
Safes, iron .....No.	17	1, 570	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Salt.....cwt.	7, 940	6, 195	Do.
rock .....do..	210	100	Queensland.
Saltpeter .....do..	22	170	Do.
Sandal-wood .....do..	149	1, 040	Hong-Kong.
Shale, (kerosine).....tons.	1, 567	27, 575	Great Britain, United States, Shanghai, Victoria, Tasmania.
Shell, pearl.....lbs.	48, 048	5, 865	Great Britain.
tortoise .....do..	3, 694	8, 165	Great Britain, Point de Galle.
Ship-chandlery.....pkgs.	111	2, 120	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Shooks and staves .....do..	363	2, 050	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Victoria.
Silks .....do..	4	355	Queensland, Point de Galle, Victoria.
Slates .....No.	2, 750	125	Queensland, New Zealand.
Skins, sheep .....pkgs.	406	18, 850	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania.
cattle and others .....No.	47, 798	207, 425	Great Britain, Victoria, Tasmania, China, South Australia.
Soap .....cwt.	2, 476	14, 735	Mauritius, China, Java, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Specimens natural history .pkgs	67	1, 650	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Honolulu, New Zealand, &c.
Silver.....oz.	17, 327	22, 905	Point de Galle.
Spirits.....galls.	166, 018	301, 825	Great Britain, United States, Valparaiso, Bangkok, South Sea Islands.
Starch and blue .....pkgs.	1, 277	6, 860	Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Stationery and books .....do..	542	31, 690	Great Britain, Point de Galle, Australian colonies, New Caledonia, S. Sea Islands.
Paper and documents.....do..	529	17, 275	Point de Galle, New Zealand, Australian colonies, New Caledonia, S. Sea Islands.
Statuary .....do..	18	740	Queensland.
Stones, building.....tons.	350	545	Hong-Kong, Tasmania, Australian colonies.
grind, tomb.....No.	427	1, 285	Queensland, Tasmania, New Caledonia, S. Sea Islands.
Stoves .....do..	75	1, 335	Queensland, Victoria, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Sugar .....cwt.	54, 799	491, 780	Queensland, United States, Honolulu, New Caledonia, New Zealand, S. Sea Islands.
Sulphur .....do..	87	385	Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand.
Sundries .....pkgs.	1, 403	23, 495	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, Honolulu, Point de Galle.
Tallow .....cwt.	157, 306	1, 300, 920	Great Britain, Hong-Kong, United States, Mauritius, Shanghai.
Tarpaulins.....pkgs.	16	465	Queensland, New Caledonia.
Tanks, iron .....No.	153	3, 075	Australian colonies, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Tiles, roofing .....do..	21	20	Queensland.
Tea.....lbs.	1, 075, 280	454, 485	Great Britain, Australian colonies, New Zealand, New Caledonia, South Sea Islands.
Timber, sawn .....feet.	3, 239, 167	93, 440	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Sydney, New South Wales, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Timber, sleepers No..	513	\$660	Bombay, New Zealand, Victoria.
piles do..	142	1,790	New Zealand.
deals do..	202	400	Queensland.
Treenails, spokes, fellies ... do..	209,335	13,335	Great Britain, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand.
Stocks and staves pairs.	665	990	Queensland, New Zealand.
Palings number.	65,628	1,460	New Caledonia, Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Laths bundles.	4,000	1,250	Victoria.
Tin-plate pkgs.	1,045	8,425	Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Tin-ware do..	74	2,335	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Tobacco lbs.	625,133	194,410	Great Britain, United States, Mauritius, Java, Bombay.
Toys, fancy goods pkgs.	1,458	131,800	Victoria, Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Turnery, wood-ware do..	1,164	9,465	Do.
Turpentine and varnish ... galls.	1,257	1,430	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Twine and thread pkgs.	104	2,660	Victoria, Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Caledonia.
Umbrellas, parasols do..	2	185	Queensland, South Sea Islands.
Vinegar galls.	5,503	2,005	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Whalebone cwt.	14	250	Great Britain.
Whiting and chalk pkgs..	179	905	Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Wire bundles.	5,181	23,470	Do.
Wine galls.	55,372	95,520	Great Britain, India, China, Mauritius, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Wool lbs.	35,716,397	9,700,290	Great Britain, Victoria, Queensland.
Woollens pkgs.	94	13,415	Great Britain, Victoria, South Australia, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Wool-packs do..	444	20,095	Great Britain, Queensland, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Zinc do..	425	2,540	Victoria, South Sea Islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia.
Total		29,263,825	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, New South Wales, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....						256	180,644					262	188,048
British possessions.....						1,472	450,796					1,653	513,922
French						36	12,320					45	15,369
United States.....						43	26,188					43	26,188
Prussian.....						5	1,589						
Hamburgh.....						9	2,634					6	1,745
Norwegian.....						7	3,387					8	3,612
Russian.....						1	827					1	827
Dutch						16	7,969					19	9,768
Bremen.....						2	651					6	1,834
Oldenburgh.....						1	298					3	912
Java.....						1	291					1	291
Danish.....						3	983					3	818
Swedish.....						2	868					3	1,300
South Sea Islands.....						3	201					3	308
Tahiti Islands.....						1	174						
Saigon.....												1	250
Total						1,858	689,820					2,057	765,192

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, *November 20, 1871.* (Received Feb. 26, 1872.)

As the establishment of steam communication between the United States and Australia is directing public attention to these colonies, this seems to be a fitting opportunity for some general remarks on the nature of the-country, its climate, government, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The colony of Victoria is situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° east longitude, counting from Greenwich, and the parallels of 34° and 39° south latitude. It is bounded on the northeast and north by a line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, and thence, by the river Murray, to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and on the south and southeast by the sea. It contains an area of 80,944 square miles. It is divided naturally into three parts. The largest of these lies northwest of the great dividing range. All the rivers and other waters having their rise in this portion of the colony either flow into the river Murray or are lost in the Tertiary sands.

The second comprises the country to the southwest of the dividing range, and includes Melbourne.

The third lies to the southeast, and is called Gipp's Land.

The streams taking their rise on the south of the dividing range find their way to the sea.

CLIMATE.

This varies considerably according to locality. As a rule, the first-named division is by far the hottest and driest, the other two following in rotation. Summer heat ranges from 80° to 112° (Fahrenheit) in the shade. In the summer months hot winds are of frequent occurrence, lasting generally about three days. These winds traverse the arid country of the interior, and are very distressing to some people, while to others they are the reverse, owing to their dryness. During their continuance the thermometer frequently registers a degree of heat greatly in excess of that set down as the average. The rain-fall is very unequally distributed over the year, and consequently heavy floods are of frequent occurrence. During the last ten years, the greatest rain-fall was in 1863, being 36.428 inches, and the least in 1865, being only 15.920 inches. The greatest number of days in which it fell was one hundred and eighty-eight days in 1861, and the smallest, one hundred and seven, in 1866. The lowest temperature for the same period was 27° Fahrenheit. The climate has not yet been sensibly affected by the destruction of the forests, the result of such destruction having been obviated by increasing quantity of land under cultivation. Baron Von Mueller, the government botanist, has forcibly pointed out what must be the result of the present wholesale clearance of forest-lands in diminishing the rain-fall, and state forests are now being established in different parts of the colony.

POPULATION.

The total population of the colony in April last was 729,654, of whom 400,062 were males and 329,102 females. Included in the former were 17,770 Chinamen, and in the latter only 43 Chinese females.

The aborigines numbered 516 males and 343 females. This can only be an approximate estimate, so far as the aborigines are concerned, for the roving habits of the natives would render an exact enumeration impossible. In the sea-port towns and the larger gold-fields the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal. The disproportion exists in the agricultural and pastoral districts, and at the more remote gold-fields.

Shortly after gold was discovered the males were twice as numerous as the females.

The following comparison of the population at different dates will show the rapidity with which it has increased: In 1836, it numbered 224; in 1838, 3,511; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, (the year when this colony was separated from New South Wales and when gold was discovered,) 77,245; in 1854, 236,798; in 1861, 540,322; and in 1871, 729,654.

IMMIGRATION.

Up to the present time free and assisted immigration has been the rule in Victoria. Before the present constitution was conferred on the country, one-half of the land-fund was devoted to this purpose. Since that time the amount granted has fluctuated from year to year, and of late single young women alone have received free passage. Under the passage-warrant system, in force for the last few years, persons here could have their friends sent out by paying a small portion of their passage-money, varying from £1 to £5, according to age and sex. It was thought that this plan would not only facilitate the reunion of families but secure a better class of immigrants. At every recurrence, however, of a season of commercial depression, a loud outcry has been raised against the continuance of immigration at the cost of the state, in any form, and it is likely now to be discontinued.

Two years ago the amount voted for this purpose was £65,000, the next year it was £33,000, and now only £18,000. This last vote was only agreed to on the understanding that nothing more was to be asked for this purpose, but it is impossible to say how soon this policy may be reversed.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Victoria consists of a governor, appointed by the Queen, and a ministry, consisting ordinarily of nine members, selected from among those who can command the confidence of the local parliament. The legislature is composed of two houses. The legislative council consists of thirty members, elected for ten years. They must be natural-born British subjects, over thirty years of age, and possess, for one year previous to election, freehold property valued at £2,500, or of the annual value of £250, above all charges or encumbrances.

Voters must be occupiers of property valued at not less than £50 per annum. Retired military and naval officers, graduates of universities, barristers, solicitors, and medical practitioners, vote in virtue of their professional qualifications.

The Legislative Assembly is composed of seventy-eight members, who require no qualification whatever. The electors, if on any rate-payer's roll, have their names transferred to the general electoral roll without any trouble on their part. If, however, they are not rate-payers, they have to take only an "elector's right," for which they are charged one shilling.

The House is elected for three years, but can be dissolved at any time by the governor on the advice of his ministry.

RAILWAYS.

These are, for the most part, in the hands of the government, by whom they were constructed. There are at present two main lines in operation; one from Melbourne to Echuca, on the river Murray, one hundred and fifty-six miles, and the other from Melbourne to Ballarat, via Geelong, ninety-six and one-fourth miles, constructed at a cost of £9,360,951, or about £35,000 per mile. On this extravagant outlay they pay about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The money for their construction was borrowed at 6 per cent., and the total loss in interest which has accrued during the time of working amounts to £2,262,937, or nearly £200,000 per annum. The gross income per mile, for the last seven years, has varied from £2,173 to £2,471 per mile. The passenger traffic has largely decreased, notwithstanding the increase of population, the number of people carried in 1863 having been 344,933, while in 1870 only 241,651 traveled in this way. The goods department, however, shows an increase from 121,847 tons in 1863 to 227,309 tons in 1870.

The Northeastern Railway is at present in course of construction. It will connect Melbourne with Woodonga, on the Upper Murray, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles. Its cost is estimated at £9,300 per mile, including stations and rolling-stock; a marked contrast to the lavish expenditure on the earlier lines.

Up to the present time all the lines have had a uniform gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, but the sufficiency of a much narrower gauge has forced itself on the public mind, and the extensions and new lines will, most probably, be on a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, costing on an average about £4,800 per mile. It is thought that a speed of twenty miles an hour for passengers, and twelve for goods, including stoppages, is sufficient for present requirements. The objections urged against the alteration of gauge are that it will necessitate a transfer of goods where the break occurs, and heavy expenditures for separate rolling-stock. However, it has been decided by the assembly, after a lengthy investigation, that its advantages far outweigh its disadvantages, in a country which has the larger portion of its railways yet to make.

In addition to the before-mentioned lines there are also about twenty-three miles of railway connecting this city with the suburbs and adjacent towns.

The conservatism of the people has, as yet, successfully resisted the introduction of street-railways, for which this city is admirably adapted, the principal streets having a width of 99 feet.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The mails for Europe and the East are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, under a contract with the imperial government, the yearly subsidy paid being £130,000. The share that Victoria has been called upon to pay, on an average of the last six years, has been £40,000 per annum. Notice has, however, been given, by most of the Australian colonies, to terminate this contract at the end of two years. At an intercolonial conference recently held in this city, it was decided by the delegates to recommend their respective governments to adopt the following scheme of foreign postal communication, viz: that Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, should join

in establishing a fortnightly mail by way of Suez and San Francisco alternately, at a cost of £123,000 per annum, the contribution of each colony to be settled on the basis of population. Under this arrangement Victoria would pay £54,958. This is exclusive of a similar amount of £123,000 which the mother country will be called on to pay. Tenders are to be invited in England and America; the contract to be for at least five years, but terminable by a two years' notice on either side at any time after the expiration of the first three years.

Time allowed for the service from Liverpool via San Francisco to Melbourne, and from London via Suez to Sydney, not to exceed forty-eight days. The colonial population interested in these routes amounts to 1,630,940. The governments of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Western Australia, are to be asked for a subsidy, which, if received, will go to diminish the amounts payable by the other contributors notably.

It is proposed that Victoria should subsidize a line of fast steamers via Cape of Good Hope, but this would be more with a view to promoting immigration than anything else, although some are sanguine enough to believe that letters may be carried by this route in as short time as any other. The distance from England to Sydney was estimated by the intercolonial conference as follows: via Brindisi and Suez, 10,665 miles; via New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and Feejee, 13,362 miles.

The total expenses of the post-office department of this colony for the year 1870 was £198,085, and the net revenue £122,730, leaving a deficit of £75,355 to be paid out of the general revenue.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

There are nearly two hundred stations in Victoria, between all of which a message of ten words, exclusive of the direction, can be sent for one shilling; each additional word one penny. Press messages half price. Victoria is also connected with the colony of Tasmania by a submarine cable, and her system joins that of New South Wales on the northeast, and South Australia on the west. By the way of New South Wales Victoria has communication also with Queensland, whose lines reach as far north as the gulf of Carpentaria.

It is expected that early in 1872 this colony will be in direct communication with England, and, consequently, with the United States.

South Australia is carrying a line through the interior to Port Darwin, on the northern coast, a distance of about 1,600 miles, at an estimated cost of £120,000.

At Port Darwin it will be met by a cable which, starting there, joins the existing Indian line at Singapore, going by the way of Java.

LAND-LAW.

The total area of this colony is estimated at 80,944 square miles, or 55,644,160 acres. Of this quantity there have been alienated from the Crown, on the 30th of June, 1871, 10,949,587 acres, either by sale or reservation for public purposes. To this may be added 5 per cent. for roads, &c., making a total of 11,497,066 acres. Twenty-seven million three hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty acres are held under pastoral licenses, until wanted for settlement, producing an annual rental of £168,000. The land-law of 1869 gives the right of free selection before survey all over the colony. A rental of two shillings

per acre is charged, which, however, goes toward the purchase of the fee-simple.

There are certain conditions concerning residence and improvement attached, and these being complied with, the selector gets the Crown grant of his freehold in five years.

Land may however be reserved from selection by the governor in council for many objects, as, for instance, to secure access to water, mining or recreative purposes, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

This colony is now in a position to supply its own wants as regards breadstuffs and cereals in general, although trifling shipments occasionally find their way here from California and the adjacent colonies. The climate does not seem well adapted to the cultivation of maize, although it is extensively grown for fodder. The cultivation of sugar-beet has been commenced, and some companies projected for the manufacture of sugar and spirit from this root. Their success seems doubtful owing to the general distrust of novel industries and lack of enterprise. The coming generation, with the opportunities for education now within the reach of all, will probably outgrow those narrow-minded prejudices and bigoted attachment to obsolete ideas which now impede progress in this country. The supply of fruits, vegetables, dairy-produce, eggs, poultry, &c., is quite equal to the demand. In some years potatoes have been allowed to rot in the ground, because it would not pay to transport them to Melbourne. The various foreign grasses thrive well; the growth of lucerne, Italian rye-grass, and some other kinds of green food for cattle is quite astonishing. This should have a tendency to develop the dairy resources of the country. Butter can be bought during the greater part of the year at from 8 to 13 cents per pound by the quantity.

Some experimental shipments have been made to London, but these have hitherto failed, owing apparently to want of care in preparation. Renewed efforts are now being made in that direction. The small farmers have failed to make agriculture, pure and simple, remunerative, and every year a larger area of land is laid down in permanent pasture.

The present tariff, imposing a duty of two shillings per bushel of forty pounds on malt, will probably give an impetus to the production of barley.

The great difficulty with agriculturists here is found in the smallness of the home market and the great distance of the foreign one.

The advantages possessed by the American farmer are, or should be, apparent. By wise legislation we have built up manufacturing towns, which induce immigration, and thus bring the foreign market to the doors of our farmers.

WINE-MAKING.

This industry is still in its infancy, and owing to the want of experience among *vignerons* the wines of the country have not made for themselves a very high reputation at home or abroad. An improvement from year to year is however noticed. India is looked to as the future outlet for Australian wines when age has ripened them. The grape attains great perfection here, and it would seem that this should be a great wine-producing country.

SILK AND OIL.

Attention has been directed toward the capacity of this country for silk-culture, and some plantations of mulberry commenced. The want of cheap labor must be an obstacle for many years to come. Attention is also being called to the olive as likely to provide the colony with another valuable article for home consumption and export. Generally speaking this colony will grow anything that can be produced between the latitudes of England and Italy. Baron Van Mueller, the government botanist, says that the essential oils which can be extracted from the leaves of the Eucalypti, abounding here, might be made a source of wealth.

PASTORAL PRODUCE.

The value of live stock, hides, wool, &c., exported during 1870 will be found in the return of exports, herewith. A large quantity of these are exported from this port which are not the produce of this colony. Large droves of live stock are yearly brought to this market from Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia. The wool coming from that part of New South Wales adjacent to Victoria, called Riverina, is forwarded to Melbourne for shipment. During the past two years the pastoral tenants of the Crown, or squatters as they are called, have complained grievously. Their runs have been thrown open to free selection, and while they are liable to have their improvements taken from them without any compensation, they find that the exactions in the way of license-fees and assessments are in excess of those paid by a similar class in adjacent colonies. Until recently, wool has sold at a very low price, and many who purchased the right to their runs during prosperous times have become bankrupt. The recent heavy advance in prices of wool is now restoring confidence in the pastoral class. The arrival of a number of American buyers has imparted still greater firmness to the wool market, and "station-masters" are now what the "cotton lords" of our country once were. It is hoped that the operations of the American buyers now here may lead to an increase of trade in other commodities, and it certainly tends to make the Australians more favorably disposed toward the subsidizing of steam lines to San Francisco.

A hasty glance at the invoice-book of this office shows that more wool has been shipped from this port for the United States during the past month than during two years previous.

GOLD.

The amount of Victorian gold exported from January 1 to November 11, 1871, was 1,287,702 ounces, being 169,331 ounces in excess of the exports during similar period of last year. The value varies according to the fields from which it is obtained.

Gold-mining is now principally carried on in this country by companies, the alluvials being nearly exhausted.

The average depths of the workings at present may be set down as ranging from 120 to 900 feet, but few reaching the latter.

The quantity of gold per ton of quartz, or per load in alluvial mining, necessary to give a profit, varies according to the facilities which exist for procuring machinery. At one time it was considered that nothing under 10 ounces to the ton of quartz was worth looking at; now, however, 3 pennyweights will pay all expenses on favorably situated fields,

and double that quantity will yield a fortune. There has recently been a very extensive speculation in mining companys' scrip at Sandhurst, which has more recently spread to Castelmaine, both in this district. Although the yields at these places have greatly improved of late, there does not appear to be anything to justify the excitement which has existed, and from what I learn concerning a similar run some years since in Ballarat stock, it will probably end as that did, disastrously to those who are so unfortunate as to be holders when the mania passes away.

A general improvement in the value of the mines was to have been anticipated when better dividends came to be declared, but the advance which has been temporarily established has resulted from simple gambling.

Auriferous lands may be held either under lease, subject to certain conditions concerning the number of men to be employed, or under miners' rights, each right giving one man a title to his selection up to an extent varying with the district.

OTHER MINERALS.

In addition to gold, silver, antimony, and tin are also found in workable quantities, and traces of several other metals have been noticed.

Coal-fields have been discovered, but, lacking facilities for transportation, have not been worked on a large scale. It has yet to be proved, however, that the coal measures of Victoria are of any great extent; and, consequently, her future as a manufacturing country is by no means assured.

Gems, such as the diamond, ruby, &c., are occasionally met with, but in such small numbers hitherto as to be curiosities rather than articles of commerce.

MANUFACTURES.

Since 1866 a partially protective policy has been established in this colony, and under it several new industries have sprung into existence, but, as yet, they have not made any great progress. On a recent change of ministry the principle was carried much further. Some of the duties are now as high as 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, but, owing to the way in which they are collected, are actually equal to 40 or 45 per cent. in many cases. It is impossible to say, as yet, what effect these changes may have on the prosperity of the people, but it is evident that home manufactures are increasing. Among the principal of these are the meat-preserving companies. In view of the cheapness of live stock, it is astonishing that this branch has been neglected so long. Some of them, however, have already been forced to wind up, owing to having started on insufficient capital, and, consequently, being unable to hold out until the London market recovers from its present dullness. Those companies which avoided this fatal error have done very well, more especially when we consider how difficult it is to introduce a novelty like preserved meat among the working classes of Europe, whose prejudices are as strong as their poverty is great. The extent of the trade may be shown by the fact that one company alone killed, during six months, upward of 9,000 oxen and nearly 100,000 sheep.

Of woollen manufactories there is only one in full operation, but two others are likely to be started soon, one in Melbourne and one at Ballarat. Blankets and tweeds are to be the principal productions. Boots

and shoes are made in several factories of considerable size. Clothing is largely manufactured. Distilling is carried on to some extent, but the largest company yet started is now in liquidation, although it had a differential duty of four shillings per gallon in its favor. Breweries are scattered over the colony, and a large quantity of beer is made annually. Colonial ale is the universal beverage among those of the working classes who are not total abstainers, English beer having been nearly driven out of the market. Some few cheese factories, on the American plan, have been started, but have not proved successful. There is, as yet, but one paper-mill in operation, which is employed on a coarse heavy description of paper. There are also a number of small establishments at which are carried on whip-making, coach-building, harness-making, tanning, coopering, &c. The bark of the wattle-tree is considered particularly valuable as a tanning agent, and hundreds of tons are yearly exported.

PORTS AND HARBORS.

There are but two ports of any magnitude in Victoria, the first consisting of Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra Yarra, together constituting the port of Melbourne, and that of Geelong, situate on Corio Bay. Both of these bays are branches of Port Philip Bay. The entrance to the latter is through a passage of between three and four miles in width, after passing which a number of shoals are met with. The principal channels through these are known as the western and southern. The former is available by day or night, being nearly straight and well lighted, but is not used by vessels drawing much over 20 feet. Provision has been made for lighting the other channel, in which the depth of water is sufficient for anything afloat. The "Heads" are about thirty-four miles from Melbourne. Owing to the want of water in the Yarra large ships discharge in Hobson's Bay. There are two railway-piers, one at Williamstown, the other at Sandridge, (two minor townships lying on either side of the bay,) alongside of which they can discharge their cargo into trucks for conveyance to Melbourne. Sandridge is distant two and a half miles from Melbourne, and Williamstown nine miles. There is also a town pier at Sandridge, which can accommodate vessels of middling size. Goods discharged at the latter are taken away by horse-power. A large graving-dock, which when completed will measure 450 feet in length, is in course of construction by the government at Williamstown. It will probably be ready for use in two years. There is also a government patent slip, capable of taking up vessels of 1,500 tons; also two other small slips and a floating-dock of moderate dimensions, belonging to private parties. Ships drawing 15 to 16 feet can come up the Yarra to Melbourne, where there is another graving-dock capable of holding the largest vessel that can get up. The Yarra is very narrow and tortuous, and steam-power is almost always used in navigating it. Some few ships lie off in the bay and lighter their cargoes.

Geelong, the second port in the colony, is in everything far behind Melbourne. The town lies on the shores of Corio Bay, and now that a channel has been cut through the bar vessels drawing 20 feet can come up to the piers.

At one time it was probable that Geelong would be the principal port of the colony, to which position it seemed by nature entitled, notwithstanding the prestige of Melbourne as the capital, but instead of improving the bar and making a railway whereby the whole trade of the

western district might have been secured, almost in perpetuity, the townspeople made a railway to Melbourne, thereby enabling the Melbourne merchants to compete with them, the larger market of the latter counterbalancing, in the estimation of traders, the railway charges.

Geelong has never recovered from the effects of this mistake, and her shipping has dwindled down to a few coasters, and half a dozen wool-ships in a season.

The charges on shipping, in Victoria, are a tonnage rate, payable once in six months, of one shilling per ton, and pilotage, which is compulsory on all vessels whose masters do not possess certificates of exemption, of sixpence per ton.

The only internal intercommunication is afforded by a chain of lakes in Gipp's Land, the entrance to which from the sea is frequently closed, and by the river Murray, which runs along the northern boundary. Both will require heavy expenditures before they can be made navigable for any but the smallest vessels.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The tables herewith, which I have made up from the proof-sheets of custom-house returns, with great labor, will give the necessary information on this head. I may, however, point out that without a more rapid increase of population, year by year the quantity of manufactured goods required by this colony must diminish, as new local industries spring up. There are, however, some articles which must always be imported, besides the finer goods which cannot be manufactured here. For instance, American lumber must continue to be in demand for years to come, as there is no soft wood in the country. Nor is it likely that anything will soon be found to take the place of the refined petroleum, or "kerosene oil," which, with tobacco, heads the list of imports from the United States.

In view of the high price of labor and the many natural difficulties, it seems improbable that this can soon become a manufacturing country. Bulky articles of costly transportation, such as furniture, carriages, &c., are now largely manufactured here, and the business will no doubt increase. Colonial provisions, both solid and fluid, must soon monopolize the market, with a few exceptions, such as preserved salmon and lobsters, which are largely consumed, but which are not found in these waters. In what I have here said, I have merely sought to indicate the future tendencies of trade with this colony, and must leave shippers to draw their own conclusions.

The total value of the exports from 1st of January to 28th of October, 1871, was \$50,421,276, United States coin. The imports between the same dates amounted to \$47,382,385; showing an increase in the exports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1870, of \$6,609,068, and a decrease in the imports of \$2,860,556.

I have given the tables of imports and exports for 1870, because I could not obtain from the customs department anything later, excepting total figures.

THOMAS ADAMSON, JR.

Statement showing the commerce at Melbourne, Victoria, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Apparel and slops.....	7,924 packages	\$1,321,044 12	\$128,382 45
Arms, ammunition, &c.....	3,638 packages and 454 tons	197,622 04	10,977 12
Bags and sacks.....	10,952 packages	479,636 74	16,479 11
Beer.....	540,350 gallons and 49,731 packages	1,073,831 44	116,771 59
Books.....	3,786 packages	519,704 68	.....
Boots and shoes.....	25,237 packages	1,468,637 50	134,996 40
Brass-ware.....	1,046 packages	164,690 68	16,467 13
Brush-ware.....	1,746 packages	147,941 00	14,651 16
Building materials, doors, sashes.....	.....	67,885 84	5,804 73
Butter.....	713,851 pounds and 1,107 packages.....	147,881 36	15,662 22
Candles.....	1,433,796 pounds and 62,912 packages	631,571 60	56,289 58
Carpeting and druggeting.....	1,414 packages	261,684 28	22,625 54
Carriages.....	361 packages.....	68,360 16	7,218 86
Carriage and cart materials.....	.....	100,115 40	5,380 87
Cheese.....	771,414 pounds and 622 cases	180,294 84	16,028 14
Coal.....	153,438 tons	793,730 96	.....
Cocoa & chocolate, nuts, nibs, &c.....	222,586 pounds and 1,434 packages.....	99,612 04	10,092 93
Coffee.....	18,534 pounds and 4,385 packages.....	226,134 48	45,285 62
Confectionery.....	469,376 pounds and 1,902 cases.....	139,411 36	11,215 67
Cotton piece-goods.....	7,994 packages	1,697,208 92	.....
Cotton and woolen goods, mixed.....	244 packages.....	89,423 84	.....
Cutlery.....	898 packages.....	209,339 68	9,755 26
Drapery.....	3,615 packages	684,584 12	47,063 91
Drugs and druggists' ware.....	14,970 packages	355,684 34	17,741 14
Earthenware.....	4,062 packages	144,962 84	14,446 43
Fancy goods.....	2,673 packages	304,198 84	29,829 88
Fish, fresh, preserved, salted.....	16,070 cwt. and 20,154 packages.....	410,523 96	30,878 17
Fruit, bottled, dried, preserved.....	2,161,138 pounds and 13,761 packages	331,472 24	67,687 40
green and other.....	153,594 bushels and 698 packages.....	313,694 92	10,666 35
Furniture.....	11,596 packages	290,854 96	27,119 97
Glass, plate and window.....	16,741 packages	133,656 60	12,696 28
Glass ware and bottles.....	11,543 packages	247,353 04	24,812 26
Gloves.....	337.....	250,387 72	22,563 11
Gold.....	376,926 ounces.....	7,294,209 12	.....
Grain and pulse, barley.....	118,871 bushels and 2,237 bags.....	123,923 36	10,248 57
maize.....	411,062 bushels and 200 bags.....	395,587 72	37,376 47
malt.....	300,908 bushels and 1,369 tanks.....	771,650 88	39,132 67
oats.....	585,786 bushels and 3,380 bags	486,570 04	38,975 31
rice.....	43,769 cwt. and 48,750 bags, &c.....	356,538 60	55,698 72
wheat.....	88,992 bushels.....	109,103 28	10,526 77
other grains.....	14,781 bushels, 43,271 cwt., and 459 casks.....	54,474 20	2,997 91
Haberdashery, minor articles.....	1,926 packages	673,650 56	5,183 64
Hardware and ironmongery.....	22,624 packages	501,332 04	29,664 36
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	3,990 packages	501,312 68	48,388 86
Hops.....	644,717 pounds and 2,412 packages	413,640 92	40,484 42
Hosiery.....	2,321 packages	537,375 52	52,138 41
Instruments, musical.....	1,765 packages	234,507 68	22,067 98
Iron, bar, rod, and castings.....	8,894 tons	432,245 88	6,629 83
galvanized.....	3,259 tons and 797 cases.....	423,349 96	18,893 66
pig, pipes, plates, &c.....	18,955 tons	696,679 28	.....
wire.....	2,905 tons and 2,543 bundles.....	210,317 36	9,674 67
Jewelry.....	178 packages.....	196,431 40	19,600 54
Linen piece-goods.....	1,302 packages	253,698 28	.....
Live stock, horned cattle.....	41,688 number.....	1,367,348 40	.....
horses.....	2,240 number.....	165,644 16	.....
pigs.....	13,160 number.....	149,904 48	.....
sheep.....	658,110 number.....	1,285,867 00	.....
Machinery.....	7,701 packages and pieces.....	440,236 72	38,496 87
Maizena, (corn-starch).....	175,388 pounds and 3,851 boxes	39,784 80	5,020 47
Matches and vestas.....	8,489 packages	152,193 80	14,900 90
Military and government stores.....	3,712 packages	161,147 80	.....
Millinery.....	1,818 packages	456,460 40	44,648 51
Nails and screws.....	1,710 tons and 2,317 kegs	214,750 80	10,599 11
Oil, castor.....	7,688 gallons and 8,224 packages.....	122,969 88	3,976 90
Chinese and cobra.....	34,646 gallons and 3,035 packages.....	69,420 12	5,474 34
kerosene.....	18,296 gallons and 91,313 packages.....	391,923 84	44,959 18
linseed.....	63,639 gallons and 4,160 packages.....	80,411 76	5,778 65
olive, black, and other oils.....	79,435 gallons and 1,324 packages.....	101,156 00	3,962 02
Oilmen's stores.....	67,253 packages	448,793 84	35,089 51
Opium.....	27,815 pounds and 664 cases.....	677,827 48	118,784 93
Paints, &c.....	1,142 13-20 tons and 99 packages	145,679 16	7,191 51
Paper.....	9,602 packages	548,468 80	.....
Saddlery and harness.....	1,100 packages	191,378 44	9,703 96
Salt.....	5,071 tons and 37,916 bags	145,095 45	28,020 75
Sewing-machines.....	4,125 packages	190,357 20	.....
Silks and manufactures of.....	1,571 packages	953,286 40	88,865 30
Specie.....	.....	2,360,516 40	.....
Spirits.....	33,315 gallons and 163,852 packages.....	1,861,676 96	1,984,372 57

Statement showing the commerce at Melbourne, Victoria, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Stationery.....	5,808 packages.....	\$328,631 16	\$30,232 33
Sugar.....	17,125 tons and 297,107 packages.....	4,639,609 48	324,430 90
Tea.....	113,581 pounds and 176,952 packages.....	2,403,655 32	286,172 78
Timber.....	.....	1,083,034 70	34,216 50
Tin, foil, sheet, and ware.....	62 7-20 tons and 26,718 packages.....	302,601 64	5,451 05
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff.....	30,930 pounds and 14,247 packages.....	1,075,777 12	629,646 10
Tools and utensils.....	7,707 packages.....	373,357 60	17,624 86
Wines.....	15,898 gallons and 33,634 packages.....	624,277 72	131,545 53
Woodenware.....	9,586 packages.....	119,805 97	11,561 46
Wool.....	1,910,800 pounds.....	427,773 72	.....
Woolen goods.....	14,126 packages.....	3,954,701 08	27,604 94
Miscellaneous.....	.....	4,029,016 73	214,043 39
Total.....	.....	60,304,079 63	5,559,647 39

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Apparel and slops.....	1,078 packages.....	\$221,255 76
Antimony.....	1,288 14-20 tons.....	79,937 44
Bags and sacks.....	1,606 packages.....	72,900 08
Beer.....	77,548 gallons.....	56,657 04
Bone-dust.....	3,353 tons.....	109,824 44
Books.....	719 packages.....	78,829 08
Boots and shoes.....	4,322 packages.....	224,711 52
Candles.....	636,882 pounds.....	116,319 72
Coffee.....	524,808 pounds.....	119,678 68
Drapery.....	5,516 packages.....	1,302,308 48
Drugs.....	2,973 packages.....	110,206 80
Flour.....	3,134 tons.....	186,344 84
Gold.....	1,529,812 ounces and 4 packages.....	29,620,325 68
Grain and pulse.....	56,725 bushels and 1,640 tons.....	238,229 64
Hides.....	13,167 number.....	55,698 72
Ironmongery.....	14,048 packages.....	202,186 16
Iron.....	3,031 11-20 tons.....	159,836 16
Leather.....	1,329 tons and 48 packages.....	546,779 64
Live stock.....	14,137 number.....	199,616 12
Machinery.....	3,412 packages.....	133,835 68
Molasses and treacle.....	20,636 cwt.....	73,374 40
Oil.....	472,514 gallons.....	304,687 68
Oilmen's stores.....	7,988 packages.....	66,680 68
Potatoes.....	13,416 tons.....	146,376 12
Provisions.....	3,106½ tons.....	768,398 08
Sewing-machines.....	921 packages.....	64,178 40
Skins.....	179,306 number and 2,306 packages.....	107,162 44
Specie.....	.....	2,831,037 00
Spirits.....	247,933 galls.....	424,351 84
Stationery.....	1,556 packages.....	141,371 56
Sugar.....	79,876 cwt.....	666,119 52
Tallow.....	9,891 16-20 tons.....	1,736,896 92
Tea.....	2,404,561 pounds.....	803,372 24
Tobacco.....	2,136,804 pounds.....	686,936 36
Wine.....	104,196 gallons.....	179,757 60
Wool.....	52,123,451 pounds.....	15,512,713 04
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,005,962 20
Total.....	.....	60,354,857 76

NOTE.—The proof-sheets of custom-house reports, from which this was made up, do not state the countries whence imported, or whither exported. From the report of previous year it appears that by far the greater part of all the imports are received from the United Kingdom.

Statement showing the navigation at the colony of Victoria for the year 1870.

INWARD.

At—	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Melbourne	1,625	606,225	29,523	11	1,118	59	1,636	607,343	29,582
Geelong	87	19,882	657	.....	.....	.....	87	19,882	657
Portland	1	58	6	.....	.....	.....	1	58	6
Port Fairy	8	644	41	3	286	16	11	930	57
Port Albert	2	186	13	1	116	10	3	302	23
Warrnambool	16	1,460	81	5	499	28	21	1,959	109
Wahgunyah	4	421	38	1	184	8	5	605	46
Echuca	192	23,165	1,569	14	1,556	117	206	24,721	1,686
Swan Hill	29	2,247	131	11	731	49	40	2,978	180
Cowana	79	4,566	464	4	420	28	83	4,986	492
Total	2,043	658,854	32,523	50	4,910	315	2,093	663,764	32,838

OUTWARD.

From—	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Melbourne	975	389,344	22,664	642	203,205	6,244	1,617	592,549	28,908
Geelong	57	20,804	615	41	9,647	288	98	30,451	903
Portland	2	533	15	3	216	19	5	749	34
Port Fairy	49	11,149	783	2	90	7	51	11,239	790
Port Albert .....	.....	.....	.....	2	209	17	2	209	17
Warrnambool	59	10,238	632	2	136	9	61	10,374	641
Wahgunyah	25	2,764	197	2	248	14	27	3,012	211
Echuca	199	23,800	1,635	10	1,070	64	209	24,870	1,699
Swan Hill	26	2,050	120	14	928	60	40	2,978	180
Cowana	29	1,970	185	48	2,697	268	77	4,667	453
Total	1,421	462,652	26,846	766	218,446	6,990	2,187	681,098	33,836

DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Statement showing the value of imports and exports to and from the following Canadian ports for the year ending September 30, 1872:**

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Cow Bay	\$1,695	.....
Gaspé Basin	54,599	\$339,658
Glacé Bay	4,196	73,612
Hamilton	5,561,322	778,544
Lingan	187	51,769
Paris	42,517	245,164
Pictou	397,793	267,408
Port Hastings	36,334	20,037
Port Sarnia	413,455	1,156,690
Pugwash	1,353	54,137
Quebec	7,787,296	12,778,820
Total	14,300,747	15,765,839

*From the returns of consular officers.

HAMILTON.

FEBRUARY 8, 1872. (Received February 12.)

The harvest for the year ending September 30, 1871, has been one of great abundance, with the exception of hay and root crops, which have been considerably below the average.

The industries of the country feel the good effect of this abundance, and are in a very prosperous condition.

The crop of grain being short in Britain, the price has ruled higher than usual, as England looks to Canada for aid in replenishing her granaries.

To meet this demand large quantities of grain and flour have been shipped via the St. Lawrence route to Europe. During the winter, while inland navigation is closed, these find their way by railway transportation, under the sealing and bonding regulations of the Treasury Department, through New York to the sea-board for the same destination.

For many years cereals were the main dependence of the Canadian farmer, being the only article for which he could obtain cash. This led to the thriftless practice of giving exclusive attention to the wheat-crop. At the present time, however, a change is taking place for the better in the style of farming.

The rotation of crops by the cultivation of flax, Indian corn, and roots, in addition to the cereals, is proving a better system and a surer source of profit.

STOCK.

The raising of stock, especially that class denominated "thorough-bred," is receiving more attention than formerly, and since the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to admit, free of duty, animals "for breeding purposes," the demand by Americans for the best English stock is greatly increased. The Hon. George Brown, one of the most prominent men of this province, has established an extensive stock-farm, consisting of nine hundred acres, in a bend of the Grand River, Brantford, in this consular district. On his estate he has erected commodious buildings, sufficient for the shelter of four hundred head of horned cattle.

His herd is being constantly increased by importations from the best herds of Great Britain, in the selection of which he gives personal attention.

He issues a catalogue of the pedigree of his stock, and annually holds a public sale, by which means many of the choicest animals find their way to the States.

Since my last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury has removed the restrictions on the importations of stock from Canada, as it has been ascertained by careful investigation that no distemper exists among the Canadian cattle, and that it is no longer necessary to issue certificates to that effect.

LUMBER.

The exports of lumber have greatly diminished during the past year. In 1870 the number of feet authenticated by me was 9,532,595, valued at \$93,042.81, while in 1871 the number of feet was 4,337,824, valued at \$50,304.50, showing a decrease of more than 100 per cent.

This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that some ship-

pers, who formerly applied to this office for the certification of their invoices, find it more convenient to go elsewhere.

The once extensive pine-forests of this district have nearly disappeared, owing to the increased demand for timber and the proximity to railway and water facilities for transporting it to market. The lumberman is now obliged to seek his timber limits in the country bordering on the Georgian Bay and in the central part of this province, which is being now opened to commerce by a newly constructed railway tributary to this port. I have authenticated many invoices of masts to be exported to the ship-yards of Boston and New York, free of duty, as ship-timber, under an act of last Congress.

PETROLEUM.

My report for 1871 shows that I have entered under the head of bonded goods, as a considerable item of export, 527,200 gallons refined petroleum-oil, valued at \$111,773.87, against 1,435,365 gallons, valued at \$337,411.50, in 1870. This apparent diminution of business in an important commodity is owing to the new regulations requiring the use of seals, manufactured by the American Lock and Seal Company, which have not yet been supplied for the use of this office.

The export will be more fully shown at the Suspension Bridge, where the only facilities for sealing cars are now afforded. This was all the manufacture of this city from the crude oil, produced at Petrolia.

The oil production of Ontario, for some time considered nearly worthless, until controlled by a shrewd American, is now conducive to the wealth of the country generally, and the advancement of many interests of this city and London, where the larger proportion of the whole product is manufactured. The imposition of an excise duty of five and one-half cents, and an import duty of ten cents, per gallon have advanced this interest. The market value is now thirty cents per gallon. The price and production have nearly doubled in the last two years. A large proportion of the oil is not required for home consumption, and the surplus is exported to the United States and Europe.

WOOL.

The history of the wool trade for the past year shows a great advance in prices and an increase in business far in excess of any previous year. The wool grown in this district is composed of Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold, Southdown, and Merino. The three first are called "combing-wool," a very long lustrous article, of a fine silky appearance, principally purchased by buyers from the United States for the manufacture of fine worsted goods, braids, alpacas, &c. There being no other point, except England, where this class of wool is produced, the great demand, stimulated by the shortness of supplies in the latter country, has completely exhausted the clip of 1871. About one-third of the wool produced in this market is termed "clothing wool," a quality very fine and short, grown on the Southdown, Merino, and a class called the old Canadian sheep. This class of domestic wool is chiefly manufactured in Canada into tweeds and other cloths; but the large prices offered for the combing and delaine wools render it much more remunerative to substitute Cape, South American, New Zealand, and German wools, on which Canada imposes no duty. The shortness of supplies in these great wool-growing districts has advanced the price here fully 75 per cent.

The increased impetus given to the woolen manufacturing interests in the United States within the past year, while the supply has been on the decline, has had the effect of raising the price of Canadian "combing-wool" from 28 and 29 to 49 and 50 cents, and dealers are reluctant to sell at the latter price. The following statement will show the value and quantity of wool entered at this office during the last four years for export to the United States markets, viz:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1868.....	802,543	\$224,876
1869.....	936,511	244,814
1870.....	508,448	159,354
1871.....	1,251,610	434,876

The imports of foreign wool to Hamilton during 1871 reached about 5,000,000 pounds, representing a trade of more than \$2,000,000.

The scarcity of combing-wools in England has induced English buyers to make arrangements for the coming clip, and good prices are expected.

The comparative value of all goods entered at this office for the same period is as follows:

1868	\$2,874,229 95
1869	1,790,150 59
1870	2,540,100 80
1871	2,530,454 92

MANUFACTURES.

Hamilton is conspicuous for its manufactures, which are in a most prosperous condition. Their extraordinary progress within the last few years has raised it to a rank second in the Dominion as a manufacturing town. These interests have so advanced on every hand that Canada finds a ready supply of woolen goods, the product of her own industry, some of them copies of the best French and English patterns, excellent imitations in appearance and wear. Instead of importing, as formerly, from England nearly all the articles required for use in this country, she now sends abroad large quantities of her manufactures to new markets opened up by the settlement of the great Northwest and to other parts of the world. The united production of four extensive manufactories of sewing-machines, an enterprise started within the last few years, is on an average of 1,500 machines per week, large quantities of which are sold in England, Germany, Mexico, and some in South America.

There are manufactories of marine-engines, steam-launches, boilers, and various kinds of machinery of the best finish and great durability.

It is estimated that more than half the stoves and hollow ware required for use in the Dominion are manufactured in this city.

The malleable-iron works, founderies, and glass-works, cabinet, agricultural, and other manufactories-employ four thousand skilled hands.

Two extensive pork factories slaughter 45,000 hogs per annum, besides purchasing a large number of dressed hogs exclusively for the English market. I mention as a fact worthy of notice that the larger proportion of these hogs are purchased in Chicago.

RAILWAYS.

During the past year the railway interest throughout the country has been greatly augmented by the influence of favorable legislation, lending government aid to the most feasible roads and authorizing the people of the townships through which they are to pass to vote "bonuses" to secure their construction.

By the completion of a short branch of the Great Western Railway, from Harrisburg to Brantford, this thriving town has come in direct communication with Hamilton, the nearest and most advantageous lake-port for the shipment of goods destined for American and European markets.

By means of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway, the most important tributary under the management of the Great Western Company, having its northern terminus on Lake Huron, a large area of fertile country has been opened to commerce with this city, which affords an excellent market for all kinds of farm produce.

The Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, the third new enterprise, will be in operation before the close of the present year through a tract of country south of this city, with which it has previously had but little trade, to Port Dover on Lake Erie, forming a junction with the Grand Trunk, the Canada Southern, and the Canada Air-Line Railways.

Not less important to commerce will be the construction of the latter lines nearly parallel to each other passing through this consular district and traversing a tract of country lying on the shore of Lake Erie, between Detroit and Buffalo. They form an important link in the chain of through routes competing for western and Pacific trade, and their construction is due to the completion of the road to the Pacific.

I am indebted to W. K. Muir, esq., general superintendent of the Great Western Railway, for the accompanying tables.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Earnings from traffic from and to Hamilton Station for eleven months to November 30, 1871, compared with the same period of 1870.

Months.	Passengers out.	Passengers in.*	Freight out.	Freight in.	Total.
January	\$5,722 86	.....	\$9,019 71	\$8,610 02	.....
February	5,261 40	.....	10,451 95	9,061 47	.....
March	6,525 41	.....	10,344 48	8,773 99	.....
April	6,912 08	.....	9,787 97	7,737 63	.....
May	7,622 49	.....	9,581 35	7,847 08	.....
June	12,083 24	.....	8,678 58	7,589 90	.....
July	8,612 99	.....	9,869 73	8,804 55	.....
August	8,640 85	.....	9,117 97	6,564 23	.....
September	11,663 80	.....	14,485 37	7,197 93	.....
October	8,737 09	.....	12,088 91	8,095 40	.....
November	7,274 04	.....	11,720 49	9,604 40	.....
Total for 1871.....	89,056 25	\$89,000 00	115,146 51	89,886 60	\$383,089 36
Total for 1870.....	82,155 13	82,000 00	94,820 01	78,958 80	337,933 56
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,155 80

* Estimated the same as out.

Return showing number of cars and tonnage of freight passing via Suspension Bridge for year ending December 31, 1871.

Months.	Number of loaded cars.			
	Westward.	Eastward.		
	Freight.	Fr't.	Stock.	Oil.
January.....	1,482	4,475	637	156
February.....	1,884	4,136	879	174
March.....	2,709	4,134	950	195
April.....	2,461	3,913	906	194
May.....	1,924	3,037	1,257	235
June.....	1,864	3,177	1,085	214
July.....	1,888	3,242	1,471	293
August.....	2,267	3,883	1,130	305
September.....	2,859	4,012	1,456	241
October.....	3,132	4,458	1,123	283
November.....	2,515	4,336	1,056	264
December.....	2,146	4,339	909	308
Totals.....	27,131	46,942	12,859	2,682

TONNAGE.

Months.	Westward.	Eastward.		
	Freight.	Freight.	Stock.	Oil.
January.....	9,548	45,215	6,370	1,432
February.....	14,266	37,624	8,790	1,606
March.....	19,298	42,719	9,500	1,970
April.....	17,354	38,038	9,060	1,969
May.....	13,207	31,402	12,570	2,352
June.....	12,361	29,420	10,850	2,036
July.....	12,131	31,539	14,710	2,784
August.....	14,744	40,551	11,300	2,907
September.....	20,862	41,270	14,560	2,341
October.....	23,025	45,529	11,230	2,648
November.....	17,399	40,096	10,560	2,518
December.....	15,209	42,683	9,090	2,978
Totals.....	189,404	466,086	128,590	27,542

Empty cars passing westward :

Freight.....	18,120
Live stock.....	12,454
Total number of cars passing over Suspension Bridge.....	120,368
Tonnage of cars passing over Suspension Bridge.....	811,621

IMMIGRATION.

The Canadian government, impressed with the importance of developing the resources of the country, has held out extraordinary inducements

by her legislation for several years past for immigrants from Great Britain and other countries.

By free grants of land and other means many thousands from the Old World have, for the first time, established themselves in freeholds and happy homes, at the same time adding greatly to the material wealth, strength, and security of the Dominion.

The following table, especially prepared for my use in this report with great care by R. H. Rae, esq., immigrant agent at this port, is an accurate statement of the results which have attended the systematic efforts of the government at a single receiving point:

Table exhibiting the arrival and destination of immigrants at Hamilton agency from 30th September, 1870, to 30th September, 1871, inclusive.

Country.	Via Saint Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	3, 629	6, 279	9, 908	6, 316	3, 592
Irish	71	386	457	213	244
Scotch	262	245	507	442	65
Germans		7, 140	7, 140	264	6, 876
Norwegians	981	1, 468	2, 449		2, 449
American citizens*		2, 775	2, 775	2, 775	
Welsh		32	32	32	
French		30	30	6	24
Swedes		1, 403	1, 403		1, 403
Hollanders		151	151		151
Bohemians		332	332		332
Danes		128	128		128
Belgians		92	92		92
Poles		28	28		28
Total	4, 943	22, 489	25, 432	10, 048	15, 384

* Majority came via Suspension Bridge. During the same period, as nearly as possibly can be ascertained, about 1,974 left for Buffalo and other places in the United States.

The following comparative statement of immigration at this port for the last six years will exhibit the interesting fact that quite three-fifths of those who arrive here under the auspices of the Canadian commission at once embark for the States:

Year.	Total.	Went to the States.	Remained in Canada.
1866	51, 795	41, 704	10, 091
1867	57, 878	47, 212	10, 666
1868	71, 448	58, 683	12, 765
1869	75, 800	57, 170	18, 630
1870	48, 695	37, 793	10, 902
1871	25, 432	15, 384	10, 048
Totals	331, 048	257, 946	73, 102

Many Canadian farmers and mechanics have emigrated from this district with their families, during the past year, to North Carolina, carrying with them sufficient means to purchase and reclaim the depreciated estates, which they are able to secure at moderate sums.

The report that they have been cordially welcomed by the people

there, that the climate is favorable to health, and the prospects encouraging in other respects, is inducing many others to follow.

Kansas, foremost among the Western States in attractions to the immigrant, has also secured valuable acquisitions in men of enterprise and means from this part of Canada.

FREEMAN N. BLAKE.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1872. (Received November 29.)

Commercial report for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The only notable feature in which the commercial transactions of this consular district, during the past year, differ from those of former seasons, consists in the greatly increased number of American vessels engaged in carrying coal from the several ports in this province to the United States. This increase is due to the circumstance that the rates of freight during the present season have been considerably higher than those paid during several previous years.

A comparatively large quantity of Pictou coal is sent to ports in the United States, especially in the New England States, which cannot be entered by vessels drawing, when loaded, over ten feet of water, and vessels of this description average about 50 cents per ton more freight, to the ports mentioned, than other vessels. I therefore have no doubt that it would be profitable to owners of vessels, capable of loading from 400 to 600 tons, and drawing about ten feet of water, to employ them in this trade.

A matter of frequent annoyance, of delay and expense to our vessels resorting to this port, is the absence of any agreement with Great Britain relative to the surrender of deserted seamen; I therefore beg to recommend this subject to the consideration of the Department.

The following are the expenses incurred by vessels entering this port, viz:

Harbor dues, one cent per ton register each and every trip.

Sick mariners' fund, two cents per ton register twice in each year.

Pilotage, vessels 80 tons and under 140 tons, in and out, \$6; vessels 140 tons and under 240 tons, in and out, \$8; vessels 240 tons and under 300 tons, in and out, \$10; vessels 300 tons and upward, in and out, \$12.

Towage, by tugs, 5 cents per ton to and from loading-grounds; towage from sea as per agreement.

Trimming coal in vessels, from 5 cents to 7 cents per ton.

In consequence of the reduced supply and higher cost of coal furnished by the English and Scotch mines, the demand for Pictou and Cape Breton coal has been very lively during the latter part of this year, without, however, resulting in a correspondingly greater export, the mining companies not having anticipated the demand, and therefore not producing a greater than the usual quantity of coal. It is here believed, however, that the causes to which the limited production and higher price of this article in England is owing, namely, the refusal of the miners to work the former number of days per week and the former number of hours per day, while insisting at the same time on higher

wages, will continue to exist for some time to come. To meet the demand that in such an event must arise, the coal companies of this province contemplate working their mines on a much greater scale than heretofore, and look forward to an active trade next season.

OSCAR MALMROS.

PORT SARNIA.

NOVEMBER 25, 1872. (Received December 2.)

The total value of goods exported from this port during the year ending September 30, 1872, is \$1,156,690, the value of certified invoices being \$862,122; this latter amount being deducted from the total value of exports leaves \$294,568, which does not appear upon the invoice-book of this consulate. This is explained by the fact that large quantities of goods are exported in small lots at different times unaccompanied by consular certificates. The value of invoices certified at this office, for the fiscal year just ended, exceeds that of the preceding year by \$478,964.

SILVER ORE.

This increase in value is mainly owing to the large shipments of silver ore from Silver Islet, a small island within the Canadian waters of Lake Superior. Early in July of the present year I addressed a letter to Captain Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, Michigan, who is one of the principal stockholders and a trustee of the Lake Superior Silver Mining Company, asking statistical information in reference to Silver Islet. Captain Ward referred my letter to J. A. Trowbridge, esq., secretary of the company, at New York. Mr. Trowbridge wrote to me that he would lay my letter before the board at their next meeting, and would then communicate to me their decision in reference to furnishing statistical information. I have delayed sending my commercial report for some time, in the hopes of obtaining this desirable information, but I regret to say I have not as yet received it. It will be observed, however, by reference to the table of exports accompanying this report, that the value of silver ore exported from this port for the year just ended is \$448,000, which is nearly equal in value to one-half of all other goods exported from this district for the same period.

HORSES.

The number of horses exported for the year is 979, amounting in value to \$122,714. These animals were mostly belonging to emigrants who were seeking homes in Michigan and other Western States.

EPIZOOTIC.

This disease, recently so prevalent among the horses of this country, is now rapidly subsiding, and most of the animals heretofore afflicted are now resuming labor. I am satisfied, from personal observation, that the horses which recovered most rapidly from this disease were those which were required to perform a moderate amount of labor during

the period of their sickness; and the most obstinate cases are to be found in livery-stables, where a large number of horses are huddled together in poorly ventilated apartments. Horses that have gentle exercise and plenty of fresh air require very little medicine in this disease.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants embarked at this port and landed at Port Huron, Michigan, during the year from all countries is 53,144, classified as follows: From Canada, 26,775; from England, 4,532; from Scotland, 2,493; from Ireland, 1,799; from Germany, 3,733; from Denmark, 326; from Belgium, 566; from France, 1,223; from Norway, 4,525; from Sweden, 1,172.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, without the slightest delay of the passenger-trains, the gauge of the Grand Trunk Railway, from Port Sarnia to Buffalo, a distance of one hundred and ninety-five miles, was changed from the wide to the narrow. Some months since it was decided to change the gauge of the road, experience having proven the narrow gauge to be the best in all respects. Besides, nearly all the connections of this road, and especially those in New England, are narrow-gauge, and this change will obviate much of the heretofore necessary delay of transshipment on change of car-gauge.

This change, once decided upon and the preparations commenced in earnest. At the car-shops a large force of men were set to work manufacturing narrow-gauge cars, and already eight hundred freight and ten passenger cars have been completed. These will be used on the Buffalo line, and the passenger-train that left Detroit on Monday evening was composed of a portion of these ten passenger coaches. A sufficient number of narrow-gauge locomotives have also been procured to operate the road from Detroit to Buffalo. In fact this line is now unusually well supplied with rolling-stock, most of which is entirely new.

While the cars, locomotives, &c., were building, other preparations were being made elsewhere. Gangs of men were set to work all along the line from Port Sarnia to Buffalo, (the section between Detroit and Port Huron was already narrow-gauge,) clearing away all obstructing earth, and driving the spikes that were to hold the inside flange of the rails. This done, there only remained the drawing of the present inside spikes, the pushing of the rails over to the newly driven ones, the driving of still others at the outside of the rails, and the gauge is changed. This great work was accomplished in less than a day and night.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the last train on the road was switched upon the side-track at Stratford, at which hour six hundred men, in small gangs, commenced labor at nearly one hundred different points. The levers with which the spikes are drawn, as easily and nearly as rapidly as nails pulled with a claw-hammer, were first brought into play, and the spikes holding the rails on the inside were drawn, the rails pushed over to their new place, the spikes re-driven, and slowly and surely the work went on; hand-cars following the gangs with provisions, extra tools, and everything that there was a probability would be needed. Each gang of men had a certain specified section of road to complete, and a majority of these finished their work in fifteen hours; but for forty

miles west of Buffalo snow had fallen to the depth of about two feet on Saturday, and this had to be removed with shovels. At 5 o'clock on Monday morning following, however, the whole had been completed, and at that hour (the regular time on Monday morning) a train left Stratford for the West, and all other trains ran during the day the same as usual.

Upon the main line no change of gauge will be made yet for two years, it being impossible to sooner construct the immense number of cars required to operate seven hundred and eighteen miles of railway between Stratford and Portland, to say nothing of the hundreds of miles of branch lines. At the expiration of that time, however, it is expected by the officers of the road that the gauge both of the trunk line and its branches will be changed. Meantime shifting-cars will be used, the change being effected at Stratford, thus avoiding transshipment. To meet the present requirements of the road 1,600 of these cars have been provided, and more are being constructed.

S. D. PACE.

QUEBEC.

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount duties.	Countries whence imported.
Animals for stock breeding .. No.	156	\$20, 938	.....	Great Britain.
Books..... packages	371	21, 976	\$1, 099	United States, Great Britain, France.
Brooms and broom-corn.... do....	506	5, 438	130	United States.
Cottons..... do....	5, 544	1, 161, 390	168, 383	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Coffee..... pounds	118, 339	17, 617	2, 478	United States, Great Britain, Germany.
Cigars..... do....	24, 821	19, 208	7, 392	United States, Germany, Spanish West Indies.
Clocks..... packages	421	5, 775	868	United States, Germany, Great Britain.
Coals and coke..... tons	148, 862	606, 867	.....	Great Britain, United States.
Coin and bullion.....	.....	480, 000	.....	Do.
Dried fruits..... packages	5, 554	15, 392	1, 962	France, Spain, United States, Great Britain.
Florida water..... gallons	1, 644	2, 281	602	United States.
Furs..... packages	117	22, 138	1, 995	United States, Great Britain.
Fancy goods and jewelry.... do....	1, 435	87, 258	13, 089	Germany, France, United States, Great Britain.
Fish.....	.....	57, 612	265	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, United States.
Glass and chinaware... packages	42, 012	117, 977	17, 676	Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, United States.
Hops..... pounds	51, 815	22, 254	2, 396	United States, Germany.
Hemp, flax, & esparto grass. pkgs.	8, 535	147, 219	.....	United States, Spain, Great Britain, Africa.
Hides, raw..... do....	19, 532	94, 895	.....	United States.
Hair..... do....	126	10, 822	836	United States, Germany, Great Britain.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.... do....	524	58, 653	2, 769	Great Britain, United States.
Hardware of all kinds..... do....	33, 823	372, 828	27, 700	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Iron, pig, bar, and railroad. tons	43, 029	1, 653, 317	12, 418	Great Britain.
India-rubber..... packages	440	60, 565	767	United States.
Liquors..... gallons	173, 436	94, 984	151, 557	Holland, France, Great Britain, British West Indies.
Leather..... packages	201	20, 925	2, 968	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Linen and duck..... do....	194	33, 427	2, 358	Great Britain, United States.
Lumber.....	.....	57, 514	.....	United States.
Machinery..... packages	285	41, 433	3, 919	United States, Great Britain.
Musical instruments..... do....	117	18, 860	2, 829	Germany, United States, Great Britain.
Molasses..... pounds	4, 437, 381	54, 565	18, 210	United States, British West Indies.
Pork and beef..... do....	491, 637	30, 348	3, 740	United States, Great Britain.
Rice..... do....	890, 400	23, 319	9, 175	Great Britain.
Sugar..... do....	3, 601, 180	208, 262	74, 155	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies.
Salt..... bushels	606, 741	92, 993	.....	Great Britain.
Silks..... packages	102	55, 298	8, 296	Do.
Stationery..... do....	1, 269	43, 580	6, 536	Great Britain, United States, France.

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1872—Cont'd.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount duties.	Countries whence imported.
Settlers' effects		\$622, 950		Norway, Great Britain, United States.
Teas, green and black.... pounds.	412, 104	101, 792	\$18, 658	United States, Great Britain.
Tobacco, leaf	413, 790	31, 781		United States.
Woolens..... packages.	1, 987	537, 723	79, 895	Great Britain, Germany, United States.
Wine	101, 686	61, 354	23, 108	France, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Great Britain.
Articles not included in above		593, 768	45, 658	
Tota		7, 787, 296	713, 891	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ashes, pot and pearl.... barrels.	105	\$8, 280	Great Britain.
Ale and beer	8, 190	2, 985	United States, British West Indies.
Butter and cheese	3, 631, 228	515, 011	Great Britain, Newfoundland, British West Indies.
Biscuits	2, 598	11, 496	Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon.
Coal-oil	37, 733	6, 574	Great Britain, Portugal, Newfoundland.
Copper ore	581	25, 030	Great Britain.
Deals, pine and spruce stand'rd.	6, 841, 086	3, 456, 357	Great Britain, France, Portugal.
Dry-goods..... packages.	45	5, 129	Newfoundland.
Flour and meal..... barrels.	4, 379	27, 268	Great Britain, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, St. Pierre, Miquelon.
Fruit, green..... do....	2, 528	10, 924	Great Britain, British West Indies, Newfoundland.
Furs, raw	55	12, 500	Great Britain.
Fish		23, 378	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Indian corn	463, 373	275, 486	Great Britain.
Iron, pig and scrap	2, 517	48, 203	United States, Great Britain.
Lumber, sawn..... M feet.	12, 623	187, 441	United States, South America, Portugal, Great Britain.
Oil-cake	7, 006	24, 023	Great Britain.
Oats and peas	53, 407	38, 002	Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Pork and beef	3, 886	113, 819	Great Britain, Newfoundland, United States.
Sewing-machines..... packages.	362	11, 925	Great Britain.
Sugar-boxes	14, 307	4, 432	United States.
Spars and masts..... do....	619	9, 021	Great Britain, South America, France, Portugal.
Staves..... M.	4, 402	650, 658	Great Britain, Portugal, France, Newfoundland.
Ships built	{ No. 18	589, 848	Great Britain.
Timber, square..... tons.	563, 514	6, 302, 689	Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal.
Tallow and lard	108, 035	11, 375	Great Britain, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon.
Wheat..... bushels.	293, 376	322, 880	Great Britain.
Articles not included in above.:		84, 086	
Total.....		12, 778, 820	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1872—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German—Cont'd . . .	France	1	848	1	848	2	919	2	919
	Belgium	4	1,527	4	1,527	4	2,214	4	2,214
	United States	1	235	1	235	13	5,495	13	5,495
	South America	7	2,779	7	2,779	3	1,313	3	1,313
	Great Britain	5	2,255	5	2,255	1	654	1	654
French	Gibraltar	3	1,462	3	1,462	1	283	1	283
	Great Britain	1	362	1	362	3	1,375	3	1,375
	United States	1	671	1	671	1	671	1	671
	Spanish West Indies	1	779	1	779	1	298	1	298
	Great Britain	1	356	1	356	2	939	2	939
	Holland	2	1,840	2	1,840	3	2,746	3	2,746
	South America	5	860	5	860	6	1,042	6	1,042
	Great Britain	117	155,030	923	657,390	77	113,521	919	661,172
	Portugal								
Total				1,040	812,420			996	774,693

F. G. L. STRUVE.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1872. (Received November 11.)

IMPORTS.

The import trade of this and the neighboring ports within the province, as shown by the accompanying table, A, amounted, for the commercial year ending September 30, 1872, to \$1,766,103, and the duties received to \$342,076.18.

The foregoing figures show that the value of the imports, as well as the amount of duties collected thereon, have somewhat increased during the year just passed, as for 1870-'71 the imports amounted to but \$1,665,113.88, and the duties collected thereon to \$305,143.17.

The increase on the value of imports for 1871-'72 amounts to \$100,989.12, and on the duties collected to \$36,933.01.

The Canadian tariff, which was adopted by the legislative assembly in its session last winter, came into effect on the 1st of April last. Up to that time the former British Columbia tariff was in force.

This shows that the revenue derived from customs has, for the past year, been collected from different tariffs, and explains what otherwise might appear as error in the compilation of my table, A.

Articles which at the beginning of the year, under the old tariff, paid an *ad-valorem* duty, under the new tariff, afterward, paid a specific duty, and *vice versa*; so many articles formerly dutiable came in free under the new tariff. As usual, the United States, England, and the Sandwich Islands are the countries whence merchandise is imported into this province.

During the year covered by this report England sent, by direct shipments by sailing-vessels, goods amounting to about \$336,000, or about \$64,000 worth less than during the previous year.

From the Sandwich Islands was imported merchandise amounting to about \$102,350, or about \$27,000 worth more than during the preceding year.

The United States furnished goods amounting to about \$1,327,753, which sum shows an increase in the imports from American ports of about \$127,753.

Of the imports from the United States about \$350,000 worth were goods shipped in bond and foreign free merchandise, and the balance articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the country.

A few articles of Canadian manufacture are being imported in small quantities, coming in overland, in transit, through the United States.

The small quantities of opium imported during the year still preclude suspicion of the smuggling of that article back to the United States, and prove the effectiveness of the law which prohibits the exportation of this article in bond. Certain parties here intend to make efforts, through their representatives at Ottawa, to prevail with the Government of the United States to remove the restrictions which now prevent its exportation in bond.

There are not at present, as were formerly, published returns of the imports into this province appearing in the Government Gazette, and therefore my table, A, has been prepared from the books in the custom-house here, to which, through the kindness of the collector, I had free recourse.

EXPORTS.

The total exports during the year, in American vessels, to the United States and other countries, amount to \$2,033,946.47. This amount includes the export of gold, dust and bars, as well as lumber, coal, &c., shipped from other ports in this province than Victoria.

The exports of the previous year amounted to \$1,778,064.97, which shows an increase in the value of exports of \$255,881.50 in favor of 1871-'72.

The shipments to the United States, as per declared invoices, exclusive of treasure, dust and bars, amount to \$351,780.61. The principal articles sent to American ports were coal, furs, skins, oil, and iron.

About one-fourth in value of the exports to the United States were intended for transshipment to England.

The export trade in the article of lumber during the past year is in excess of that of the previous twelve months to the extent of \$75,484.75.

The value of lumber, spars, laths, &c., exported during the period covered by this report is \$196,717.75; that of the preceding year was only \$121,233.

Of all the lumber exported, but two small cargoes, or 378,168 feet, valued at \$4,723, found their way to the United States; they were sent recently; the reduction of the American duty on that article bringing our markets for the same more within reach.

A much better business in this line could have been done during the year, had it not been that suitable vessels were extremely difficult to obtain.

Many orders from South American and Australian ports remain unfilled. The vessels employed in this trade are, as a rule, of American bottom.

Coal shipments from Nanaimo and Departure Bay amounted for the year as follows: 27,698 tons, valued at \$152,339. The export trade in this article for the previous year amounted to only 21,083 tons, valued at \$116,722; the present year showing an increase in quantity of 6,615 tons, and in value of \$35,617.

With the exception of 1,300 tons shipped to Honolulu and 600 tons to Mazatlan, the United States have taken all the coal exported.

The entire business of the companies for the last twelve months foot up as follows: Total number of tons delivered at the mines 43,074 tons, which, at \$5.50 per ton, amount to \$236,907. This shows an increase in the business of the company of over 25 per cent. compared with figures of the previous year.

During the year another coal-mine has been opened at Departure Bay, within four miles of Nanaimo. This mine has not been extensively worked so far, but considering that the coal taken from it is pronounced to be superior in quality to that of the Douglas pit, it promises to do well in the future, or as soon as more ample means are provided for necessary improvements and the working of it generally.

Among the exports for the year just ended are found 19,095 pounds of hops. This article is now produced on Vancouver Island, and is of very fine quality. This year's crop has been disposed of at the rate of about 30 cents per pound.

Of salmon, put up fresh, in tins, were shipped during the year 67,883 pounds, realizing about 16 cents per pound. This season's catch, amounting to about one thousand barrels salted, and sixty thousand pounds fresh, in tins, still awaits shipment.

The quantity and value of furs exported during the past commercial

year differ but slightly from those of the preceding year. Of the \$208,247.75 worth shipped during the last twelve months, over \$100,000 worth were sent direct to England by the Hudson's Bay Company. This company, it is claimed, obtain large quantities of valuable furs from Alaska Territory, employing for this purpose natives as their agents, who deliver them at their boundary post, on the Stekine River.

TREASURE EXPORT—MINING.

The gold shipments, dust and bars, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for the year, amount to \$1,334,990.69; which amount shows an increase of \$148,399.92 over the export of treasure of the preceding year.

This increase, however, is not to be regarded as proving the yield of the mines to have been more prolific during the present season than it was in 1871. It is more properly accounted for by taking into consideration that the shipments for the months of October, November, and December, 1871, were large, and that they were the product of the mines for the previous season.

Gold-mining in the different districts during the present season has, on the contrary, been rather unsatisfactory. At Cariboo, which has always been the richest and most extensive mining district in this province, there are reported to be about five hundred less transient miners this year than were during the previous season.

Some of the claims on Lightning Creek continue to yield handsomely; outside of that locality many are taking out only small pay.

The Lane and Kurtz Company, American, for the past eighteen months engaged in an extensive mining enterprise at the meadows near Williams Creek, have lately suspended operations on account of an increase of water. Work will be resumed as soon as a large pump and boiler arrive, which are now on the way from San Francisco.

The success or failure of this company still remains undetermined. When, as above stated, they were obliged to stop work, they had a shaft sunk about 125 feet, at which depth the bed-rock was struck, along which they were drifting for the channel. They had good prospects when driven out by the water.

The district of Omineca, where a year ago about one thousand three hundred miners were working, and which had excited strong hopes of proving a new El Dorado, seems now to be considered to contain only poor diggings. There are only about four hundred miners there this season, and out of these very few are working paying claims.

The latest mining excitement consists of the reports regarding the great richness and extent of veins of silver ore, which lie close to the town of Hope, on the Frazer River. It appears that during the past year a company took out a quantity of the ore, a sample of which was lately taken to San Francisco to be assayed, and found to be very rich. Several tons of the ore were sold at San Francisco for \$230 per ton, as I am informed. A representative of some San Francisco capitalists is at present inspecting the mine, with a view to purchasing an interest therein, and ultimately working same on a large scale. The wealth of this region would be fabulous if what is talked of these veins is but half true.

"Silver Peak Mountain," where this late discovery was made, is situate in the Cascades or Coast Range, about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Frazer, and seven miles from the town of Hope.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES.

In my annual report of last year, I took occasion to speak in detail of the extent of cultivable lands in this province; the character of the soil; the kinds and qualities of its products, as well as the general condition and development of the farming interests of the country.

During the past year several small valleys on the mainland have been discovered by the surveying-parties now engaged in making surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which valleys they describe as containing large tracts of valuable farming lands. But little progress, however, has been made during the year in increasing the acreage of actual cultivation. The crops this season in all kinds of cereals and fruits, as well both on the mainland as the island, are more than average, and considerably superior to those of last year.

Stock-farming, also, has done well, considering that many cattle perished last winter on the mainland in consequence of heavy frosts immediately upon severe snow-falls.

Manufactures.—The progress in this branch of industry is exceedingly slow. In addition to formerly existing factories, in this province, two boot and shoe factories have been started during the year. They employ Chinamen, and appear to be progressive. These enterprises are prosecuted on a not very extensive scale, employing only a limited number of hands.

The manufacture of beet-sugar is now in contemplation by parties on the lower Frazer, the soil of the delta of the said river being found to be well adapted for the cultivation of the beet.

Fisheries.—But slight progress has been made during the year in the development of the maritime resources of this province. Of fish, intended for export, none have been taken, except some salmon, as mentioned in another part of this report.

The catch of oil has been somewhat larger than that of previous years. Of dog-fish oil the quantity taken this year amounts to about 120,000 gallons, and of whale-oil to about 30,000 gallons. The greater portion of it is still held at this market in anticipation of a rise in its price, which, now standing at about 32 cents per gallon for dog-fish oil and 40 cents for whale-oil, is regarded as very low.

Another, and the principal reason for deferring its shipment, is the current belief that under the late treaty of Washington the produce of the fisheries of this province will shortly be admitted free of duty in the United States.

POPULATION.

From the best and most reliable information obtainable the number of the present white population of the province is about nine thousand. This number is very nearly equally divided between the mainland and Vancouver Island. It includes the miners on the mainland, who, as a rule, cannot be regarded as permanent settlers. It cannot be said that the past year, the first since confederation took place, has witnessed any increase in the population through immigration. At least as many permanent settlers left the province during that period as persons arrived with intent of settling in this country.

The subject of immigration is being constantly much agitated, and during the last session of the legislative assembly \$10,000 were appropriated for the purpose, mainly, of disseminating abroad a knowledge of the climate, resources, &c., of the country. From all this, however,

no probable results are, so far, discernible. There is, however, nothing surprising in this, as hitherto but little encouragement has been held out to persons coming into the province without ready means, with nothing but physical abilities and a will to apply them; most of all such persons, were they mechanics, farm or other laborers, usually remaining only long enough to experience that above spoken of, and for that they generally had not long to wait. Labor here, although well paid, is too little in demand. This province, to be populous and prosperous, must introduce more labor-creating elements. The resources, climate, and soil of the country justify a considerable accession to its present population. What now seems most required is more capital in the hands of men who have a sufficient amount of energy, enterprise, and public spirit.

The colored population of the province amounts to about four hundred; as a class they are intelligent and thrifty. The number of Chinese is from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred. The greater portion of the latter class follow the occupation of mining in the various districts of the mainland. All others are engaged in pursuits similar to those followed by their countrymen in other parts of the Pacific coast. In their customs, manners, mode of living, and general characteristics they do not differ from those found elsewhere on this coast. The number of natives living in the settled districts of the province is about six thousand.

The number of Indians, in the very numerous tribes living outside of the settled districts, is estimated at about forty thousand. Until very recently the general management and care of the Indians were vested in the governor of the colony.

With confederation, the future government and supervision of the Indians passed into the hands of the Dominion. A few weeks ago the Dominion government appointed a superintendent of Indian affairs. Up to that time superintendents or agents appointed by government did not exist; nor were regular reservations provided in many places. The Indians in this country are found in preponderating numbers on the coast; few tribes only infest the interior of either the mainland or Vancouver Island.

The policy of the former or colonial government in dealing with the natives, and which is still adhered to, is that which was adopted by the Hudson Bay Company, soon after occupancy of this country for trading purposes.

The distinguishing feature of that policy has been, and is, a strict and prompt performance of any and every agreement and promise, by government or individuals, entered into or given to any tribe or individual Indian, and in return to exact as strictly from them compliance with any engagement. Many years' experience proves that keeping perfect faith with them has rendered them, in this country, submissive, subservient, and comparatively harmless. Such has, at least, been the rule on the part of those with whom the whites have in any degree come in contact. One of the chief characteristics of the Indian in these parts is, that a wrong or injury actually inflicted, or supposed to have been done to his person or property, is never forgotten or forgiven until in some manner atoned for; and according to their understanding they deem it consistent with justice to avenge themselves on any white man, at any time or place, for any real or imaginary injury sustained through any other white man, at any other time and place. As under such circumstances it necessarily follows that innocent white persons frequently become exposed to dangers from the malice and hatred of the natives,

the government punishes, severely and promptly, any offense against an Indian; and whenever offenders cannot be or are not reached, it always effects some compromise, which is easily done, with the injured Indian or Indians. Thus danger to the lives and property of white men is often averted. On the other hand, if any Indian or Indians wantonly, without any cause, perpetrate crimes or commit depredations severe punishment follows upon its heel, as speedily as he or they can be reached.

Among themselves the various tribes are often at enmity. In former times they were very warlike, and often went to battle; but since Esquimalt became a permanent naval station, an occasional visit from a man-of-war along the coast struck such terror among them that they became cowed and intimidated, and now actual war is very rarely made.

Few tribes only are really cruel and blood-thirsty, and they exist in parts, where, up to the present time, whites have seldom found their way. By those few tribes some outrages have been committed, but even they of late have become restrained. The Chilicotans were accounted among the worst.

In 1863 a party of fourteen white men, engaged in road-making at the time, were all massacred by them. In consequence of that occurrence the road was abandoned, and a white man scarcely has set his foot anywhere near to where that happened until recently. At present this same section of country is being traversed by surveying parties of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which are not in the slightest degree molested by the Indians, but, on the contrary, the surveying parties hire them to pack their provisions and baggage, and to serve them as guides.

There are quite a number of missions established on the island, as well as on the mainland. The greater number and those earliest started were founded by and are presided over by the Catholic clergy. The Episcopalians and Methodists, also, have for some time devoted themselves to the task of reclaiming the Indians from their savage and uncivilized state.

These various missions are accomplishing very desirable results in the way of elevating the moral character of the natives, and making them susceptible of religious training, rendering them generally useful to themselves and to the community. Fur-hunting and fishing furnish the principal means for their support, and in the settled districts many are constantly employed in doing all kinds of ordinary labor.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of white inhabitants as per estimate.....	9,000
Number of colored inhabitants as per estimate.....	400
Number of Chinese inhabitants, highest estimate.....	1,800
Number of Indians in settled districts, estimated.....	6,000
Number of Indians outside of settled districts, estimated.....	40,000
Total population of the province	57,200

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The exploratory survey for the Canadian Pacific Railway, through this province, was commenced in the month of June, 1871, and has been energetically prosecuted since that time. Eight corps of engineers have been employed upon the work, together with a party of hydrographers, who are now engaged in examining the Seymour Narrows, in Johnson

Straits, to ascertain the practicability of bridging these narrows, with a view of making Victoria and Esquimalt the terminus of this proposed line of railway. On the Pacific coast it is expected that the whole of the surveys will be completed by December next. It has already been decided that the road will enter British Columbia from the plains of Rupert's Land, on the east, through the Tete Jaune Cache, Yellow Head, or Leather Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, near the Henry House, in latitude $52^{\circ} 15'$ north. The altitude of this pass is said to be only 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. From thence the line will traverse the North Fork of the Thompson River to the plains at Fort Kamloops, in the interior of the province. Further than this nothing is as yet known of the route this railway will take through the province. Considerable local agitation, however, is going on between interested parties, with respect to the superiority of Burrard Inlet, on the mainland, as a harbor and terminus, and that of Esquimalt, on this island, the naval station of Her Majesty's ships of war.

The engineer-in-chief of the road, Mr. Sanford Fleming, has lately been here. He came overland, by way of the different provinces, inspecting the country along the line supposed to be followed by the projected railroad.

FREIGHTS.

Within the past six or eight months the rates for freights have greatly increased. Especially has this been and is the case with lumber and coal, in full cargoes, for American and foreign ports.

Following is a comparative statement of the range of present and former rates:

Lumber, per 1,000 feet, to South American ports, from \$30 to \$35; former rates, from \$15 to \$21.

Lumber, per 1,000 feet, for China, \$30 to \$37; former rates from \$20 to \$23.

Lumber, per 1,000 feet, for Australia, from \$22 to \$25; former rates from \$15 to 20.

Lumber, per 1,000 feet, for Mexico, from \$20 to \$22; former rates from \$15 to \$17.

Coals, per ton, for San Francisco, from \$5 to \$5.50; former rates from \$4 to \$4.50.

Coals, per ton, for Honolulu, from \$6.50 to \$7; former rates from \$5 to \$5.50.

HARBOR AND TONNAGE DUES—PILOTAGE.

No changes have been inaugurated affecting in anywise the formerly existing laws and regulations pertaining to harbor and tonnage dues or pilotage. A new pilot-board has, however, lately been appointed, and changes affecting the pilot-laws, regulations, and charges will, ere long, it is expected, be forthcoming.

MARINE DISASTERS.

During the year the only serious loss sustained to American shipping, in waters of these parts, has been that of the *Zephyr*, of San Francisco. Damage has been occasioned to several American vessels, but in no instance entailing great loss to interested parties.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Up to the present no material benefits appear to have been derived from the many changes inaugurated in the government of the province, subsequent to confederation and responsible government.

The people, however, have confidence in the new order of things, and are hopeful for the future of the country. Few improvements of any consequence, either public or private, have been made or inaugurated during the past twelve months.

Of a number of public works agreed to be erected by the Dominion government, under the terms of confederation, none have as yet been commenced.

The principal reliance for the future progress and prosperity of the country is placed in the speedy construction of the Canadian

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It is held that the large sums of money which will have to be expended on this road through the province will go far toward benefiting its inhabitants. It is also believed that great advantages will be realized from the subsequent facilities of better, much increased, and so much needed communication throughout the province and the outside world. No doubt seems to be entertained here regarding the construction of this railroad at this end of the line during the summer and fall of 1873.

In my last annual report I took occasion to speak of the graving dock contemplated to be built at Esquimalt. Tenders for that work were received by the government last winter, but the Dominion subsidy in aid of it was found to be insufficient, and no tender could be accepted. The building of this dock is persistently urged, and it is now generally believed that the local government will increase the subsidy to the extent of warranting some company to undertake the work at an early day.

The number of Her Majesty's ships of war at the naval station of Esquimalt never exceeded three during the past twelve months. At present there are three, viz, the Scout, Petrel, and Boxer, carrying in all 24 guns. One, the Sparrowhawk, has lately been put out of commission, and is to be sold here in the course of this month.

The United States steamer St. Mary's, I. C. Harris, commander, arrived at Esquimalt from Alaska on the 18th of September, and remained about one month.

DAVID ECKSTEIN.

A.—Statement showing the imports at Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
<i>Goods paying specific duties.</i>				
Ale and porter	gallons.. 4, 434	} \$14, 180	\$2, 710 53	United States, England.
Do	dozens.. 6, 961			
Bacon and hams	pounds.. 304, 738	38, 826	7, 362 58	Do.
Barley and oats	do..... 614, 325	11, 070	1, 616 03	United States.
Beans and peas	do..... 86, 973	3, 489	734 24	Do.
Bran and shorts	do..... 723, 567	14, 032	1, 655 42	Do.
Bitters	gallons.. 274	1, 499	411 75	United States, England.
Butter	pounds.. 46, 138	13, 053	3, 348 70	United States.
Candles	do..... 89, 217	13, 953	3, 633 41	United States, England.
Cheese	do..... 41, 062	6, 791	1, 750 66	Do.

A.—Statement showing the imports at Victoria, British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cider.....gallons..	791	\$629	\$93 43	United States.
Cigars.....M.....	301, 128	25, 102	8, 386 06	United States, Cuba.
Coffee, manuf'd and raw..pounds..	70, 907	12, 069	2, 180 91	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Eggs.....dozen.....	1, 284	378	150 67	United States.
Flour.....barrels..	11, 639	76, 504	15, 536 87	Do.
Gunpowder.....pounds..	30, 309	6, 050	1, 181 04	United States, England.
Hay.....tons.....	106	1, 850	213 61	United States.
Lard.....pounds..	95, 837	12, 809	2, 957 09	Do.
Live stock, all kinds.....head..	6, 170	152, 507	11, 006 90	Do.
Malt.....pounds..	103, 315	3, 629	385 82	Do.
Meal, oat and corn.....do.....	55, 776	2, 403	429 82	United States, England.
Meat, fresh.....do.....	16, 622	2, 097	166 62	United States.
Meat, salted.....do.....	17, 739	1, 582	175 39	Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	160, 043	1, 682	443 93	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Rice.....do.....	741, 115	39, 397	9, 857 12	United States, Sandwich Islands, England.
Shot.....do.....	20, 413	1, 702	539 50	United States, England.
Soap.....do.....	57, 214	3, 591	572 38	Do.
Spirits, all kinds.....gallons..	40, 455	58, 101	63, 480 01	United States, France, England.
Sugar, refined and raw..pounds..	1, 204, 411	89, 174	26, 478 76	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Sirup.....do.....	19, 124	1, 228	423 25	United States.
Tea.....pounds..	80, 228	26, 160	9, 150 00	United States, England.
Tobacco.....do.....	102, 072	36, 690	25, 302 00	Do.
Wheat.....do.....	75, 513	1, 764	264 26	United States.
Wines, champagne.....cases..	291	3, 651	873 75	United States, England, France.
Wines, various.....gallons..	18, 366	26, 046	7, 713 10	Do.
Unspecified articles.....		4, 839	1, 374 71	United States, England.
<i>Goods paying ad-valorem duties.</i>				
Beef and pork, salt.....barrels..	163	2, 570	256 97	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Blankets.....bales..	694	49, 899	9, 166 51	United States, England.
Boots and shoes.....packages..	1, 391	69, 966	12, 894 98	Do.
Books.....do.....	42	1, 128	56 78	Do.
Carpets.....do.....	30	6, 215	860 40	England.
Cards, playing.....do.....	42	1, 327	486 94	United States, England, France.
China merchandise.....do.....	611	3, 612	497 41	United States.
Clothing.....do.....	987	171, 477	25, 719 93	United States, England, Canada.
Canvas.....do.....	67	4, 279	212 93	United States, England.
Confectionery.....do.....	160	1, 969	590 21	Do.
Dry-goods.....do.....	889	150, 686	19, 975 67	Do.
Drugs.....do.....	357	10, 092	1, 942 61	Do.
Earthenware.....do.....	445	6, 617	901 42	Do.
Fancy goods.....do.....	2, 300	2, 215	367 64	Do.
Fish, preserved.....do.....	1, 169	6, 588	993 11	Do.
Fire-arms.....do.....	63	6, 094	816 25	Do.
Fruit, preserved.....do.....	2, 988	19, 149	2, 492 79	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Furniture.....do.....	473	11, 010	1, 651 40	United States, England.
Glass and glass-ware.....do.....	577	7, 239	947 48	Do.
Groceries.....do.....	2, 330	16, 124	1, 838 92	United States, England, France.
Hardware, all kinds.....do.....	6, 560	84, 467	11, 502 72	United States, England.
Harness and saddlery.....do.....	347	5, 979	991 90	Do.
Hats and caps.....do.....	130	10, 958	1, 658 53	Do.
Iron and steel.....do.....	1, 100	3, 838	191 87	Do.
Jewelry.....do.....	26	2, 951	553 75	Do.
Leather.....do.....	126	19, 844	2, 677 73	United States, England, France.
Meat, fresh and preserved..do.....	805	3, 693	685 62	United States, England.
Machinery.....do.....	310	19, 320	2, 468 11	Do.
Matches.....do.....	585	5, 213	679 87	Do.
Molasses.....do.....	2, 944	13, 272	1, 817 25	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Oil, coal.....gallons..	38, 945	15, 945	2, 391 59	United States.
various kinds.....packages..	730	6, 910	1, 035 69	United States, England.
Opium, manufactured.....taels..	6, 801	6, 210	1, 543 50	United States.
crude.....do.....	9, 964	4, 443	949 25	Do.
Paints.....packages..	373	4, 230	480 41	United States, England.
Rope and cordage.....do.....	1, 505	18, 756	1, 194 93	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Soap.....do.....	6, 262	9, 928	1, 488 84	United States, England.
Stationery.....do.....	432	12, 543	1, 646 18	Do.
Tin-ware.....do.....	61	1, 168	244 21	Do.
Wagons and carriages..number..	14	1, 391	263 75	Do.
Wagon materials....packages..	227	1, 364	204 51	United States.
Watches and clocks.....do.....	41	4, 324	590 38	Do.
Window sashes and doors..do.....	535	2, 007	379 90	Do.
Woodenware.....do.....	292	1, 656	220 89	United States, England.
Unspecified articles.....		73, 608	9, 866 49	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Yeast powders.....packages..	410	8, 595	1, 117 64	United States.
Total.....			342, 076 18	

A.—Statement showing the imports at Victoria, British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
<i>Free goods.</i>				
Agricultural implements. pckgs..	585	\$17,588	.....	United States.
Barley and oats.....pounds..	651,338	10,711	.....	Do.
Beans and split peas.....do....	39,441	1,578	.....	Do.
Books.....packages..	88	4,262	.....	United States, England.
Coin.....do.....	1	20,000	.....	United States.
Fish-hooks and lines.....do....	15	1,773	.....	United States, England.
Flour, wheat.....barrels..	7,159	37,843	.....	United States.
Fruits.....packages..	1,454	3,881	.....	Do.
Furs and hides.....do.....	138	10,709	.....	Do.
Iron and steel.....do.....	7,450	15,375	.....	United States, England.
Materials for wagons.....do....	565	3,632	.....	Do.
Oatmeal.....pounds..	15,900	1,006	.....	Do.
Personal effects.....packages..	119	7,382	.....	Do.
Salt.....tons.....	323	2,473	.....	Sandwich Islands, England.
Do.....packages..	3,374	1,497	.....	United States, England.
Seeds.....do.....	975	2,930	.....	Do.
Tin.....do.....	361	3,377	.....	Do.
Wheat.....pounds..	59,905	1,173	.....	United States.
Government stores.....tons..	1,197	2,983	.....	England.
Do.....packages..	42	1,330	.....	Do.
Unspecified articles.....		15,204	.....	United States, England.
Total.....		1,766,103		
SUMMARY.				
Specific duties.....		708,527	\$212,560 32	
Ad-valorem duties.....		890,869	129,515 86	
Free goods.....		166,707	.....	
Total.....		1,766,103	342,076 18	

B.—Statement showing the exports from Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale and porter, qts. and pts. dozens..	796	\$2,116 00	United States.
Ale and porter.....cases..	14	146 00	Do.
Ale.....gallons..	270	135 00	Do.
Bricks.....number..	6,300	83 20	Do.
Coal.....tons..	27,698	152,339 00	United States, Sandwich Islands, Mexico.
Carpets.....yards..	30	45 00	United States.
Clothing.....packages..	6	502 55	Do.
Dry-goods.....		1,625 95	Do.
Furs, raw.....packages..	545	208,247 76	United States, England.
Fish.....		215 94	United States.
Gold, dust and bars.....		1,334,990 69	Do.
Groceries.....		403 62	Do.
Hides, salted and dry.....number..	968	3,276 00	Do.
Hops.....pounds..	19,095	4,193 42	Do.
Iron, other metals and manufactures of.....		13,562 00	Do.
Iron, scrap.....tons..	164	3,280 00	Do.
Junk.....pounds..	6,000	148 50	Do.
Lumber.....feet..	15,143,545	180,055 75	United States, South America, Australia, Europa, Hawaii.
Laths.....number..	495,995	2,064 00	South America.
Molasses.....gallons..	1,969	450 80	United States.
Miscellaneous merchandise.....		10,379 29	Do.
Oil, whale.....gallons..	12,824	6,560 91	England.
Oil, dog-fish, &c.....do....	64,386	25,254 09	England, United States.
Personal effects.....packages..	5	684 00	United States.
Skins, fur-seal.....number..	1,780	10,925 00	England.
Skins, elk and deer.....pounds..	49,914	8,589 73	United States.
Skins, sheep.....number..	1,007	273 52	Do.
Skins, calf.....do.....	32	26 50	Do.
Salmon, in tins.....pounds..	67,883	10,861 00	England, Australia, Hawaiian Isl'ds.
Salt.....tons.....	15	330 00	United States.
Spars.....number..	913	14,598 00	England, Australia.
Spirits, all kinds.....gallons..	3,290	5,551 51	United States.

B.—Statement showing the exports from Victoria, British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Spirits, all kinds cases..	520	\$2, 880 75	United States.
Sugar pounds..	158, 154	9, 504 89	Do.
Spices do..	323	294 20	Do.
Tea do..	1, 582½	659 00	Do.
Wines, all kinds cases..	139	1, 613 25	Do.
Wines gallons..	176	243 50	Do.
Wool pounds..	24, 885	4, 559 71	United States, England.
Whalebone do..	16, 026	2, 359 64	England.
Products of San Juan, such as wool, oil, and lime in transit.		9, 916 80	United States.
Do.		2, 033, 946 47	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States	139	69, 641	20	1, 591	159	71, 232
	Sandwich Islands.....			5	1, 921	5	1, 921
British	United States	18	16, 056			18	16, 056
	England.....			4	1, 684	4	1, 684
	Sandwich Islands.....			2	374	2	374
Norwegian	England.....			1	580	1	580
Columbian.....	United States			1	176	1	176
	Total.....	157	85, 697	33	6, 326	190	92, 023

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		eamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	139	69 641	20	1, 591	159	71, 232
	Sandwich Islands.....			5	1, 921	5	1, 921
British	United States.....	18	16, 056			18	16, 056
	England.....			5	2, 267	5	2, 267
	Sandwich Islands.....			2	374	2	374
Norwegian	England.....			1	580	1	580
Columbian.....	United States.....			1	176	1	176
	Total.....	157	85, 697	34	6, 909	191	92, 606

GIBRALTAR.

OCTOBER 10, 1872. (Received October 30.)

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

During the past year there have arrived at this port 2,595 mercantile steamships and 1,242 sailing-vessels, which shows a large increase in the number of the former as compared to the previous year. In the number of sailing-vessels there is a small diminution, though considerable as regards tonnage under our own flag.

The constant increase in steam-navigation throughout the Mediterranean is very perceptible, and more so since the opening of the Suez Canal, through which channel many steamers have passed, coming from India and China, and I have already to report four British steamers having touched at this port to coal and provision, bringing very large and valuable cargoes of teas, silks, &c., from India, bound direct to New York.

Much of the fruit-trade with the United States is also being carried on by British steamers, to the detriment of our fast-sailing fruiterers.

COAL.

The increase in steam-navigation has caused quite a constant and heavy demand to exist for steam-coal at this port, the deliveries of which, during the past year, must have exceeded 160,000 tons, imported solely from Great Britain.

TOBACCOS.

The transactions in this article have been large, most of the supplies finding their way into Spain by the means of smuggling; an evidence of the loose manner revenue matters are conducted in that unfortunate country, and which reflects very little credit upon those who have the management of protecting that country from this illegal traffic. Much of the tobacco imported this year, though of American growth and production, has been received from England, not only by mere transshipment from the United States, but also by actual purchase in British markets. The stocks on hand are considered light for the season, and, compared to former prices, rule high.

The importations during the past year are, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: 2,954 hogsheads of Kentucky and Virginia; 2,698 cases leaf and cuttings; 698 seroons leaf; 1,446 boxes of manufactured; 63 cases of smoking-tobacco; 10 cases of snuff.

PETROLEUM.

The importations of refined petroleum have reached 37,549 cases, besides eighty-nine vessels have called into this port direct from the United States loaded with full cargoes of this oil for orders; twenty-seven being under our flag, twenty-nine under the British, twenty-two Italians, two Swedes, two Norwegians, two Germans, one Dutch, one Danish, one Spanish, one Austrian, and one Nicaraguan. Of these cargoes, forty were directed to Genoa, nine to Trieste, nine to Marseilles, six to Venice, six to Naples, six to Leghorn, one to Ancona, one to Alexandria, one to Port Said, one to Cagliari, three to Constantinople, one to Messina, one to Palermo, one to Alicante, one to Malaga, one to Malta, and one to Barcelona.

FLORIDA WATER.

This article of perfumery seems to continue to take in this neighborhood, as 1,290 cases have been imported here during the past year which is a considerable increase on last year's importations.

PROVISIONS AND CEREALS.

The receipts of American salt provisions have been quite insignificant, and those of flour have also been on a very limited scale; the reason for

it may be attributed to prices ruling in the United States at much above what supplies could be brought here from Italy, France, and other countries. The quantity of flour received direct from the United States has not exceeded 1,000 barrels.

GARRISON AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The garrison remains the same, (equal to about 6,000 men,) and is constantly drilled and kept in movement in accordance with the improved and latest rules of military discipline and tactics. The works on the fortifications for the mounting of cannon of heavy caliber are still going on, and the cannon is being mounted as it arrives from England by steamships.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.	Lateen crafts.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.	Lateen crafts.	Total.
Austria.....	Mostly from ports in Europe..	6	28	.....	34	6	28	.....	34
Argentine.....	do.....	7	1	.....	8	7	1	.....	8
Belgian.....	do.....	26	.....	.....	26	26	652	.....	678
British.....	do.....	1,994	666	.....	2,660	1,991	18	.....	2,009
Danish.....	do.....	2	18	.....	20	2	61	.....	63
Dutch.....	do.....	50	61	.....	111	50	.....	.....	50
Egyptian.....	do.....	6	.....	.....	6	6	51	.....	57
French.....	do.....	162	56	6	224	162	26	6	194
Greek.....	do.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	48	.....	48
German.....	do.....	7	51	.....	58	7	109	.....	116
Italian.....	do.....	36	117	.....	153	36	1	.....	37
Montevidean.....	do.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	52	.....	52
Norwegian.....	do.....	9	54	.....	63	9	2	.....	11
Nicaraguan.....	do.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Ottoman.....	do.....	7	1	.....	8	7	36	.....	43
Portuguese.....	do.....	2	37	90	129	2	14	83	99
Russian.....	do.....	18	14	.....	32	18	13	.....	31
Swedish.....	do.....	6	15	.....	21	6	14	.....	20
Spanish.....	do.....	256	14	809	1,079	256	13	794	1,063
Tunisian.....	do.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
United States.....	United States.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....	} 179	.....	79
	Sicily.....	.....	17	.....	17	.....		.....	
	Spain.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....		.....	
	Italy.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....		.....	
	France.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....		.....	
	Turkey.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....		.....	
	Great Britain.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....		.....	
	Brazil.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....		.....	
	Egypt.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....		.....	
	Total.....	.....	*80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	2,595	1,242	905	4,742	2,592	1,219	883	4,694

* With an aggregate tonnage of 31,721.84 tons.

† With an aggregate tonnage of 31,339.23 tons.

GUIANA.

DEMERARA.

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Annatto	261	\$20,646 80	\$2,064 68	Foreign states.
Bacon	16,551	3,234 24	331 02	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Beef, pickled	5,592½	118,808 88	16,778 25	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Beef, dried	4,391	582 96	87 82	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Bread	2,498,244	131,974 08	12,491 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Bricks	5,562,931	67,279 44	16,688 79	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Butter	614,547	159,005 04	12,290 94	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Buckets and pails	2,192	5,224 08	548 00	United Kingdom, United States.
Candles, tallow	181,850	24,395 28	16,370 00	United States, West Indies, foreign states.
composition	388,151	62,886 48	19,407 55	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Cheese	296,233	46,384 80	5,924 66	Do.
Coffee	223,343	25,855 68	3,350 19	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Chocolate	1,683½	870 72	25 29½	Do.
Coals in hogsheads	34,065	238,222 32	8,175 60	United Kingdom.
loose	67,686½	193,437 28	24,366 96	United Kingdom, other colonies.
Confectionery	54,533½	12,482 64	2,726 67	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.
Cocoa	451,580	48,530 88	6,773 70	West Indies, foreign states.
Cocoa-nuts	11,750	209 52	20 95	Do.
Cordage	4,324 3 19	43,365 84	4,324 84	United Kingdom, United States.
Corn and pulse	75,039½	103,686 96	3,751 97	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
oatmeal	2,357,768	44,622 80	1,178 88	Do.
Cigars	2,814,649	34,414 80	8,035 35	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Cotton, foreign	2,244	13,801 84	1,380 18	Foreign states.
Cattle	3,264	85,623 12	Free.	West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Corn-brooms	1,463	2,991 36	292 60	United States.
Fish, dried	72,846 2 8	358,785 12	36,423 29	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
salmon	247	4,943 04	494 00	West Indies, other colonies, United States.
mackerel	6,555½	46,702 56	6,555 50	West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
other sorts	8,886	35,521 44	2,221 50	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
smoked	70,531	3,708 48	352 65	Do.
Flour	94,338	655,009 92	94,338 00	Do.
Ground feed	16,450½	8,994 72	832 52	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.
Gunpowder	6,571	1,444 32	1,314 20	United Kingdom.
Hams	417,180½	64,278 24	8,343 61	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Hay	1,343,621	19,082 88	1,343 60	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Horses	185	32,692 80	1,295 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.

Hoops, wood.....do.....	1,530,520	47,032 56	1,295 80	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
iron.....cwt.....	8,492 2 10	22,170 72	849 25	United Kingdom.
Lime, building.....hogsheads.....	13,270½	79,188 96		United Kingdom, West Indies.
temper.....puncheons.....	3,594½	29,465 04		United Kingdom, foreign states.
Lard.....pounds.....	954,991	126,047 04	19,099 82	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.
Lumber.....feet.....	12,310,456	228,976 80	24,920 91	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Malt, in wood.....hogsheads.....	3,314½	55,517 76	16,572 52	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.
in bottles.....dozen.....	93,068	167,544 00	22,336 32	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Matches.....gross.....	19,770	24,632 88	1,977 00	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Muskets and guns.....number.....	825	4,900 32	1,650 00	Do.
Machinery.....packages.....	31,441	624,880 52	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Manure.....do.....	18,671	455,603 76	Free	United Kingdom.
Molasses, foreign.....puncheons.....	20	400 08	40 00	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Mules.....number.....	149	24,020 64	745 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Onions.....pounds.....	2,472,530	33,075 60	3,307 56	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Opium.....do.....	18,633	107,352 56	11,179 80	United Kingdom.
Oats.....bushels.....	67,183½	63,818 16	3,359 17	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Oils.....gallons.....	215,649	146,881 92	32,347 25	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Paints.....cwt.....	4,653 2 26	30,282 24	1,163 43	United Kingdom, West Indies.
Pepper.....pounds.....	18,823	2,340 00	941 15	United Kingdom, other colonies.
Percussion-caps.....number.....	593,000	417 84	237 20	United Kingdom.
Perfumery.....packages.....	2,278	8,306 64	830 66	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Pitch and rosin.....barrels.....	790	2,566 56	395 00	United Kingdom, United States.
Pistols.....number.....	121	755 28	121 00	United Kingdom, West Indies.
Pork.....barrels.....	14,925	276,655 44	447 75	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Potatoes.....do.....	61,226	58,472 40	5,847 24	Do.
Rice.....pounds.....	31,111,462	701,153 04	7,777 86	Do.
Sago.....do.....	106,024	4,331 76	2,120 48	United Kingdom, other colonies.
Salt.....do.....	1,238,990	6,211 92	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Shingles.....number.....	148,000	389 92	389 00	Other colonies.
Shooks.....do.....	68,791	140,058 48	5,583 28	United Kingdom, other colonies, United States.
Shot.....pounds.....	39,823	1,824 96	796 46	Do.
Slates.....number.....	179,800	5,625 60	179 80	Do.
Snuff.....pounds.....	5,983	6,440 40	1,495 75	Do.
Soap.....do.....	872,943	40,923 60	8,729 43	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign States.
Staves, R. O.....number.....	682,529	27,190 80	1,365 05	Other colonies, United States.
W. O.....do.....	976,986	55,835 28	1,390 47	West Indies, other colonies, United States.
Sugar, refined.....cwt.....	385 2 27	5,040 72	771 50	United Kingdom, other colonies, foreign states.
Tar.....barrels.....	934	3,606 72	4,356 78	United Kingdom, United States.
Sugar, foreign.....hogsheads.....	812	62,609 76	6,621 64	Foreign states.
Tea.....pounds.....	36,306½	14,121 36	4,356 78	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Tobacco-pipes.....gross.....	50,487	2,019 36	487 00	United Kingdom.
Tobacco, manufactured.....pounds.....	460,800	5,735 84	9,040 95	United Kingdom, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
leaf.....do.....	5,962	82,466 40	8,294 40	West Indies, United States.
Turpentine.....gallons.....	5,962	5,102 24	689 28	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.
Tapioca.....pounds.....	3,143½	2,099 52	10 22	United Kingdom.
Varnish.....gallons.....	3,798	22,058 40	565 74	United Kingdom, United States.
Military stores.....packages.....	15	352 80	Free	Foreign states.
Fish-glue.....do.....	16,179	11,463 60	3 52	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Gin.....gallons.....	3,514	14,670 92	1,146 36	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Liquors.....do.....	84	119 76	1,467 09	United Kingdom.
Whisky.....do.....			1 19	

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy	67, 704	\$149, 814 72	\$14, 981 47	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Rum, foreign	49	2, 550 00	255 00	Foreign states.
Wine, in wood	68, 027	62, 639 52	54, 421 60	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
in bottles	3, 773½	27, 318 72	6, 414 52	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Total .....	.....	6, 804, 949 68	609, 719 43	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Annatto	261	\$20, 646 00	United Kingdom.
Batata	12, 168	4, 524 96	Do.
Beef, pickled	501	11, 018 88	Do.
Bread	60, 260	3, 406 32	West Indies, foreign states.
Bricks	12, 000	282 24	Foreign states.
Butter	50, 221	13, 186 80	West Indies, foreign states.
Brooms	2	3 60	Foreign states.
Coals in hogsheads	166	1, 593 12	Do.
Coals, loose	580	1, 584 00	West Indies.
Cocoa	301, 500	29, 680 88	United Kingdom, United States.
Corn and pulse	5, 474	7, 754 16	West Indies, foreign states.
Corn-meal	180, 904	5, 487 36	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Cocoa-nuts	637, 718	12, 111 12	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Candles, tallow	1, 340	76 56	Foreign states.
composition	22, 897	4, 144 32	West Indies, foreign states.
Cigars	82, 300	1, 073 52	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Cheese	186	411 12	Foreign states.
Cotton, colonial	39	36	United Kingdom.
Do	51	2, 295 24	Do.
Cotton, foreign	243	5, 180 24	Do.
Cotton-seed	64	307 20	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Coffee	78, 024	5, 430 48	West Indies.
Charcoal	34, 413	21, 428 72	Foreign states.
Cordage	7	105 60	Do.
Confectionery	672	102 72	

Flour	18, 844	136, 398 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Fish, glue	48	2, 655 60	United Kingdom.
dried	4, 408	20, 122 56	West Indies, foreign states.
smoked	610	46 80	Foreign states.
mackerel	598	4, 243 92	West Indies, foreign states.
salmon	44	579 12	Do.
other sorts	1, 175	4, 825 68	Do.
Gunpowder	625	360 00	Foreign states.
Ground feed	61	34 32	Do.
Hams	9, 421	2, 151 92	Do.
Hard wood, boards	23, 288	3, 621 84	Other colonies, foreign states.
Hoops, iron	6	21 84	Foreign states.
wood	160, 760	3, 011 12	West Indies, foreign states.
Hay	33, 000	1, 410 00	Do.
Horses	2	532 08	Do.
Hides	7, 095	1, 762 28	United Kingdom, other colonies, United States.
Lard	109, 310	16, 258 96	West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Lumber	362, 677	9, 935 52	Foreign states.
Lime, temper	42	406 80	West Indies, foreign states.
Malt in wood	100	1, 920 00	West Indies.
in bottles	2, 030	4, 150 08	United States, foreign states.
Matches	560	401 76	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Molasses, colonial	14, 514½	313, 503 60	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Manure	540	2, 900 64	West Indies.
Oils	25, 300	13, 042 32	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Oats	5, 532	5, 235 84	West Indies, foreign states.
Onions	265, 253	6, 972 00	Do.
Opium	220	1, 849 92	United Kingdom, West Indies.
Pork	1, 655	37, 832 16	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Potatoes	5, 282	6, 336 72	West Indies, foreign states.
Paints	1 qr. 1 lb.	4 80	Foreign states.
Pitch	6	22 80	Do.
Perfumery	38	240 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Rice	6, 217, 430	154, 069 68	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Rum, colonial	29, 702 5-6	1, 497, 022 80	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
foreign	25	1, 142 40	United Kingdom, United States.
Salt	269, 100	1, 344 24	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Slates	104, 300	504 00	Foreign states.
Shooks	2, 803	3, 923 04	West Indies, foreign states.
Soap	41, 624	2, 096 64	Foreign states.
Staves, red oak	50, 709	1, 456 80	West Indies.
Staves, white oak	11, 000	697 92	Do.
Shingles, Wallaba	9, 026, 675	41, 716 80	West Indies, foreign states.
Shingles, white pine	91, 300	83 76	West Indies.
Sugar, refined	85 1 5	1, 034 64	Foreign states.
colored	104, 310	10, 514, 448 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
foreign	770	61, 100 88	United Kingdom, other colonies, United States.
Succades	40	204 48	United Kingdom.
Timber	62, 590	18, 723 36	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies.
Tea	1, 594	716 16	West Indies.
Tobacco, leaf	11, 450	2, 158 08	West Indies, foreign states.
Tobacco, manufactured	4, 757	1, 161 36	Do.

Surinam	13	522	13	522	13	522	11	564	11	564
Cuba	1	123	1	123	1	123	4	1,639	4	1,639
Brazils	1	162	1	162	1	162				
France	1	203	1	203	1	203				
Holland	2	354	2	354	2	354				
Lisbon	3	123	3	123	3	123				
Madeira	1	227	1	227	1	227				
Cayenne	2	320	2	320	2	320				
Martinique	1	227	1	227	1	227				
Spanish Main	2	320	2	320	2	320				
Mexico	33	4,333	57	4,333	57	4,333	9	1,812	9	1,812
England	40	1,355	40	1,355	40	1,355	28	3,964	52	3,964
United States of America	4	933	4	933	4	933	43	1,912	43	1,912
Other West Indian Islands	1	31	1	31	1	31				
Surinam	2	694	2	694	2	694				
McRene	4	114	4	114	4	114				
England	4	371	4	371	4	371				
Cayenne	5	297	5	297	5	297				
Holland	1	211	1	211	1	211				
Saint Eustatius	19	6,163	19	6,163	19	6,163	18	6,693	18	6,693
Barbados	1	384	1	384	1	384	1	547	1	547
Other West India Islands	24	9,216	24	9,216	24	9,216	4	1,065	4	1,065
United States of America	24	6,599	24	6,599	24	6,599				
Scotland	1	198	1	198	1	198				
West India Islands	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Surinam	1	198	1	198	1	198				
France	1	198	1	198	1	198				
England	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Lisbon	1	198	1	198	1	198				
United States of America	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Belize	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Maracaibo	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Saint Thomas	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Hayti	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Trinidad	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Berbice	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Teneriffe	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Spanish Main	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Lisbon	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Madeira	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Halifax	1	198	1	198	1	198				
United States of America	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Trinidad	1	198	1	198	1	198				
London	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Bolivar	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Lisbon	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Trinidad	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Porto Rico	1	198	1	198	1	198				
England	1	198	1	198	1	198				
La Guayra	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Hayti	1	198	1	198	1	198				
Saint Thomas	1	198	1	198	1	198				

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Demerara, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sweden—Continued United States.....	Manilla .....	.....	.....	77	17,386	.....	.....	1	259
	United States of America. ....	.....	.....	77	17,386	.....	.....	118	24,112
	England.....	.....	.....	5	2,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barbados.....	.....	.....	6	1,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint John's, N. B. ....	.....	.....	3	547	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Berbice .....	.....	.....	1	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Trinidad .....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	304
	Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	696
	Bolivar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	349
	Saint Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	355
	Saint Lucia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	316
	Martinique .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	487
	Curaçoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	458
	Bonaire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	729
	Total.....	72	9,216	854	216,165	926	225,381	906	192,758
						72	9,216	978	201,974

P. FIGYELMESY.

HONDURAS.

BELIZE, July 1, 1872. (Received August 8.)

Contrary to the general belief at the beginning of the year 1871, the export of mahogany was something in excess of the year 1870. The figures show an increase of about 600,000 feet. A material rise in the price of the article in the English markets early in the year accounts for the increased activity. The export of logwood was something over 2,000 tons greater than for the year 1870, and the export of sugar shows an increase of about 600 tons. These three are the principal articles of export, and although the figures are not large, comparatively, yet the volume of business shows an increase of nearly one-third, which ought to be, and is, I believe, regarded as very satisfactory. And I think the general impression is that the business of the present year will show increased rather than diminished figures.

A. C. PRINDLE.

Statement showing the commerce at Belize for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Articles on which there are specific duties:				
Cattle.....head.	625	\$10,937 50	\$1,250 00	Guatemala, Republic Honduras, Mexico.
Cigars.....	397,362	1,986 81	1,194 92	Mexico, Guatemala, Republic Honduras.
Cocoa.....pounds.	16,853	1,504 73	437 29	Guatemala, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States.
Coffee.....do...	43,368	3,614 00	869 00	Republic Honduras, Guatemala, United States, Jamaica.
Horses and mules.....head.	98	3,970 00	297 00	Guatemala, Republic Honduras, Mexico, United States.
Lumber.....feet.	525,084	15,753 00	1,589 88	United States, Republic Honduras.
Malt liquors.....gallons.	14,052	14,052 00	3,515 48	United Kingdom, United States.
Spirits and cordials.....do...	15,347	11,510 25	19,198 56	Republic Honduras, United Kingdom, United States.
Sugar.....pounds.	33,002½	3,432 75	990 06	United Kingdom, Guatemala, Republic Honduras, United States.
Tea.....do...	3,484	2,175 00	838 12	United States, United Kingdom, Republic Honduras.
Tobacco.....do...	64,002	12,000 28	1,920 06	Guatemala, United States, Mexico.
Wines.....gallons.	5,346	14,247 00	5,935 14	United Kingdom, United States, Republic Honduras, Guatemala, France, Cuba.
Unrated articles on which there is a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.		{ 205,192 94 } { 584,564 13 } { 9,110 20 } { 3,439 02 } { 5,043 88 } { 209 00 } { 537 50 } { 29 50 }	80,812 61	{ United States. { United Kingdom. { Mexico. { Guatemala. { Republic Honduras. { Nicaragua. { Cuba. { France.
Import duty, 1 per cent. on total amount.			9,033 09	
Loan tax, 1 per cent. on total amount.			9,033 09	
Total.....		903,309 49	136,914 30	

Statement showing the commerce at Belize, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar tons.	1, 961 7 1 7	\$176, 522 88	United Kingdom, United States, Republic Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
Mahogany feet.	1, 983, 120	123, 945 00	United Kingdom, United States, Republic Honduras.
Logwood tons.	11, 794	188, 706 50	Republic Honduras, France, United States, United Kingdom.
Cocoa-nuts.....	172, 454	4, 086 75	United States, United Kingdom, Republic Honduras.
Cedar..... feet.	71, 289	4, 084 26	United Kingdom, United States.
Rosewood tons.	134	2, 010 00	Do.
Turtles head.	377	2, 827 50	United Kingdom.
Rum..... gallons.	11, 651	4, 369 12	United States, United Kingdom, Guatemala, Republic Honduras, Nicaragua.
Articles in transit (produce and manufactures) through British Honduras to—	{	122, 748 00	United Kingdom.
		87, 021 00	United States.
		24, 000 00	Mexico.
		53, 745 00	Guatemala.
		232, 197 12	Republic Honduras.
		12, 096 88	Nicaragua.
Total		1, 038, 360 01	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Belize for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States			9	1, 112	9	1, 112
	Honduras, (Spanish).....			6	586	6	586
British.....	Cuba.....						
	United Kingdom			14	6, 499	14	6, 499
	United States			13	2, 586	13	2, 586
	Nova Scotia.....			1	188	1	188
	Mexico.....			39	444	39	444
	Guatemala			38	1, 629	38	1, 629
	Honduras, (Spanish).....			195	5, 416	195	5, 416
	Nicaragua.....			7	246	7	246
	Demerara			2	684	2	684
French.....	Cuba.....			1	108	1	108
	Jamaica.....			1	385	1	385
				6	1, 305	6	1, 305
				1	392	1	392
				5	2, 056	5	2, 056
				1	630	1	630
				2	204	2	204
				6	240	6	240
				5	127	5	127
Honduras, (Spanish)				11	242	11	242
	Total.....			363	25, 079	363	25, 079

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Belize, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States			8	1,084	8	1,084
	Honduras, (Spanish)....			6	584	6	584
	Cuba			1	31	1	31
British.....	United Kingdom			19	8,703	19	8,703
	United States			12	2,523	12	2,523
	Nova Scotia						
	Mexico			39	337	39	337
	Guatemala			33	957	33	957
	Honduras, (Spanish)....			199	6,135	199	6,135
	Nicaragua			6	188	6	188
	Demerara						
	Cuba			1	108	1	108
	Jamaica						
French				4	850	4	850
German				1	392	1	392
Norwegian				7	2,419	7	2,419
Swedish				1	630	1	630
Spanish				1	110	1	110
Dutch				7	280	7	280
Mexican				7	193	7	193
Honduras, (Spanish) ..				11	242	11	242
	Total.....			363	25,766	363	25,766

MALTA.

I.

JUNE 7, 1872. (Received July 17.)

IMPORTS.

The total value of articles paying duty imported in 1871 was \$37,396,327.76, (Table F,) against \$19,830,781.96 in 1870, a gain of \$17,565,545.80, or nearly 100 per cent. The values of imports from Great Britain, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Barbary, and Egypt show a falling off from 1870, the great increase above noted coming from Greece, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, and mostly from the last two; in other words, from the grain-producing districts of the Danube and Black Sea. The whole value of grain received during the year (Table G) was \$35,160,359.08; of wheat alone \$28,952,720.28. The receipts from Turkey were 1,129,208 salms,* valued at \$8,493,483.68, which were much exceeded by those of 1868 and 1869, when Turkey was the chief grain-growing country of the Mediterranean. The receipts from Russia were 2,565,323 salms, valued at \$25,205,979.48, a shipment in quantity and value far in excess of any ever received here before from any quarter, and amounting to nearly two-thirds of the total value of all importations for the year. The following table will show the relative qualities of different sorts of grain received from different countries:

* The Maltese salm = 7 bushels $3\frac{1779}{1091}$ pecks.

Average price per salm for grain fixed by the custom-house according to the price-current.

Countries.	Wheat.	Indian corn.	Barley.	Saggina.
Austria.....	\$12 10	\$6 53	\$5 81	.....
Algiers.....	10 65	.....	5 32	.....
Greece.....	10 89	.....	5 32	.....
Italy.....	13 31	.....	5 81	.....
Russia.....	11 13	6 29	4 84	\$6 29
Turkey.....	9 68	7 26	5 32	6 29
Barbary.....	10 89	.....	5 32	6 29
Egypt.....	8 47	5 81	4 84	.....

So that the best qualities of grain come from Italy, Austria, and Russia, the poorest from Egypt.

EXPORTS.

The total value of dutiable articles exported in 1871 was \$35,880,434.92, against \$17,558,038.96 in 1870, a gain of \$18,322,395.96, or more than 100 per cent.; \$22,617,305.48 went to Great Britain, a sum much in excess of any previous shipment; \$6,763,290.16 went to France, nearly double the amount sent in 1870, during the war; and \$3,988,711.76 to the Netherlands. Nearly the whole of these exportations consisted of grain, and by far the larger part of the grain was wheat. Barbary, usually a large exporter, this year imported heavily, owing to the drought which has distressed much of the north coast of Africa for the last three years. This also explains the unusual shipments of cattle, thousands of which were sent over here to escape starvation, and sold, in many cases, at a nominal price.

The other important articles of commerce were cotton and linen goods from Great Britain, for the colony and re-exportation to Barbary, Greece, &c.; oil from Barbary and Italy, mostly for use here, where it is a principal article of food for the peasantry; pulse from Italy and Egypt; rice, mostly for exportation to Barbary, the demand during the last year of the drought having caused an advance of 4 per cent. on the prices of 1870. Espartograss from Barbary for paper manufacture in Great Britain, the demand for which has steadily risen since the trade began in 1870; and sugar for home consumption and exportation to Italy and Barbary.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

The chief article is cumin, the high prices in Great Britain and on the continent having greatly stimulated the culture here.

DIRECT TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As will be seen by Table H, the trade with the United States shows a falling off, the market for petroleum and tobacco here and elsewhere in the Mediterranean having been overstocked in 1869 and 1870. The average price for leaf-tobacco was about \$135 per hogshead, and for petroleum from \$3.38 to \$3.50 per case of ten gallons. Nearly the whole of both articles goes into Sicily. Italy having lately put a heavy duty on petroleum, it is quite certain to become a new item in the flourishing contraband trade between Malta and Sicily. Much of the Levant tobacco is returned to Constantinople and sold as foreign tobacco. Little of it goes to Sicily, the tobacco grown there being nearly of the same quality.

EXCHANGES.

On London, from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium at thirty days; at ninety days, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{7}{8}$; on Marseilles at Paris at fifteen days, from 1 to 2 per cent. premium. There were no quotations on the United States. The premium on sovereigns against Sicilian dollars, quoted at 4 shillings and 2 pence, was $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; on Napoleons, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

NAVIGATION.

The extraordinary commercial activity of the Mediterranean during 1871 is indicated also by the statistics of navigation:

Arrivals.	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Arrivals in 1870.....	1,399	1,139,120	2,519	336,036	3,918	1,475,156
Arrivals in 1871.....	1,737	1,465,743	2,954	519,676	4,691	1,985,419
Increase in 1871.....	338	326,623	435	183,640	773	510,263

This gain is partly due to the increased shipments of grain from the Black Sea, and so far may be only temporary, as that trade is subject to great fluctuations. It is, however, also in part a result of the growing trade of the Suez Canal, more than half of the British steamers, bound either way, calling here for coal or repairs, (Table E.) The canal is altering the commerce of the whole Mediterranean, by opening the sea to the eastward. It will in time become almost the exclusive thoroughfare for steam traffic between Europe and Southeastern Asia, if not also between Europe and Australia.

LYELL T. ADAMS.

Statement showing the commerce at Malta for the year ending December 31, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Beer.....gallons.	244,511	\$155,717 32	\$14,490 96	Great Britain.
Cattle, bullocks.....number.	12,589	255,915 00	30,433 92	Barbary, Russia, Turkey, Tunis.
horses.....do.	263	13,392 28	1,263 24	Barbary, Tunis, Great Britain.
mules.....do.	3	188 76	14 52	Barbary.
Coal.....tons.	223,811	1,300,000 00	.....	Great Britain.
Coffee, Rio.....pounds.	1,080,000	180,000 00	.....	Do.
Dry-goods.....	.....	.....	.....	Great Britain, France, Italy.
Grain, wheat.....quarters.	2,633,512	28,952,720 28	238,854 00	Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Austria, Greece, Italy, Algiers.
Indian corn.....do.	305,688	2,803,473 20	1,098 68	Turkey, Russia, Tunis, Austria.
barley.....do.	458,671	2,400,035 00	3,397 68	Turkey, Russia, Greece, Austria, Tunis, Algiers.
saggina.....do.	3,927	25,521 32	1,839 20	Turkey, Tunis, Barbary.
inferior.....do.	313,088	961,514 40	4 84	Russia, Tunis, Egypt.
damaged.....do.	1,576	4,636 72	924 44	Russia, Italy, Greece.
manufactured.....pounds.	328,944	12,051 60	1,979 56	Great Britain, Italy, France, United States.
manufactured, damaged.....do.	29,568	411 40	82 28	Tunis, Great Britain.
Gunpowder.....casks.	7,824	19,360 00	.....	Great Britain.
Oil, olive.....gallons.	466,479	403,399 48	7,172 88	Italy, Barbary, Tunis, Greece, France.
Petroleum.....do.	183,000	58,629 00	.....	United States.
Potatoes.....pounds.	5,849,984	59,188 36	4,849 68	Italy, Great Britain, Austria.

Statement showing the commerce at Malta, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Pulse quarters.	99, 527	\$587, 866 40	\$12, 801 80	Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Spain.
Rice pounds.	4, 100, 000	114, 000 00	.....	India, Italy.
Seeds do.	11, 678, 800	129, 368 36	8, 165 08	Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Spart-grass do.	2, 000, 000	190, 000 00	.....	Barbary.
Spirits gallons.	122, 351	105, 047 36	47, 649 80	Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria.
Sugar pounds.	3, 000, 000	329, 000 00	.....	Great Britain, Cuba, India.
Tobacco, American leaf .. hhds.	1, 632	236, 966 00	.....	United States.
American, manu- factured cases.	2, 028	44, 170 00	.....	Do.
Levant do.	2, 450	190, 000 00	.....	Turkey.
Vinegar gallons.	4, 703	1, 558 48	353 32	Italy, Great Britain.
Wine, superior do.	15, 932	54, 924 32	3, 087 92	Great Britain, France, Italy.
inferior do.	1, 830, 071	469, 397 72	100, 507 44	Italy, France, Greece.
Total.....	.....	40, 058, 452 76	478, 971 24	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beer gallons	15, 353	\$9, 767 12	Great Britain, Egypt, Tunis.
Cattle, bullocks..... number.	67	1, 621 40	Great Britain, Italy, Egypt.
horses do.	31	2, 700 72	Tunis, Italy, Barbary.
mules do.	38	2, 303 84	Egypt, Tunis.
Coffee, Rio pounds.	540, 000	90, 000 00	Barbary, Italy.
Dry-goods do.	.....	.....	Barbary, Greece, Italy.
Grain, wheat quarters.	2, 483, 825	28, 681, 249 52	Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Barbary.
Indian corn do.	394, 699	2, 424, 297 92	Great Britain, Gibraltar, France, Spain.
barley do.	455, 650	2, 462, 824 32	Great Britain, Barbary, Belgium, Holland, France, Gibraltar, Italy.
inferior do.	303, 408	1, 639, 946 88	Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, France, Gibraltar.
manufactured pounds.	63, 168	2, 192 52	Great Britain, Algiers.
Gunpowder casks.	6, 000	15, 000 00	Barbary, Greece.
Oil, olive gallons.	109, 274	94, 021 84	Great Britain, Egypt, Algiers.
Petroleum do.	91, 500	29, 315 00	Italy.
Potatoes pounds.	1, 940, 736	18, 793 72	Barbary, Egypt, Italy, Great Britain.
Pulse quarters.	71, 506	439, 200 96	Great Britain, Barbary, France.
Rice pounds.	3, 000, 000	84, 000 00	Barbary.
Seeds do.	149, 856	1, 660 12	Barbary, Tunis.
Spart-grass do.	2, 000, 000	190, 000 00	Great Britain.
Spirits gallons.	49, 030	41, 217 44	Italy, Tunis, Barbary.
Sugar pounds.	2, 000, 000	200, 000 00	Italy, Barbary.
Tobacco, American leaf .. hhds.	1, 500	200, 000 00	Do.
manuf'd cases.	1, 000	22, 000 00	Do.
Levant do.	1, 800	132, 000 00	Turkey, Italy.
Vinegar gallons.	114	38 72	Barbary.
Wine, superior do.	3, 838	9, 297 64	Great Britain, Egypt.
inferior do.	150, 642	49, 300 24	Barbary, Great Britain, Egypt, Turkey, Tunis.
Produce of the colony :			
Cotton and cotton yarn do.	.....	.....	Spain, Great Britain.
Cumin-seed pounds.	2, 598, 225	157, 348 40	Great Britain, Gibraltar, France, Holland.
Flag-stones number.	600, 000	25, 000 00	Egypt, Turkey.
Laces do.	.....	.....	Great Britain.
Lemons and oranges cases.	5, 000	20, 000 00	Great Britain, France, United States.
Total.....	.....	37, 045, 098 32	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Malta for the year ending December 31, 1871.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES—MALTA.

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Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria	Russia, Turkey, Austria, Italy...	2	1,247	165	69,312	2	1,247	169	72,284
Belgium	Belgium, Turkey, Russia	23	25,006	2	311	23	25,006	2	311
Denmark	Denmark, Turkey, Russia	1	794	9	1,350	1	794	10	1,437
France	France, Egypt	60	33,298	74	23,711	60	33,338	80	25,261
Germany	Great Britain, Turkey, Russia, France.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain. {	Great Britain, Italy, Greece....	1,376	1,310,522	168	48,034	1,371	1,307,464	186	48,328
Malta	Turkey, Russia, Egypt, India. {	93	21,734	371	58,397	89	20,652	365	56,221
Greece	China, Zanzibar, Barbary	2	142	290	54,059	2	142	282	51,956
Holland	Italy, Barbary, Tunis, Algiers, Egypt.	12	10,595	4	498	11	9,502	5	602
Italy	Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Italy.	105	33,506	1,580	200,861	104	33,190	1,554	194,444
Norway	Holland, Turkey, Russia	6	4,141	72	29,287	6	4,141	72	29,039
Russia	Italy, Barbary, Tunis, Algiers, Egypt.	7	3,577	45	14,013	7	3,587	47	14,849
Spain	Russia, Turkey, France, Great Britain.	7	2,238	2	338	7	2,238	2	338
Sweden	Spain, Turkey	8	3,468	8	3,468	8	3,468	9	4,218
Turkey	Sweden, Great Britain	36	8,246	98	9,975	34	7,874	90	9,616
Egypt	Barbary, Tunis, Italy, Great Britain.	4	2,824	.....	.....	4	2,824	.....	.....
Jerusalem*	Egypt, Great Britain .....	.....	.....	2	242	.....	.....	1	187
Samos .....	.....	.....	.....	4	628	.....	.....	4	628
Tunis .....	.....	1	1,067	53	2,863	1	1,067	55	2,782
Wallachia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	1	168
United States ..	United States, Italy, Turkey, India.	2	6,806	6	2,161	2	6,806	7	2,411
Total .....	.....	1,737	1,465,743	2,954	519,676	1,724	1,459,962	2,941	515,080
				4,691	1,985,419			4,665	1,975,042

* A few Christian vessels sail under this flag.

D.—Arrivals of men-of-war, transports, and yachts for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	Men-of-war and trans- ports.	Yachts.
Austria.....	3	.....
France.....	1	1
Germany.....	1	.....
Great Britain.....	82	11
Italy.....	1	.....
Portugal.....	2	.....
Russia.....	1	.....
Spain.....	1	.....
Sweden.....	1	.....
Turkey.....	3	.....
United States.....	3	.....
Total.....	99	12

E.—Arrivals at Malta of merchant-steamers bound to and from the East Indies, China, &c., by the Suez Canal, for the year ending December 31, 1872.

Date of arrival.	No. bound east.	No. bound west.	Whole number.	Whole ton- nage for 1871.	Whole ton- nage for 1870.
January.....	14	14	28	30,075	2,812
February.....	11	14	25	27,911	5,370
March.....	12	14	26	31,052	18,911
April.....	14	14	28	31,171	12,877
May.....	10	9	19	27,383	12,535
June.....	5	14	19	22,547	12,838
July.....	10	14	24	29,424	13,890
August.....	15	15	30	33,960	17,730
September.....	10	6	16	18,222	14,458
October.....	11	10	21	27,295	18,159
November.....	7	15	22	24,935	18,621
December.....	13	15	28	32,330	16,567
Total.....	132	154	286	336,305	164,768

Of the whole number 2 were American, 3 Ottoman, and 281 British. In addition 2 French men-of-war and 17 British men-of-war and transports called here, of an aggregate burden of 70,000 tons, making the total tonnage of vessels of all classes 406,305 tons. Including troops, these vessels transported 17,160 passengers. The following table shows the whole movement of the canal for the year:

Movement of the Suez Canal for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Nationality of vessels.	Tonnage.	Nationality of vessels.	Tonnage.
British.....	546,621	American.....	4,170
French.....	91,841	German.....	3,520
Austrian.....	43,113	Spanish.....	3,157
Italian.....	29,400	Norwegian.....	1,316
Turkish.....	16,959	Portuguese.....	919
Egyptian.....	13,394	Danish.....	660
Dutch.....	6,711	Burmese.....	408
Russian.....	4,820		
Belgian.....	4,400	Total.....	771,409

F.—Total values of articles paying duty imported and exported from and to each country for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Countries.	Value of im-ports.	Value of ex-ports.	Countries.	Value of im-ports.	Value of ex-ports.
Austria	\$518,606 00	\$14,132 80	Russia	\$25,227,551 36	\$261 36
Belgium and Holland	3,509 00	3,988,711 76	Spain	9,767 12	343,427 04
France	33,667 04	6,763,290 16	Turkey	8,532,944 20	11,044 88
Algiers	94,268 68	63,684 72	Barbary	379,804 48	428,373 88
German States	1,316 48	.....	Egypt	771,045 88	59,788 52
Great Britain	296,232 20	22,617,305 48	Tunis	159,778 08	33,396 00
Gibraltar	3,131 48	799,538 96	United States	96 80	38 72
Greece	284,383 88	21,905 84			
Italy	1,080,225 08	735,534 80	Total	37,396,327 76	35,880,434 92

G.—Values of grain imported and exported from and to each country for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Countries.	Values of grain imported.			Values of grain exported.		
	Wheat.	Indian corn, &c.	Total.	Wheat.	Indian corn, &c.	Total.
Austria	\$450,579 80	\$56,753 84	\$507,333 64	.....	\$14,118 28	\$14,118 28
Belgium and Hol-land .....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,864,249 08	1,124,370 72	3,988,619 80
France .....	.....	2,778 16	2,778 16	6,413,832 48	332,929 08	6,746,761 56
Algiers	59,532 00	24,834 04	84,366 04	32,587 72	14,505 48	47,093 20
Great Britain .....	.....	4,104 32	4,104 32	17,844,087 80	4,301,259 60	22,145,347 40
Gibraltar .....	.....	62 92	62 92	427,038 04	372,225 04	799,263 08
Greece	61,811 64	184,960 60	246,772 24	12,806 64	8,111 84	20,918 48
Italy	81,457 20	6,592 08	88,049 28	656,599 24	56,526 36	713,125 60
Russia	23,012,036 52	2,193,942 96	25,205,979 48	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	307,393 24	33,279 84	340,673 08
Turkey	4,831,733 28	3,661,750 40	8,493,483 68	.....	24 20	24 20
Barbary	24,679 16	5,599 88	30,279 04	103,242 04	263,659 00	366,901 04
Egypt	412,193 76	2,453 88	414,647 64	3,775 20	1,756 92	5,532 12
Tunis	18,696 92	63,708 92	82,405 84	15,638 04	6,495 28	22,133 32
United States .....	.....	96 80	96 80	.....	.....	.....
Total	28,952,720 28	6,207,638 80	35,160,359 08	28,681,249 52	6,529,261 64	35,210,511 16

H.—Direct trade of the United States with the colony of Malta for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Cartridges	cases.. 1,003	\$20,000	.....	.....	1,003	\$20,000
Coffee	packages..	.....	169	\$5,000	169	5,000
Domestics	cases.. 50	5,368	.....	.....	50	5,368
Miscellaneous .....	.....	750	.....	1,000	.....	1,750
Petroleum	gallons.. 116,000	34,919	67,800	23,710	183,800	58,629
Tobacco, leaf	hogsheads.. 200	28,239	225	30,600	425	58,839
manufactured	cases.. 48	1,483	104	4,200	152	5,683
Total .....	.....	90,759	.....	64,510	.....	155,269

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Lemons	cases.. 932	\$1,489 93
Stone-work	do. 4	105 27
Wine, (Marsala)	cask.. 1	27 31
Total .....	.....	1,622 51

I.—*Duties on imports and dues for store-rent levied under the ordinance of 1837, as amended by ordinances of 1842, 1851, 1857, and 1871.*

Articles.	Import duties.	Store-rent on articles in bond.	
		Payable only once.	Payable half-yearly, in advance.
	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Beer.....per Maltese barrel.	0 3 0	.....	2
Cattle:			
Bullocks and other animals of the kind.....per head.	0 10 0	.....	.....
Horses and mules .....do.	1 0 0	.....	.....
Grain:			
Wheat.....per salm.	0 10 0	2	.....
Indian corn .....do.	0 6 0	2	.....
Barley .....do.	0 4 0	2	.....
Saggina .....do.	0 3 0	2	.....
Other inferior grains.....do.	0 5 0	2	.....
Damaged grain, (frumentazzo) .....do.	0 2 0	2	.....
Manufactured grain.....per cantar.	0 6 0	2	.....
Manufactured grain, damaged.....do.	0 2 0	2	.....
Oil, olive .....per caffiso.	0 0 6	.....	1
Potatoes .....per cantar.	0 0 10	2	.....
Pulse and seeds:			
Beans, peas, &c .....per salm.	0 2 0	2	.....
Carobs and cotton-seed.....per cantar.	0 0 6	2	.....
Spirits.....per Maltese barrel.	1 2 0	.....	2
Vinegar.....do.	0 2 0	.....	2
Wine:			
Inferior .....do.	0 2 6	.....	2
Superior .....do.	0 12 0	.....	2

Salm = 7 bushels 7 1779-11091 pecks.
Caffiso = 4½ imperial gallons.

Cantar = 175 pounds, English.
Barrel = 9½ imperial gallons.

II.

DECEMBER 23, 1872. (Received January 27, 1873.)

I inclose herewith tables marked A, B, C, D, and E, containing statistics of the population of the colony of Malta, based upon the census of 1861, and the census just finished, of 1871.

The total population of the colony, exclusive of the British military and naval forces, but including the native regiment of artillery, is 141,775, of whom 69,952 are males and 71,823 females, an excess of the latter of 1,871; 849 are English and 1,000 foreigners, the natives numbering 139,926. The number of inhabitants to the square mile in Malta is 1,309, in Gozo 869, by far the greatest in Europe, and immensely in excess of the internal resources of the colony, the yearly production not amounting to more than a third, perhaps not more than a fourth, of the consumption. The population is distributed pretty evenly between the cities which have grown up around the two great harbors of Valetta and the rural districts; the city population numbering 61,257, or about 4.4 per cent. of the whole, the rural population 80,518, or 5.6 per cent. of the whole. This distribution again indicates the dependence of the colony upon its maritime commerce and the disbursements of the British government. It is safe to say that if it passed into the hands of any of the other neighboring European powers, who have no occasion to maintain a great military and naval station here, and all of whom have a high tariff, the islands would soon be nearly depopulated.

The larger portion of the inhabitants is classified as artificers and laborers, (41,190,) who are mostly employed in the city and ports of Valetta; women "addicted to housewifery," 18,008; persons employed in agriculture, 15,910; men in commerce, 9,332, nearly all resident in Valetta; and seamen, 5,110. As might be expected, landed property is in the hands of a few persons. The local government is proprietor of

about a third of the colony, the Roman Catholic Church of another third, and the remainder is held by 2,133 private proprietors.

As will be seen by Table D, there are probably 120,000 of the native population who are ignorant of any tongue but their own—a language never, or almost never, written or printed. The government is attempting to provide instruction for the children in English and Italian, but the advance made during ten years is slow, the whole number of students, of all classes, in 1871 being only 1,395 more than in 1861—that is to say, 10,424; the whole number of persons in the colony between the ages of five and twenty being 43,285, leaving 32,861 who receive, at any given time, no schooling at all.

The increase of population from 1861 to 1871 was 7,720, or 5.8 per cent. From 1851 to 1861 it was 10,559, or about 8.5 per cent.; which indicates, perhaps, that the maximum population which the islands will sustain is being approached. However, the rate of increase prior to 1851 was still slower, as will be seen by the following table of all censuses which are known to have been taken:

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1530	29,650	.....
1667	53,100	23,441
1829	114,236	61,136
1851	123,496	9,260
1861	134,055	10,559
1871	141,775	7,720

The increase during the last ten years has been chiefly in the rural districts, the number employed in agriculture being 4,293 more than in 1861, or four-sevenths of the whole increase. The population of the cities has been nearly stationary.

If to the civil population be added the military and naval forces stationed here, we shall have a sum total of about 155,000.

LYELL T. ADAMS.

A.

Area of Malta, 95 statute square miles; population to the square mile in 1861, 1,248; in 1871, 1,309.

Area of Gozo, 20 statute square miles; population to the square mile in 1861, 722; in 1871, 869.

B.

	1861.			1871.			Increase in 1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malta	58,782	59,814	118,596	61,459	62,925	124,384	2,677	3,111	5,788
Gozo	7,488	7,971	15,459	8,493	8,898	17,391	1,005	927	1,932
Total	66,270	67,785	134,055	69,952	71,823	141,775	3,682	4,038	7,720

Increase of population of Malta from 1851 to 1861 was 9,763
 Increase of population of Gozo from 1851 to 1861 was 796

Total 10,559

C.

Population of the colony of Malta according to classes.

Classes.	1861.	1871.	Decrease.	Increase.
Clergy	1,471	1,389	82	.....
Land-owners	1,244	2,133	.....	889
Professions	2,199	2,290	.....	91
Commerce	7,171	9,332	.....	2,161
Agriculture	11,617	15,910	.....	4,293
Artificers and laborers	43,614	41,190	2,424	.....
Housewives	15,774	18,008	.....	2,234
Scholars	9,029	10,424	.....	1,395
Professional mendicants	383	603	.....	220
Native mariners	5,171	5,110	61	.....
In charitable institutions	1,769	1,838	.....	69
Prisoners	238	207	31	.....
Police	352	350	2	.....
Maltese artillery	630	565	65	.....
No occupation, prostitutes, and houseless	33,393	32,426	967	.....
Total	134,055	141,775	3,632	11,352
Whole increase				7,720

Population according to races in 1871.

Maltese	139,926
English	849
Foreigners	1,000
Total	141,775

D.

	1861.	1871.
Number of persons able to speak English	8,675	9,690
Number of persons able to read English	6,404	7,623
Number of persons able to write English	5,556	7,045
Number of persons able to speak Italian	15,806	15,591
Number of persons able to read Italian	14,103	15,713
Number of persons able to write Italian	12,696	14,768

E.

	1861.	1871.	Increase.
Population of Valletta, including the suburban towns of Floriana, Vittoriosa, Cospicua, Senglea, Misida, and Sliema	59,402	61,257	1,855
Village and country population of Malta and Gozo...	74,653	80,518	5,865
Total	134,055	741,775	7,720

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

OCTOBER 23, 1872. (Received December 14.)

Singapore, situated on the southern part of the island of same name, (which island is situated at the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Malacca, and separated therefrom only by a narrow strait of an average breadth of about one mile, known under the name of the "old straits of Malacca," from the fact that before Singapore Island was purchased by the British from the Maha-Rajah of Johore, and became a British colony, the vessels bound to or from the Pacific or Indian Ocean used to pass through the said straits,) is the capital of that portion of British India known as the "Malacca Straits settlements;" and is, owing to her geographical situation, to-day one of the most important commercial points and sea-ports on the Asiatic coast. Here the governor of the "Straits Settlements," with his full staff of colonial officers, judiciary, administrative, military, and naval, resides. The "Straits Settlements" comprise the following three provinces:

1. Singapore Island, twenty-five miles long, north and south, by twelve miles wide, east and west, of which I shall make special mention below.

2. Malacca, separated from Singapore by the Malay province of Johore, still under the rule of the native Maha-Rajah, lies a little over one hundred miles to the northwest of Singapore, lying along the west coast of the peninsula of Malacca, embracing a territory of about sixty miles in length, north and south, by thirty in breadth, and has a sea-port town,

also bearing the name of Malacca, for vessels of small draught, engaged in coastwise trade. A British sub-governor, with staff, resides here. This province of Malacca was taken by the Portuguese about three hundred years ago from the Malays, and held by them as an important trading point, until about one hundred and fifty years later the Dutch drove them out, who held the province until 1825, when they exchanged the same with the British for the province of "Bencoolen," on the island of Sumatra. The products and exports from the province of Malacca consist chiefly of tin, (tin abounds seemingly everywhere on the peninsula,) India rubber, gutta-percha, tapioca, black pepper, gambier, nutmegs, rattans, and Malacca canes. Large amounts of brick and tile are manufactured there, and, as well as the products mentioned, shipped to Singapore chiefly.

3. Wellesley, on the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Penang, (or Prince of Wales Island,) which island lies opposite the province of Wellesley, and has a good sea-port town, where the British sub-governor for the province of Wellesley, including the said island, with his staff of officers, resides. The island of Penang is about twenty miles long from north to south, and about eight miles broad from east to west. The province of Wellesley, on the peninsula of Malacca, is about thirty miles in length from north to south, and of about ten miles average breadth east and west from the straits of Malacca inland. The Quedah River, in the north, (east and west,) divides Wellesley from the province of Quedah, in Southern Burmah, under the rule of a native independent rajah; and the Peirrak River in the south (east and west) from the province of Peirrak, also under the rule of a native rajah; while in the east, from north to south, the kingdom of Siam forms the frontier. The province of Wellesley is separated from the province of Malacca by the Malay provinces of Salengore, Klang, Larote, (very rich in tin,) and Peirrak; and both provinces, as well as Singapore, receive the products from the said still independent Malay provinces. The province of Wellesley is nearly all under cultivation by Europeans and Chinamen; and sugar, also tapioca, taken to the Penang market, form the chief products. Penang, as a sea-port and commercial point, was once fully as important as Singapore is to-day, and the time may yet come, should the northern and northeastern portions of Sumatra (Acheen, for instance) and the independent portions of Malacca, above named, fall into the hands of a wise and liberal civilized power, when Penang may again become as important as Singapore, in point of exports, as Singapore is to-day. As a port for small coasting-vessels Penang is probably as important as ever to-day; while the navigation of large, square-rigged vessels has almost entirely given way to steamers, which, on their way from Europe to China and back, stop at Penang, the French Messagerie Maritime steamers excepted. Besides these European steamers, a regular line of steamers is plying between Penang and Singapore, touching at Malacca; and a large amount of colonial produce is thus shipped by steamers to Singapore for transshipment on sailing-vessels and steamers to Europe and the United States, &c., as well as on steamers direct from Penang for England, for transshipment there. Penang, for cash, and in exchange for European fabrics, receives nearly all the products from the western half of the island of Sumatra, consisting principally of black pepper, nutmegs, mace, and tobacco; and the ore from the famous tin-mines of Larote and Peirrak, the tin ore being smelted, or impure tin resmelted, at Penang for export.

From the commercial report for the year ending September 30, 1872,

by the United States consular agent at Penang, marked A, it will be seen that only four American vessels entered the said port, (two ships and two barks;) taking all of them together, only a little over 720 tons of cargo (in passing to other ports for full cargo) out of a total of 2,091 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons shipped to the United States, showing that 1,371 tons were shipped by foreign steamers or sailing-vessels. The merchandise exported to the United States from Penang consisted of tin, (in slabs,) black pepper, sugar, nutmegs, mace, cloves, and fishmaws, and amounted in total to \$862,813.04, Mexican silver, while imports from the United States cannot be recorded at all, except by indirect shipment, consisting probably of a little petroleum or ship-stores. On this subject of imports, however, I shall dwell below, in relation with other matters about Singapore.

As to the *population* of the three provinces constituting the "Straits Settlements" above named, I would say that probably in no other country on the Asiatic coast can be found so many representatives of Asiatic tribes and races as in this, chief among which are the Chinese in numbers, and, at the same time, the bone and sinew of the country. When work is being or to be done, they can be found; but for them all these tropical Asiatic colonies, whether owned by European or native rulers, would amount to very little. A more untiring, intelligent, industrious, and frugal people cannot be found. They clear the jungle, full of poisonous miasms, and turn it into thrifty plantations; they saw lumber by hand almost as cheap as steam saw-mills can do it; they work the tin-mines, build roads, bridges, good houses, vessels, &c.; they are good laborers anywhere, where such laborers are needed; but not only good laborers, they are also good mechanics at almost any trade. There are but very few things that the white race can manufacture which the Chinese cannot wholly or partly imitate; and I might safely add, that there are things manufactured by the Chinese which the white race cannot or only partly imitate. They are also the small traders, retail shop-keepers, wholesale traders, and, almost exclusively, the brokers between the European merchants and the native produce-dealers. It is said, and with some justice too, that the Chinese are very unscrupulous, dishonest, and of loose morals; but, after a year's careful observation, (never having been among them before,) I fail to find that they are any worse in that respect than any white people among whom I have ever lived. If they do cheat, steal, and lie, they do not do so for the sake of enjoying an indolent life, but rather for the sake of enriching themselves in addition to wealth gained by honest labor, or for the sake of replacing wealth lost by false speculations and gambling. If some people in the civilized portions of the globe lose wealth, owing to gambling, drinking, and extravagance, then this is certainly true of the Chinese, barring the word extravagance; for many of them are most inveterate gamblers and smokers of opium, if not exactly drunkards; and a vast number annually pass to an untimely grave, owing to the vice of using opium, and overwork as well. The consequences of this vice are well known to them; and as in civilized countries philanthropists preach temperance and total abstinence among drunkards and drinking people, so Chinese philanthropists preach against the use of opium. As to their social qualities and habits of living—another subject—they are certainly not desirable, to say the least, for white society; neither, but with rare exceptions, do they covet associating with white people in any other than a business way. Among themselves they are very fond of secret leagues and factions; each faction representing the place or district in China whence they emigrated. Business jealousy is very great among them, and an injury done to a representative of one faction by one of

another faction often leads to bloody strife, often on a large scale, during which many hundreds, armed with spears, clubs, and missiles, are arrayed against each other, as was the case a year ago, when it required Europeans, Malays, and Klings for about three weeks to quell effectually the serious disturbance. Often were they dispersed, but only to renew hostilities in another portion of this large place. Since then, owing to close vigilance on the part of the police, disturbances of like character seldom took place, and then were easily quelled. In point of religion but very few adopt Christianity, adhering with great tenacity to the teachings of Confucius. The same may be said of all Asiatic races represented here, whether pagan or Mohammedan. True, many of them visit mission-schools, taught by Catholics and Protestants, but only "to return to their idols," as soon as they have received a fair education, enabling them to carry on commerce and trade with greater facility. Notwithstanding this partial failure in point of religion, I would always greatly encourage the establishment of mission-schools, because of the ennobling and refining consequences—tending to lead gradually, if not suddenly, to Christianity, humanity, and true civilization.

Having dwelt especially on the Chinese, as the most important class of Asiatic people, I would mention that the other classes living in the Straits Settlements consist of Abyssinians, Arabs, Bengalese, (and other natives of India, not particularized,) Boyanese, Bugis, Burmese, Cochin-Chinese, Dyaks, Japanese, Javanese, Klings, Malays, Manilamen, Negroes, Parsees, Persians, Siamese, and Singhalese. Among these the Malays represent the greatest number. The Malay language is the medium language for all classes in the Straits Settlements, without a knowledge of which it is very difficult to get along. The different tribes and races above named are traders, brokers, money-changers and money-lenders, shop-keepers, gardeners, plantation-hands, coachmen, fishermen, boatmen, stevedores, seamen, laborers, and house-servants; but very few of them are mechanics.

Inclosure B will show the census of the population of the Straits Settlements, taken in 1871, from which it will be seen that the—

	Persons.
Total population of Singapore amounted to.....	97, 114
Penang Island and Wellesley Province	133, 230
Malacca	77, 756
Total population of Straits Settlements.....	308, 100
Of which the Chinese alone furnished.....	103, 936
The Caucasian races.....	1, 730
The other above-named races	203, 434
Total	308, 100

	Males.	Females.
Of <i>Singapore</i> alone, the European and American (only six Americans) population, the military and prisoners not included, consisted of.....	1, 026	303
The Chinese population of.....	46, 631	7, 467
The Malay population of.....	10, 041	9, 209
Other above-named races and the military and prisoners.	16, 650	5, 784
Total	74, 348	22, 763

Having given general remarks on the Straits Settlements, I shall now dwell on Singapore especially, as the most important of the three provinces constituting the Straits Settlements, and one of the most important of all British colonies, owing to geographical position.

CLIMATE.

Singapore being situated only about seventy-five miles north of the equator, eternal summer reigns here ; but being exposed on the east and west sides to the winds and breezes from the sea, the heat reaches an average height of about 85° F. in the shade, (seldom reaching 95° as maximum and as seldom 70° as minimum.) To a new-comer Singapore would appear as a delightful place of residence ; and of all sea-ports in India it is the healthiest probably. Epidemics rarely appear here, and when they do, only for a short time. Withal, the never-failing heat by day and by night after a few months' residence is very trying to northern people, and, to say the least, has a very enervating influence, making inroads, at first almost imperceptibly, but gradually and surely, on one's constitution ; and if a northern man can stand this climate for two or three years without feeling the necessity of a change of climate, he may congratulate himself on being blessed with a superior and exceptional constitution. It rains very often, and often very hard, throughout the year, sometimes for two or three days with but little interruption, (it is then that the thermometer will fall to 75° and 70°,) when all at once, and before the rain has time to run off or of being absorbed, the sun will break through the clouds with tropical fervor, producing a hot, steamy, and sultry atmosphere, which is most trying, creating miasm and malaria and therewith fever. In addition, there are east and west of the city low grounds subject to the tides, and when the tide is low during day-time, and the marshy lowlands become exposed to the sun, foul odors and hot steamy breezes are wafted over the city. Behind the city, on the port and coast, the island is full of high elevations, which are eagerly sought and purchased by the white people who are able, for places of residence. On these elevations the air is purer and often cooler, especially after sunset. The colonial, military, and naval officers, and the European merchants with their clerks, live from one to five miles back from the city on these elevated points, where many very fine, large, and airy dwellings can be seen, built in southern style, surrounded by beautiful gardens and parks, lending the colony many charms, chief among which is the governor's mansion, a beautiful structure, very large, built of cut stone, finished about three years ago, and standing on the highest elevation near the city. The botanical garden, containing all possible tropical plants, the grounds most tastefully and gracefully laid out, deserves to be visited by every traveler.

Agriculture amounts to very little on Singapore Island. The jungle has been cleared by the Chinese from the largest portion of the island, and vegetables, fruits, and poultry are being raised by them and the Malays for the Singapore market and shipping. The ground, in general, is very sterile—a reddish, gravelly, and sandy clay, strongly mixed with iron. Only about six miles back from the port I have found, exceptionally speaking, better soil, a rich, pale clay, where a few planters cultivate and manufacture tapioca with success. A number of gambier and black-pepper plantations are also cultivated by Chinamen, with fair results. Some years ago several enterprising European merchants endeavored to make sugar-planting on the lowlands a success, but failed most signally, owing to the worthlessness of the subsoil. Again, others

tried the cultivation of nutmegs on the elevated lands, had a few good crops, when, almost simultaneously, the trees became diseased, and died, causing much loss. I have, however, seen some good, sound, nutmeg-trees, laden with nuts, in places where good care was taken of the trees and the ground around them; this, too, on as poor soil as could be found, which convinced me that with care and labor the nutmeg would succeed; but they are raised by the Malays throughout the Malay Archipelago in such large quantities that seemingly no one cares to make another trial, on a large scale, on this island. Other fruits, peculiar to this latitude, such as the mangosteen, the pomelo, (or pampelmus,) mango, various species of bananas, rambonteng, ponlazon, dorian, chambada, &c., grow in great abundance. Cocoa-nut palms are very abundant, but they have not that healthy and thrifty appearance as those to be seen on the island of Ceylon. Still the production of cocoa-nut oil is quite important, and employs many natives to good advantage.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

In point of religion and education it may be said that there are several very fine churches for Protestant and Roman Catholic worship. As to the natives, the Mohammedans have their mosques; the pagans their temples, their heathenish feasts, processions, and celebrations; the colonial government in no way interfering, except when fanatics and devotees (such as throwing themselves under the wheels of the ponderous Juggernaut car) endeavor to sacrifice their lives, which is not being tolerated any more. Each and all worship according to their belief. As to education, the natives, especially the Chinese, have their own private schools, while there are no public schools for white children. The climate having a very damaging effect on white children over six years of age, European parents leave their children generally in Europe, or send them there; and such as remain here receive private tuition. There are two mission-schools, frequented chiefly by Chinese, Malays, and Eurasians, (children of Caucasian and native parentage,) and taught by able teachers, male and female. A great field is offered here to energetic missionaries; and while I am aware that annually large sums are made up in the United States and in Europe for missionary purposes, I am surprised that no missionaries are sent here; when well protected by a civilized government, and after acquiring the easily learned Malay language, the medium of and for all, they could labor among the representatives of so many Asiatic tribes and races, who, when fully and truly converted to Christianity, could, in time, go as missionaries and labor among their own people; whose language, religion, habits, and inclinations they would understand from the very beginning, as well as the chief obstacles to be first overcome.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The geographical situation gives Singapore very great commercial importance; and to show in what great estimation this port and island is held by the British government it will suffice to say that, while up to this time the defenses of the port of Singapore against any attacks by foreign powers consisted of only a few small water-batteries, and a fort on elevated ground, overlooking the city, harbor, shipping, and a small portion of the island, (the rest of the island lying quite open,) it is now seriously being considered by the colonial government to erect places of defense along the whole coast, and around the whole island, so

as to prevent a landing at any point in case of war. All steamers, whether merchant or men-of-war, from Europe or ports west of Singapore, bound to Siam, Cochin China, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, &c., or from the said countries and islands back to the original ports, stop here to discharge passengers, mails, and freights; to receive new freight, passengers, mails, various supplies, chief among which is coal. With the arrival of the regular mail-steamers, (French and English,) branch steamers from Batavia and other Dutch ports in the Malay Archipelago, Siam, Manila, and other points, arrive to transfer and receive passengers, mails, and freight. As a port of call for sailing-vessels, being a sort of half-way house for the southern half of Asia and many islands, Singapore has probably not her equal in Asia; standing in telegraphic communication with the United States, (not by way of the Pacific though,) Europe, Northern India, China, Java, and Australia. The port is capacious and the water deep enough for vessels of the heaviest tonnage, and is almost land-locked by many islands on the south and southeast side. Vessels, in case of storm, stand in no fear of dragging anchor, as is the case, for instance, at Hong-Kong during the typhoon season. The port is really a double port; a tongue of land running out from the city into the straits of Malacca, of which the port is part and parcel, forms two divisions. The largest division, directly in front of the city, receives the sailing-vessels, steamers owned by companies that have no docks, and men-of-war, while the other and smaller division, called "New Harbor," (distant four miles from the city,) provided with neat and well-built, large docks, slips, and immense covered and well-kept coal-yards adjacent, as well as store-houses, is the receptacle for coal-ships from England or the coal-ports of Borneo, (Labuan and Sarawak,) and the great and beautiful passenger and mail steamers (such as the French Messagerie Maritime and the British Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamers &c.) from Europe to China and Japan and back, as well as freight-steamers, which, owing to the great facilities offered, can coal there within short time, as well as receive any amount of coal they want, a very large stock being always on hand. A railway of about six miles in length is about to be established on the ground dividing old and new harbor, and along the coast of New Harbor, which will be of great benefit to all concerned in trade and commerce.

Everything can be found here, at reasonable figures, for supplying, fitting out, and repairing vessels of all kinds. Three good graving-docks, two for large and one for small vessels, are in full operation, one of which is built of cut stone, and large enough to receive vessels of over 3,000 tons. There being no graving-dock for large vessels in Java or other ports of the Malay Archipelago, such vessels have to come to Singapore for repairs.

The port of Singapore is an entirely free port, no duties being levied on any kind of merchandise imported or exported. Vessels, on entering and leaving port, pay three cents per ton light dues, which is the only charge made by the colonial government. It is rather a port for the storage or transfer of merchandise than for the consumption of imports. I endeavored faithfully to obtain correct statistics of navigation, exports, and imports for the year ended September 30, 1872, but could not obtain them. The statistics for the year 1871 (such as they are) of the "Straits Settlements" were only published a few weeks ago, while at the harbor-office no tables have been as yet prepared for 1872, which would enable me to copy full and reliable statistics. Each master of a vessel, on entering or clearing, is required to leave a manifest, from which the exports and imports are copied and entered for what they are worth—

often not reliable. Goods appear as imports that are immediately transferred to other vessels; while exports are credited to England, France, or other European nations that are shipped to be transferred, on arrival in such countries, for other countries. Very often no value, or only a nominal value, is given on produce exported, and often only the weight and kind of merchandise exported reported. There being no custom-house restrictions whatever, no reliable account can be given, except on exports to the United States, which I recorded myself. The exports of produce to British ports are reported as being about 100 per cent. greater than those to the United States; while the exports to continental European ports are reported as only about 60 per cent. of the amount exported to the United States. Any one in any way familiar with the strength of population of Great Britain, the continents of Europe and the United States, will therefore readily understand that the percentage of exports, as above stated, cannot possibly correspond with the consumption in those two first-named countries. Table "C," compiled from the consular records, will show the aggregate value, per quarter and per year, for the year ending September 30, 1872, of each kind of merchandise exported to the United States.

As to imports, I have striven under great difficulties to show the amounts and kind of import from Europe and America to Singapore as correctly as possible; without being able to obtain and report the quantities, as per inclosure D. I am satisfied that a great deal more was imported, yet not reported. Imports from China, for Chinese consumption here, I could not furnish, nor all the produce, live stock, &c., imported for consumption, transfer, or storage at Singapore. I was anxious, however, to furnish an abstract of imports from Europe and the United States as best I could; well knowing that such was most important for our manufacturers and merchants to ascertain. The abstract shows that the United States imports amount to almost nothing, while the exports to the United States amount to about \$4,000,000, (with Penang nearly \$5,000,000.) Well knowing that the United States could hardly compete (by reason of paying much higher for labor and for other reasons) with European manufacture for a market of such goods as find ready sale here, I endeavored repeatedly to encourage some of the enterprising merchants to introduce certain kinds of our edge-tools, agricultural implements, and machinery. In return I was assured that many things had been introduced without success; that if any kind of edge-tools, agricultural implements, or machinery would be received favorably, the Chinese would imitate the same for half the price, and what the Chinese could not imitate the English would, and drive our articles out of the market, owing to cheapness only. There was a time when American cotton-drills, and other goods, found a ready market here with a preference to any other; and such would be the case yet, if they could compete with British prices. We can sell here only such articles as other nations do not produce or bring into the market; such as plug-tobacco, petroleum, oars, ice, canned fruits, and a few luxuries, very little of each kind. If the United States could only compete in cotton-goods with Europe, a splendid market could be secured here. The import of all kinds of cotton-goods during the year (sarongs, a specialty of Switzerland and Saxony, not included) alone amounted to \$3,286,694, out of a total of \$7,236,777 of all goods imported. Notwithstanding the present non-import from the United States, I am satisfied that some articles could find a market here, providing a good, calculating, and shrewd American merchant (or merchants) would establish a firm here; who, while he would rely at first chiefly on the export

trade, could at the same time import in small quantities such articles as would seem to him suited for this market; and which, if placed into the hands of active and circumspect agents, would secure a favorable result. The following articles of commerce were imported here during 1871 from the United States:

Carriages.....	\$2,500	Perfumery.....	\$400
Coal, anthracite.....	4,681	Pitch and tar.....	400
Matches.....	200	Preserved provisions.....	2,920
Medicines.....	600	Tobacco, manufactured.....	1,650
Naval stores.....	225		
Kerosene oil.....	5,500	Total.....	19,226
Mixed paint.....	150		

As to navigation, I compiled from the shipping-lists, as best I could, the number and tonnage of vessels "entered," but could not obtain or ascertain the number and tonnage of vessels "cleared." The inclosed abstract of navigation, marked E, I got from the non-compiled shipping-lists at the harbor-office, but on comparing the same with other shipping-lists I found more vessels had been put down as "entered" than it could be said did enter. Many vessels passing through the straits of Malacca are recorded as having entered, because the harbor of Singapore, as stated, is at the same time part of the straits. Most vessels, however, whether eastward or westward bound, stop here for orders, or fresh supplies and water, without breaking or taking in cargo; but being unable to ascertain the number of vessels of that kind, I entered all I found recorded. It will be seen from my navigation report that out of 933 sailing-vessels "entered" only 33 are credited to the United States, with an aggregate tonnage of 25,785 tons, and not a single American steamer; while 509 British steamers, of 450,163 aggregate tonnage, entered. All we can claim, in comparison with and in advance of all other flags "entered," is the greatest average tonnage. Among the British sailing-vessels entered there were many which, during our late rebellion, changed the American for the British flag; but for this fact the number of American vessels entered would have been fully double. It will be seen from the navigation report that the average tonnage of the vessels of other flags is very low, and this must be attributed to the very large number of schooners, small barks, brigs, and steamers, all engaged in the coastwise trade, in which, one small bark excepted, we have no share; and I would therefore take occasion to recommend that American small-draught vessels might most profitably engage in that trade. I know of vessels here that have cleared the cost of purchase in less than one year in coastwise trade, which trade is immense. Of the large number of British steamers entered, above mentioned, a great number are of small tonnage, go but short distances from Singapore, and enter, some of them, as often as from twenty to forty times per year.

More American vessels might come to this port for freight or charter, and to carry colonial produce, bought here, to the United States. To prove the latter, I have carefully prepared a condensed table, not only showing how many piculs (1 picul = 133½ pounds avoirdupois) of each kind of produce exported, (see inclosure F,) the weight and value of cargo taken by each vessel to the United States, to which port, &c., but also the number of tons carried in foreign and in American bottoms; proving conclusively that out of 332,904 piculs = 22,208 tons merchandise, exported to the United States, 9,444 tons were carried by American and 12,764 tons by foreign (chiefly British) vessels. Only one American bark was chartered here to take cargo to England.

I deem it of much importance to mention that British steamers have commenced to run from tea-ports in China to New York direct, via the Suez Canal, (four during the past summer, and several now loading,) performing the voyage in about sixty-five to seventy days; all of them touching at this port and taking some cargo. I have been creditably informed that a considerable number of additional British steamers are soon to be placed on this same service; and in my humble opinion, seeing, as I do, the great energy and foresight displayed by the British, unless our nation soon adopts a similar rule, there would not in time be much freight left for American vessels to carry from India and China. We have now an excellent line of steamers plying between San Francisco and Hong-Kong; and I would most respectfully suggest and ask "Why not extend the said line to Singapore, and from Singapore via Suez Canal to New York or Boston?" If it pays the British, why should it not pay us; and cannot existing obstacles, if there be any, be removed by congressional legislation?

A. G. STUDER.

A.—*Statement of exports from Penang to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.**

	Piculs.
Tin.....	14,448
Black pepper.....	4,443
Sugar.....	1,601
Mace.....	83
Cloves.....	2
Fish-maws.....	275
Nutmegs.....	366
Total.....	<u>21,218</u>

Number of piculs in American vessels, 7,656, or 900 tons and 1,600 pounds.

* From a return made by Mr. A. Gentle.

B.—Return of the population of the Straits Settlements, taken in 1871.

	Singapore.		Penang Island and province Wellesley.		Malacca.		Totals of the three settlements.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Europeans and Americans..	1,026	303	228	126	28	19	1,282	448	1,730
Armenians	36	28	11	5	.....	.....	47	33	80
Jews	30	27	8	8	.....	.....	38	35	73
Eurasians	1,063	1,101	644	739	1,056	1,169	2,763	3,009	5,772
Abyssinians	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	5
Achinese .....	.....	.....	64	19	.....	.....	64	19	83
Africans	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	5
Andamanese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Arabs	274	191	179	175	152	151	605	517	1,122
Bengalees and other natives of India not particularized.	639	304	1,028	777	38	13	1,705	1,094	2,799
Boyonese	1,377	257	7	.....	118	17	1,502	274	1,776
Bugis	1,014	978	6	8	47	38	1,067	1,224	2,091
Burmese	17	9	103	93	.....	.....	120	102	222
Chinese	46,631	7,467	30,168	6,214	9,850	3,606	86,649	17,287	103,936
Cochin-Chinese	12	8	74	.....	.....	.....	86	8	94
Dyaks .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Hindoos .....	.....	.....	7,190	1,976	.....	.....	7,190	1,976	9,166
Japanese	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Javanese	2,155	1,084	804	283	246	93	3,205	1,460	4,665
Jaweepekans .....	.....	.....	1,718	1,773	.....	.....	1,718	1,773	3,491
Klings	7,664	1,633	5,136	1,687	1,556	1,318	14,356	4,638	18,994
Malays	10,041	9,209	35,501	34,963	28,102	29,372	73,644	73,544	147,188
Manilamen	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Mantras .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	18	12	30
Parsees	24	11	1	1	.....	.....	25	12	37
Persians	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Siamese	25	19	266	183	3	3	294	205	499
Singhalese	6	1	5	1	18	6	29	8	37
Military, British	481	115	58	18	3	.....	542	133	675
Indian	412	3	191	.....	186	.....	789	3	792
Prisoners, local	529	3	290	.....	99	.....	918	3	921
transmarine	878	8	457	31	416	.....	1,751	39	1,790
Total	74,351	22,763	84,149	49,081	41,936	35,820	200,436	107,664	308,100
Total	97,114		133,230		77,756		.....	.....	.....

C.—Export of colonial produce from Singapore to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872, as per invoices on file in the United States consulate at Singapore. (Medium—Mexican silver dollars.)

Articles.	During fourth quarter 1871.	During first quarter 1872.	During second quarter 1872.	During third quarter 1872.	Total of each kind during the year.
Black pepper.....	\$113,145 23	\$244,724 95	\$73,400 96	\$84,277 64	\$515,548 78
White pepper.....	6,933 95	11,041 33	12,761 98	3,409 62	34,146 88
Tin, in slabs.....	415,131 64	488,440 87	377,314 94	423,807 13	1,704,694 58
Gambier.....	128,615 08	57,755 61	162,208 91	169,914 24	518,493 84
Coffee.....	109,176 25	107,735 94	99,739 23	94,988 73	411,640 15
Sugar.....	11,393 84	20,086 92	10,879 49	25,653 31	68,013 56
Nutmegs.....	39,103 19	33,302 89	39,015 59	13,646 44	125,068 11
Mace.....	19,023 13	566 60	1,808 89	5,079 40	26,478 02
Cassia.....	19,767 95	6,394 26	9,031 38	.....	35,193 59
Tapioca, pearl and flake.....	6,029 38	4,998 59	9,368 42	26,031 84	46,428 23
Sago, pearl and flour.....	14,021 28	17,214 31	15,461 59	13,085 90	59,783 08
Cubebs.....	1,195 35	629 75	35 17	528 33	2,388 60
Rubber, India and Borneo, raw material	51,071 21	19,081 09	58,942 34	17,384 30	146,478 94
Gutta-percha, raw material.....	3,069 73	.....	.....	1,991 41	5,061 14
Gum-copal.....	2,711 18	4,904 87	1,800 91	5,397 46	14,814 42
Gum-damar.....	2,399 29	6,706 98	7,075 45	9,975 19	26,156 91
Gum-benjamin.....	.....	.....	853 89	388 43	1,242 32
Buffalo-hides.....	1,566 40	3,042 16	1,034 32	4,314 72	9,957 60
Sapan-wood.....	1,061 05	2,023 98	1,203 30	951 70	5,240 03
Rattans.....	33,409 62	34,511 34	54,183 77	48,474 33	170,579 06
Gamboge.....	.....	3,960 88	.....	450 82	4,411 70
Stick-lac.....	.....	1,120 34	.....	.....	1,120 34
Isinglass.....	.....	164 26	.....	.....	164 26
Essential oils, (lemon, grass, nutmegs, citronella, and patchouly).....	.....	.....	4,488 30	933 99	5,422 29
Kaya-pootch oil.....	.....	.....	322 75	.....	322 75
Cloves.....	.....	.....	781 52	655 28	1,436 80
Chinese curios.....	.....	.....	86 10	.....	86 10
Malacca canes, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	46 95	.....	46 95
Cutch.....	.....	.....	5,796 39	9,776 80	15,573 19
Mother-of-pearl shells.....	.....	.....	.....	96 19	96 19
Total for year ending Sept. 30, 1872.	978,824 75	1,068,407 92	947,642 54	961,213 20	3,956,088 41
Total for year ending Sept. 30, 1871.	675,351 55	553,944 02	1,048,818 92	912,188 61	3,190,303 10

D.—Statement showing the commerce at Singapore for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale and porter		\$85, 288		England, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Denmark.
Asphaltum		300		England.
Anchor and chains		15, 929		Do.
Apothecary's ware		560		Do.
Axles		120		Do.
Acid, sulphuric		1, 590		Do.
Apparel		5, 432		England, France, Germany.
Bricks		1, 200		England.
Beam-scales and weights		170		Do.
Books		2, 758		England and continent of Europe.
Beads		13, 522		England, Germany, France.
Blocks		3, 280		England.
Brushes and brooms		1, 378		England, Germany, France, United States.
Butter		19, 238		England, Germany, France, Holland.
Brimstone		200		England.
Brandy		54, 831		France.
Biscuits (fancy) and ship-biscuits		18, 171		England.
Beeswax		660		France.
Boots and shoes		3, 753		England, Germany, France.
Belts		1, 675		England, France.
Brass ware and wire		16, 036		England.
Billiard-tables		450		Do.
Bitters, (medical,) in bottles		1, 220		England, Germany, Holland.
Candles, (wax and sperm)		118, 031		England, Germany, France.
Caps, percussion		6, 975		Do.
Cartridges		390		England, Germany, Switzerland.
Colors, (dry paints)		27, 597		England, Germany, France.
Confectionery		8, 389		Do.
Canvas		33, 666		England.
Copper, sheathing and nails		4, 840		Do.
bolts		2, 310		Do.
Carriages		2, 450		England, United States.
Carriage-springs and other material		1, 810		England.
Cigars		3, 725		Germany.
Carpets		4, 353		England.
Crapes		1, 445		France.
Cards, (play)		5, 400		France, Germany, England.
Coals		770, 905		Chiefly from England, but three half cargoes of anthracite from United States of America.
Chocolate		1, 955		France.
Clocks and watches		4, 990		France, Switzerland, Germany, England.
Copying-presses		125		England.
Corks		714		Spain.
Cement		3, 360		England.
Cabinet-ware		3, 985		England, Germany, France.
Damasks		1, 640		Do.
Dock apparatus		1, 933		England.
Earthen and crockery ware		70, 145		England, Germany, France.
Elastic ware and elastics		1, 121		Do.
Felt		390		England.
Flooring-cloth		480		Do.
Flannel		2, 895		England, France.
Flint-stones		3, 958		England.
Furniture		4, 435		England, France, Germany.
Glass and glass-ware		63, 534		England, France, Germany, Bohemia.
Gas fixtures and apparatus		2, 701		England.
Gunpowder		47, 573		Do.
Gold paper		650		Do.
Gold brocades		1, 375		England, France, Germany.
Gold thread and lace		41, 475		Do.
Gin		48, 586		England, Holland.
Guns, (cast-iron, brass, bronze)		12, 520		England.
Hams, bacon, and cheese		7, 924		England, Germany, Holland, France, Switzerland.
Harness and saddlery		10, 945		England, Germany, France.
Haberdashery and millinery		80, 333		England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, &c.
Hardware and cutlery		178, 751		England, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria.
Hats, (assorted)		37, 913		England, Germany, France, Holland, &c.
Handkerchiefs, (assorted)		9, 435		England, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium.
Hosiery		10, 620		England, Germany, France.
Horn-ware		220		Germany.
Hose, canvas		370		England.

D.—Statement showing the commerce at Singapore, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Iron-ware, wrought, nails, pipes, pans, sheets, &c.		\$183,690		England, Sweden, France, Belgium, Germany, &c.
Iron, (corrugated for roofing)		24,627		England.
Iron safes		1,845		Do.
Iron stands		1,320		Do.
Jewelry		13,382		England, France, Germany.
Kentledges		1,400		England.
Lamps and lanterns		3,864		England, France, Germany.
Leather hosing		90		England.
Leather, japanned, glazed, morocco, and plain.		14,401		England, France, Germany.
Liqueurs and cordials		10,152		France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain.
Lead, (in pigs and bars)		51,261		England.
Lead, (sheet and pipe)		2,232		Do.
Metals, (yellow sheathing and nails.)		106,285		Do.
Muskets		52,772		England, Belgium, Germany, Austria.
Machinery		57,704		England.
Matches		58,440		England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, France, and other countries.
Musical boxes and instruments		1,460		Switzerland, Germany.
Medicines and drugs		7,965		England, Germany, France.
Mirrors		5,405		Do.
Milk, condensed		500		England, Switzerland.
Mats and matting		5,200		England, Germany.
Millstones		200		England.
Marble, (manufactured)		9,530		England, Italy, France.
Meerscham pipes		60		Germany.
Nets		120		England.
Needles		1,700		England, Germany.
Oxide of iron		250		England.
Oilmen's stores, (preserved provisions, pickles, canned fruits, vegetables, &c.)		55,770		England, France, Holland, United States, Germany, Italy.
Oil, (linseed with or without paint.)		16,367		England, Holland.
Opium		85,482		Persia, Turkey. (Amount of Benares opium imported not ascertained. Amount total of opium imported during 1871 amounted to 7,107 chests, \$3,967,241.)
Oil-cloth		1,039		England, United States.
Oars		88		England.
Oakum		200		England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, &c.
Piece-goods, (gray and white shirtings, cambrics, madapolams, prints, dyed cotton goods, linen, muslins, drills, &c.)		3,286,694		England, France.
Preserves, (sweet-meats, jellies.)		5,392		England, France, Germany.
Pictures		2,666		England, France, Germany, Turkey.
Perfumery		8,025		Europe.
Photographs		500		France, Germany.
Peas		575		England, United States.
Provisions, (salt pork and beef).		15,290		England, France, Germany.
Plated and gilt ware		8,241		Do.
Paper and paper-ware		8,924		Germany.
Pianos		600		Germany, England, France.
Paint		7,673		England.
Quiltings		1,000		England, Holland, Germany.
Rope and cordage		31,741		England, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium.
Rifles		10,685		England.
Revolvers		300		Do.
Rum		225		Do.
Sarongs and slendangs, (Malay garments.)		165,529		Chiefly from Switzerland, the rest from Germany.
Shawls		3,714		England, Germany, France.
Stationery		17,991		Do.
Ship-chandlery and naval stores.		14,886		England, Germany, United States.
Silk-goods		38,023		England, Germany, France.
Sugar, refined		230		Holland.
Swords		800		England.
Sulphur		1,720		Do.
Saws		490		Do.
Sewing machines		315		Do.
Soda and soda-water		2,264		Do.
Steam-boiler		1,800		Do.
Steel, (raw material)		34,447		England, Sweden.

D.—Statement showing the commerce at Singapore, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Shot, (iron and lead)		\$1, 600		England.
Soap		5, 067		England, Germany, France, &c.
Sundry merchandise, (in parcels)		36, 227		Europe, &c.
Twist, (white and colored, for weaving.)		391, 107		England, Switzerland, France, Germany.
Twine and sewing-twine		997		England, Germany, France.
Thread, sewing, (spools and skeins.)		26, 480		Do.
Tools		60		England.
Tobacco, (manufactured, chewing, and smoking.)		3, 335		England, Holland, Germany, United States.
Tar and pitch		9, 485		England.
Tallow, (refined)		180		Do.
Toys		1, 395		Germany.
Umbrellas, (silk, cotton, &c)		94, 355		France, England, Germany.
Velvets, (silk and cotton)		883		Do.
Vinegar		500		England.
Varnish		890		Do.
Woolen goods and blankets		207, 481		England, Germany, Holland, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, &c.
Wool, (fancy for embroidery)		3, 120		Germany.
Wire and wire rope		6, 151		England.
Wire-ware		1, 675		England, Germany.
Windlasses		540		England.
Wines		52, 142		France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c.
Wooden ware		3, 000		England, France, Germany.
Yarn, (natural, bleached, and colored.)		13, 348		Do.
Zinc sheathing		34, 150		England.
Total in Mexican dollars.		7, 236, 777		

NOTE.—The above are only the imports from Europe as far as I was able to gather them. Imports from China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the whole Malay Archipelago, Cochin-China, Siam, the coast of Malacca, (east and west,) Ceylon, other ports of British India, Arabia, Persia, Muscat, &c., it is impossible at this time of the year—or better said correctly, at any time—to furnish. The exchange of merchandise, landing or transfer to other vessels of the same, is simply immense.

E.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Singapore for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States America.	From New York, Boston, San Francisco, coal-ports in England, Java, and China ports, to New York, Boston, England, rice-ports in India, Java, Sumatra, Manila, and China.	None	None..	33	25, 785	33	25, 785
Great Britain.....	From England, Suez, all British colonial ports, from all the ports in the Malay Archipelago, Java, China, Japan, back to the same and ports in America; also heavily engaged in coastwise trade.	509	450, 163	506	175, 308	1, 015	625, 471
France.....	From Marseilles and other French ports, and British coal-ports to Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, China ports, and Japan to Marseilles and other French ports, colonies, and United States of America.	77	100, 395	46	18, 389	123	118, 784
Germany	From German ports, English coal-ports, China, British India, colonies, &c., to Germany, England, United States America, &c.; also engaged in coastwise colonial trade.	2	1, 187	62	22, 083	64	23, 270
Netherlands	From European and British coal-ports, Dutch colonies in Malay Archipelago, (heavy coasting,) back to the same and United States of America.	48	30, 855	205	44, 292	253	75, 177
Spain	From and to Manila with mail, passengers, and merchandise.	35	10, 978	1	433	36	11, 411
Denmark	English coal-ports, coasting, and merchandise to Europe.	None	None..	2	601	2	601
Belgium	From Cardiff to Antwerp.....	None	None..	1	544	1	544
Norway.....	From British coal-ports, coasting, to the United States and Europe.	None	None..	5	2, 542	5	2, 542
Portugal	Coasting in India.....	None	None..	3	842	3	842
Russia	From Odessa to Shanghai and back, also from Russian Asiatic possessions.	4	7, 124	2	1, 553	6	8, 677
Italy.....	From Genoa to China and back, from English coal-ports to rice-ports in India.	1	949	2	979	3	1, 928
Austria	From Cardiff to Rangon	None	None..	1	890	1	890
Siam.....	From and to Bangkok and coasting.	19	6, 408	32	6, 875	51	13, 283
Malay, (Salengore, Larote, Quedah, Per-rah, Johore, Pahang, Achin, Brunei, &c.)	All coasting on Malacca and Malay Archipelago, Great Sunda Islands, &c.	17	1, 803	9	854	26	2, 657
Sarawak, Borneo, Rajah Brooks, ruler.	From and to Sarawak, also coasting.	16	2, 331	18	1, 846	34	4, 177
Turkey	From and to Djiddah, Arabia, with pilgrims from and to Mecca.	1	706	None..	None..	1	706
Arabia.....	From and to Djiddah and Bombay.	None	None..	4	1, 847	4	1, 847
China.....	From China and back to America.	None	None..	1	60	1	60
Total.....		729	612, 929	933	305, 723	1, 662	918, 652

NOTE.—The number and tonnage of vessels "cleared" cannot be properly determined, because the sailing of vessels of less than 100 tons is not noted in the shipping-lists of the port, however considerable the number of such vessels. It is safe to say, though, that the number and tonnage of vessels "cleared" will compare substantially with the number and tonnage of vessels entered, about an equal number having been in port September 30, 1871, and September 30, 1872. The number of American vessels cleared during the year was 34, with an aggregate tonnage of 25,429 tons.

F.—Statement showing the exports from Singapore to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	In American vessels.	In British vessels.	In French vessels.	In Dutch vessels.	In German vessels.	In Norway vessels.	Total.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Tin.....	18,875.92½	13,903.63	837.45	4,121.81½	3,194.60½	1,977.31	42,910.73½
Gambier.....	49,741.24	48,509.36	10,138.79	1,688.44	16,281.82	3,535.46	129,895.11
Pearl sago.....	1,397.26	2,123.60	502.02	390.33½	148.63	.....	4,561.84½
Sago flour.....	6,653.80	3,644.31	1,092.14	1,006.22	.....	.....	12,396.47
Black pepper.....	14,947.29	15,626.10	4,299.74	3,645.64	3,573.73	1,863.51	44,016.01
White pepper.....	2,972.90	724.34	.....	213.66	25.06	276.87	4,212.83
Rubber.....	1,260.98	1,952.81	.....	.....	.....	212.71	3,426.50
Coffee.....	12,427.46	7,704.25	1,438.50	501.44	291.22	591.24	22,954.11
Sugar.....	8,159.47½	4,470.28	.....	.....	.....	713.65	13,343.40½
Sapan-wood.....	1,243.65	941.11	.....	100.02	.....	300.00	2,584.78
Rattans & Malacca cane.	17,376.82	10,597.21	294.24	1,600.31	874.88	1,136.00	31,879.46
Buffalo-hides.....	333.96	802.50	.....	107.83	.....	.....	1,244.29
Mother-of-pearl shells.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
Nutmegs.....	375.62½	788.61½	35.00	50.09	233.50	23.00	1,505.83½
Stick-lac.....	.....	.....	60.02	.....	.....	.....	60.02
Gum-damar.....	568.35	1,107.92	41.40	104.99½	.....	.....	1,822.66½
Gum-copal.....	650.28	934.85	548.00	508.71	.....	.....	2,341.84
Cassia, L. and V.....	891.38	344.00	.....	44.12	.....	300.00	1,579.50
Gum-benjamin.....	.....	30.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.39
Gutta-percha.....	32.28½	39.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.58½
Cubebs.....	.....	281.14	102.61	.....	.....	.....	383.75
Tapioca.....	2,812.32	3,536.58½	.....	583.76	1,759.85½	.....	8,702.52½
Mace.....	7.55	206.06	.....	.....	40.95	.....	254.56
Gamboge.....	9.89	39.58½	.....	18.27	.....	.....	67.74½
Isinglass.....	.....	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.87
Cutch.....	701.32	1,303.02	.....	.....	499.70	.....	2,504.04
Essential oil, patchouly, citronella, lemon, &c..	4.52½	30.69½	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.21½
Cloves.....	.....	115.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.00
Total.....	141,444.27½	119,523.53½	19,389.91	14,685.66	26,933.95	10,929.75	332,904.08½

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS.

OCTOBER 9, 1872. (Received November 14.)

Statement showing the description and quantity of the principal goods imported from the United States to Barbados from October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872.

Flour.....	barrels..	90,547
Meal.....	barrels..	75,009
Beef.....	barrels..	4,300½
Pork.....	barrels..	8,375
Crackers.....	barrels..	19,268
Bread.....	barrels..	28,263
Corn.....	bags..	49,779
Peas.....	bags..	15,604
Oats.....	bags..	9,259
Kerosene.....	cases..	15,459
Matches.....	cases..	2,749
Cheese.....	boxes..	4,913
Lard.....	tins..	20,007
Pitch-pine.....	feet..	418,125
Staves.....	pieces..	1,884,449
Shooks.....	bundles..	58,831
Oil-meal.....	puncheons..	5,590
Butter.....	kegs..	10,469
Horses.....	number..	352
Sugar.....	hogsheads..	3,026
Do.....	tierces..	249
Do.....	barrels..	608
Do.....	bags..	534
Molasses.....	puncheons..	17,430
Do.....	hogsheads..	323
Do.....	barrels..	785
Rum.....	puncheons..	11

I have the honor to transmit my report, together with statements of imports and exports for the year ended 30th September last.

A very extensive trade is carried on at this port with the United States, and the population is mainly dependent on the American supplies for food, since cane-cultivation is the ostensible object in agricultural pursuits here; again, most of the supplies to the Leeward Islands are brought here first, and transshipped to the different places, making this the great depot; and thus creating business in that way too. These supplies are obtained chiefly from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston; of course we are indebted to the southern ports for the staves and pine, but the principal business is transacted with the four first-mentioned States, and, as a natural result, to them alone the total shipments of produce are confined.

The statements of imports will furnish a fair average of the quantities usually imported, but not so with the exports, the quantity being less by about one-half of the preceding year's shipments; this deficiency is owing to unprecedented droughts, which I regret to say have continued, and make it very doubtful as to whether the next shipments will even compare favorably with the present.

Vessels arriving in the harbor of Carlisle Bay are visited by the harbor-master, after which, if admitted to pratique, they are not visited by any other functionary, or required to make any other report until they repair to the customs for entry, such entry consisting of a detailed account of every package on board, to which a declaration is affixed for the master's signature. Vessels calling at the port for the purpose of trying the market, or for any other purpose, except that of discharging or loading cargoes, will only incur a visit-fee of \$1, provided they do not remain above twenty-four hours; in the event of their remaining above that time, they will incur, in addition to the visit-fee, a police-fee according to the scale of tonnage as under: Not exceeding 100 tons, \$2; exceeding 100 tons and not exceeding 200, \$2.50; exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300, \$3; exceeding 300 tons, \$4. When vessels discharge or take in cargoes, they will also pay a clearance-fee of \$2. There is a tonnage duty of 54 cents per ton and a bond-fee of \$3 incurred by all vessels trading with the port. The duties on articles are by no means altered in respect of nationality; whether they be imported in foreign or British vessels the duties are the same, and are regulated by a tariff passed by legislative enactments.

American capitalists are all exclusively engaged in commercial pursuits, there being only one other source that offers inducement to invest to any extent, namely, agriculture; and that is generally monopolized by natives, at a cost often beyond the value of the property.

The consumption of American food-stuffs is more rapid at this season than usual, and is attributable to the almost universal failure of native provision-crops, in consequence of which fair prices have been obtained.

The aggregate tonnage employed in the transmission of supplies to this port during the year was 40,720 tons, which may be subdivided as follows: 121 American vessels, 26,860 tons; 57 British vessels, 12,895 tons; 3 Danish vessels, 578 tons; and 2 German vessels, 387 tons.

The existence of telegraphic communication with most of the Leeward Islands, as well as America and Great Britain, enhances the position of Barbados as a port of call, and combined with which a rapidly increasing steam-communication must have the desired effect of augmenting the trade of the colony.

ROBERT Y. HOLLEY.

BERMUDA.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Cement..... bbls.	201	\$568 68	5 per cent.	United Kingdom.
Corks..... bales.	10	657 60	do	Do.
Carriages..... number.	2	859 20	do	Do.
Coffee..... tons.	1 13 0 0	523 20	do	Do.
Candles..... boxes.	530	2, 238 40	do	Do.
Candy..... do.	15	503 52	do	Do.
Drugs..... do.	19	512 88	do	Do.
Fruit, dry..... do.	90	1, 181 52	do	Do.
Furniture..... do.	34	2, 128 32	do	Do.
Glass..... do.	40	885 84	do	Do.
Hams..... tons.	3 4 2 0	1, 146 24	do	Do.
Hardware..... pkgs.	107	4, 908 48	do	Do.
Leather..... do.	138	11, 210 88	do	Do.
Merchandise..... do.	1, 648	144, 710 96	do	Do.
Musical instruments..... number.	2	480 00	do	Do.
Meats, preserved..... cases.	210	2, 459 04	do	Do.
Oil, lamp..... galls.	652	933 84	do	Do.
Paints..... pkgs.	83	1, 018 08	do	Do.
Preserves..... do.	45	795 60	do	Do.
Rice..... tons.	30	2, 165 04	do	Do.
Sugar..... do.	750	12, 804 48	do	Do.
Soap..... do.	483	3, 305 04	do	Do.
Stationery..... cases.	49	1, 685 04	do	Do.
Tea..... tons.	7 6 3 20	7, 123 32	do	Do.
Vinegar..... galls.	1, 120	556 56	do	Do.
Various articles, values under £100.....		3, 560 16	do	Do.
		208, 921 92	10, 446 10	
Alcohol..... galls.	146	131 52	72 cts. per gall.	Do.
Brandy..... do.	8, 648	13, 621 44	do	Do.
Rum..... do.	1, 546	1, 104 00	do	Do.
Cordials..... do.	28	128 32	do	Do.
Gin..... do.	5, 624	3, 436 80	do	Do.
Whisky..... do.	753	542 16	12, 056 40	Do.
Wine..... do.	6, 736	14, 679 60	2, 935 92	Do.
Malt liquors..... { hhd.	3, 078	77, 652 44	11, 323 44	Do.
	13, 487			
Cigars..... thousand.	23	787 20	44 16	Do.
Books..... pkgs.	29	1, 627 44	Free	Do.
Organ for church.....		3, 360 00	do	Do.
Coal..... tons.	560	1, 469 92	do	Do.
Plants..... case.	1	25 44	do	Do.
		327, 488 20	36, 806 02	
Butter..... tons.	61 0 0 14	28, 754 88	5 per cent.	British North America.
Barley..... pkgs.	123	628 84	do	Do.
Cheese..... tons.	5 11 0 0	1, 687 92	do	Do.
Candles..... boxes.	248	1, 064 64	do	Do.
Coffee..... tons.	2 18 1 11	1, 068 72	do	Do.
Drugs..... pkgs.	30	674 64	do	Do.
Fish..... do.	3, 336	14, 448 00	do	Do.
Flour..... bbls.	226	1, 524 00	do	Do.
Fruit..... do.	737	2, 463 84	do	Do.
Hams..... tons.	9 19 3 3	3, 456 04	do	Do.
Hardware..... pkgs.	39	1, 853 52	do	Do.
Hulls and materials, wrecks.....	3	2, 460 48	do	Do.
Hay..... bales.	204	630 24	do	Do.
Lumber..... M feet.	509	8, 425 20	do	Do.
Leather..... pkgs.	75	4, 802 64	do	Do.
Laths..... M feet.	203	1, 234 80	do	Do.
Merchandise, dry goods..... cases.	219	7, 444 84	do	Do.
Meat, cured..... bbls.	49	547 44	do	Do.
Oats..... bush.	5, 469	2, 832 04	do	Do.
Pickles..... cases.	212	1, 026 00	do	Do.
Rice..... tons.	22 19 0 0	1, 850 64	do	Do.
Sheep..... number.	232	957 12	do	Do.
Sugar, refined..... bbls.	40	608 88	do	Do.
Soap..... boxes.	212	722 40	do	Do.
Tea..... tons.	5 6 2 0	4, 513 20	do	Do.
Various other articles, value under £100.....		3, 572 56	4, 962 67	Do.
Malt liquors..... hhd.	1, 079	23, 121 60	3, 884 40	Do.
Oxen..... number.	164	157 44	c157 44	Do.
Tobacco..... tons.	7 10 0 0	3, 349 92	d672 00	Do.
Spirits:				
Alcohol, 92 galls., gin, 200..... galls.	894	827 48	e643 68	Do.
Brandy, 249 galls., whisky, 353..... do.				

(a) Duty 20 per cent.

(b) Duty \$3.84 per hogshead.

(c) Duty 96 cents each.

(d) Duty 4 cent; per pound.

(e) Duty 72 cents per gallon.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Spirits:				
Wine.....galls	622	\$1, 114 08	a\$222 81	United Kingdom.
Cigars.....thousand	1	4 80	b1 92	Do.
Fruit, fresh.....bbls	224	782 16	Free	Do.
Manure.....pkgs	65	156 96	do	Do.
Potatoes.....bbls	2, 057	2, 820 24	do	Do.
Seeds.....boxes	6	530 88	do	Do.
Box-ends.....lots	2	456 48	do	Do.
Coal.....tons	41	240 00	do	Do.
Books.....pkgs	1	8 64	do	Do.
		132, 824 16	10, 544 92	
Ginger.....bbls	3	26 88	5 per cent.	Antigua.
Molasses.....galls	1, 580	307 68	do	Do.
Merchandise.....cases	2	54	do	Do.
Preserves.....do	4	13 20	do	Do.
Sugar.....hhds	10	579 84	46 41	Do.
Wine.....galls	100	89 62	c17 92	Do.
Fruit and vegetables.....lbs	13	120 00	Free	Do.
		1, 137 76	64 33	
Donkeys.....number	2	14 40		Bahamas.
Salt.....bush	1, 242	74 40		Do.
		88 80	4 44	
Coffee.....tons	1	312 48	5 per cent.	Barbados.
Carriages.....number	1	96 00	do	Do.
Ginger.....bbls	29	158 40	do	Do.
Merchandise.....pkgs	22	473 36	do	Do.
Molasses.....galls	1, 928	462 72	do	Do.
Preserves.....boxes	13	117 84	do	Do.
Rope.....coils	22	897 60	do	Do.
Sugar.....bbls	941	9, 768 00	614 32	Do.
Rum.....galls	2, 690	1, 536 00	d1, 936 80	Do.
Wine.....{ cans	3	13 92	a2 78	Do.
.....{ galls	6			
Fruit, fresh.....lot	1	38 40	Free	Do.
Guano.....bags	211	1, 119 40		Do.
Vegetables.....bbls	169	285 60		Do.
		15, 279 72	2, 553 90	
Coffee.....cwt	8	120 00	5 per cent.	Demerara.
Fire-wood.....lots	2	59 52	do	Do.
Furniture.....cases	1	120 00	do	Do.
Merchandise.....do	38	337 68	do	Do.
Molasses.....galls	313	75 12	do	Do.
Rice.....cwt	6	18 00	do	Do.
Sugar.....{ hhds	14	10, 675 92	570 31	Do.
.....{ bbls	850			
Cigars.....	400	19 20	77	Do.
Rum.....galls	49, 283	26, 337 60	d35, 483 71	Do.
Coal.....bbls	120	123 84	Free	Do.
Fruit, fresh.....bbls	22	44 88	do	Do.
		37, 931 76	36, 054 79	
Sugar.....{ hhds	26	2, 102 00	108 00	Gadeloupe.
.....{ bbls	64			
Preserves.....boxes	8	60 00	4 18	Do.
Wine.....galls	56	20 88		
Fruit.....bbls	48	68 40		
		2, 251 28	112 18	
Coffee.....tons	1 4 2 0	339 84		Porto Rico.
Ginger.....bbls	31	155 04		Do.
Molasses.....galls	28, 646	6, 695 28		Do.
Preserves.....boxes	18	56 64		Do.
Sugar.....{ hhds	209	19, 911 60	1, 357 92	Do.
.....{ tierces	65			
.....{ bbls	492			
Cigars.....thousand	2	48 00	3 84	Do.
Rum.....galls	5, 000	3, 120 00	3, 600 00	Do.
Fruit and vegetables.....bbls	20	54 00		Do.
		30, 380 40	4, 961 76	

(a) Duty 20 per cent. (b) Duty \$1.92 per thousand. (c) Duty 2 per cent. (d) Duty 72 cents per gallon.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Country whence imported.
Coffee	tons. 1 7 0 0	\$421 44		Saint Thomas.
Corn	bush. 1, 350	648 00		Do.
Merchandise	cases. 16	659 04		Do.
Preserves	case. 1	10 08		Do.
Sugar	bbls. 197	2, 123 04	\$193 08	Do.
Cigars	thousands. 675	8, 462 48	1, 296 00	Do.
Cordials	galls. 60	147 36	43 20	Do.
Gin	do. 33	16 80	22 76	Do.
Rum	do. 154	165 36	110 88	Do.
Shrub	do. 15	25 44	10 80	Do.
Wine	do. 124	176 16	35 23	Do.
		12, 855 20	1, 711 91	
Coffee	tons. 5 7 0 0	1, 056 72	52 84	San Domingo.
Preserves	case. 1	10 20		Saint Vincent.
Sugar	bbls. 30	364 08	18 61	Do.
Rum	galls. 5, 800	2, 784 00	4, 176 00	Do.
		3, 158 28	4, 194 61	
Agricultural implements	pkgs. 87	642 96	5 per cent.	United States of America.
Beef and tongues	{ tierces. 23 bbls. 920	} 18, 741 36	do	Do.
Bran	bush. 28, 176	8, 407 92	do	Do.
Bread	bbls. 2, 344	9, 466 08	do	Do.
Butter	tons. 27 12 3 14	12, 556 80	do	Do.
Barley	pkgs. 292	1, 741 20	do	Do.
Brooms and baskets	doz. 322	982 58	do	Do.
Corn	31, 394	21, 840 00	do	Do.
Coffee	tons. 8 0 5 0	1, 633 68	do	Do.
Cheese	do. 33 21 2 16	11, 362 08	do	Do.
Confectionery	pkgs. 141	1, 682 88	do	Do.
Carriages	number. 7	828 00	do	Do.
Candles	boxes. 914	4, 320 00	do	Do.
Drugs	pkgs. 181	2, 073 60	do	Do.
Flour	bbls. 18, 980	105, 978 72	do	Do.
Fruit, dried, &c	{ tons. 21 2 18 pkgs. 212	} 2, 230 56	do	Do.
Furniture	do. 431	3, 865 20	do	Do.
Fish	boxes. 1, 761	765 60	do	Do.
Glass	pkgs. 126	1, 618 08	do	Do.
Hams and bacon	tons. 92 8 0 2	23, 900 64	do	Do.
Hardware	pkgs. 152	3, 972 96	do	Do.
Hay	bales. 4, 730	12, 636 96	do	Do.
Horses	head. 28	1, 991 28	do	Do.
Jewelry, plate, &c	pkgs. 9	832 08	do	Do.
Lumber	feet. 79, 300	48, 176 40	do	Do.
Lard	tins of 25 lbs. 1, 785	4, 541 76	do	Do.
Leather, manufactures of	pkgs. 633	20, 279 08	do	Do.
Meats, preserved	do. 181	1, 183 44	do	Do.
Merchandise, dry-goods	pkgs. 1, 626	41, 221 88	do	Do.
Meal, corn	bbls. 4, 493	1, 792 08	do	Do.
Matches	gross. 969	986 40	do	Do.
Nails	kegs. 476	2, 080 56	do	Do.
Naval stores	pkgs. 141	120 96	do	Do.
Oil, lamp	galls. 19, 115	7, 556 20	do	Do.
Oysters, sardines, &c	pkgs. 474	2, 017 68	do	Do.
Oak	pieces. 160	515 52	do	Do.
Oats	bush. 3, 429	1, 621 36	do	Do.
Pork	bbls. 504	9, 194 08	do	Do.
Pease	bush. 2, 160	4, 183 44	do	Do.
Paints	pkgs. 96	555 36	do	Do.
Perfumery	boxes. 350	932 88	do	Do.
Rope	tons. 29 18 1 0	9, 144 96	do	Do.
Sugar	do. 9 4 0 0	744 00	do	Do.
Starch	boxes. 877	2, 813 28	do	Do.
Sheep, pigs, &c	number. 2, 234	19, 773 12	do	Do.
Soap	boxes. 1, 036	4, 752 88	do	Do.
Salt	pkgs. 303	824 64	do	Do.
Spars	number. 41	1, 296 52	do	Do.
Tea	tons. 1 10 2 2	1, 069 44	do	Do.
Vinegar	bbls. 53	581 04	do	Do.
Wood-work	pkgs. 346	2, 103 84	do	Do.
Wrapping-paper	reams. 4, 725	2, 509 44	do	Do.
Sundry articles values under £100		2, 818 56	1, 927 13	Do.
		449, 462 02	22, 473 09	

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Country whence imported.
Malt liquors { hhds. 40 } { doz. 40 }		\$947 76	\$151 20	United States of America.
Oxen and cows number. 1,033		104,131 20	991 68	Do.
Cigars do. 25,900		1,248 00	49 72	Do.
Spirits galls. 646½		344 88	465 48	Do.
Tobacco and snuff tons. 10 13 2 3		9,801 12	956 60	Do.
Wine galls. 361		391 68	78 33	Do.
Books pkgs. 12		259 64	Free	Do.
Box-shooks lots. 570		10,141 76	Free	Do.
Coal tons. 313		1,590 00	Free	Do.
Fruit, fresh bbls. 751		2,336 88	Free	Do.
Ice tons. 179		786 48	Free	Do.
Manure pkgs. 137		741 36	Free	Do.
Organs for churches number. 3		480 00	Free	Do.
Potatoes bbls. 8,869		23,314 08	Free	Do.
Seeds and plants lots. 33		397 20	Free	Do.
		606,374 06	\$25,167 10	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arrowroot tons. 10 14 2 0		\$5,730 00	British North America.
Barrels number. 230		52 80	Do.
Brandy galls. 96		96 00	Do.
Flour bbls. 10		52 80	Do.
Molasses do. 280		153 60	Do.
Fruit bbls. 6		14 40	Do.
Onions tons. 26 14 0 0		1,523 20	Do.
Potatoes bbls. 63		358 08	Do.
Hides number. 1,000		960 00	Do.
Tomatoes boxes. 333		159 36	Do.
Sugar bbls. 6		77 52	Do.
		9,177 86	
Candles boxes. 46		220 80	Barbados.
Cedar posts number. 1,030		326 40	Do.
Potatoes bbls. 646		2,427 84	Do.
Pork do. 25		600 00	Do.
Oil do. 8		96 00	Do.
Rum hhds. 17		960 00	Do.
Onions tons. 41		1,565 12	Do.
Salt sacks. 30		43 20	Do.
Shooks bundles. 390		288 00	Do.
		6,427 36	
Casks number. 250		72 00	Demerara.
Hay bales. 120		120 00	Do.
Logwood tons. 9		86 40	Do.
Onions do. 33¾		1,047 36	Do.
Porter casks. 10		96 00	Do.
Potatoes bbls. 446		1,736 64	Do.
		3,158 40	
Brandy galls. 100		144 00	Saint Vincent.
Gin do. 120		86 40	Do.
Bricks thousands. 2		156 00	Do.
Casks number. 115		120 00	Do.
Coal hhds. 10		115 20	Do.
Hardware pkgs. 8		192 00	Do.
Honey case. 1		10 80	Do.
Nails kegs. 139		668 40	Do.
Merchandise pkgs. 1		24 00	Do.
		1,516 80	
Beets bbls. 4		19 20	Bahamas.
Onions tons. 6½		420 00	Do.
Potatoes bbls. 46		143 52	Do.
		582 72	

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value including charges.	Countries whither exported.
Onions tons.	22 7 0 0	\$1,008 00	Trinidad.
Potatoes bbls.	100	840 00	Do.
		1,848 00	
Onions tons.	65	3,072 00	Spanish West Indies.
Potatoes bbls.	305	1,144 08	Do.
		4,216 08	
Arrow-root cwt.	1 3 0	48 00	Danish West Indies.
Onions tons.	19	825 60	Do.
Potatoes bbls.	245	1,084 80	Do.
		1,958 40	
Fish bbls.	15	96 00	French West Indies.
Onions tons.	46	2,304 00	Do.
Potatoes bbls.	190	888 00	Do.
		3,288 00	
Arrowroot tons.	3	1,289 76	United States of America.
Beets boxes.	81	80 64	Do.
Potatoes bbls.	9,408	43,964 92	Do.
Tomatoes boxes.	115,523	65,691 84	Do.
Casks number.	274	314 40	Do.
Ale hhds.	42	1,008 00	Do.
Cigars thousands.	5	96 00	Do.
Iron, old tons.	12	81 60	Do.
Gin galls.	67	48 00	Do.
Onions tons.	5,058	87,534 72	Do.
		200,109 88	

Condensed statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year ended December 31, 1871.

Countries.	Amount of imports.	Amount of duties.	Amount of exports.
United Kingdom	\$327,488 20	\$36,806 02	.....
British America.....	132,824 16	10,544 92	\$9,177 86
Antigua.....	1,137 76	64 33	.....
Bahamas.....	88 80	4 44	582 72
Barbados.....	15,279 72	2,553 90	6,427 36
Demerara.....	37,931 76	36,054 79	3,158 40
Guadeloupe.....	2,251 28	112 18	.....
Porto Rico.....	30,380 40	4,961 76	.....
Saint Thomas.....	12,855 20	1,711 91	.....
San Domingo.....	1,056 72	52 84	.....
Saint Vincent.....	3,158 28	4,194 61	1,516 80
United States of America.....	606,374 06	25,167 10	200,109 88
French West Indies.....	.....	.....	3,288 00
Danish West Indies.....	.....	.....	1,958 40
Spanish West Indies.....	.....	.....	4,216 08
Trinidad.....	.....	.....	1,848 00
Total.....	1,170,826 34	122,228 80	232,283 50

Taxes, duties, &c.—The supply act which came into operation on the 1st of July, 1871.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, unmanufactured, per 100 pounds	0	10	0
Arrowroot, manufactured, per pound	0	0	6
Arrack, alcohol, brandy, cordials, gin, peppermint-water, shrub, whisky, rum, per gallon	0	3	0
Wine of all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Malt liquors, the hogshead	0	15	0
Cider and perry, in quart bottles, per dozen	0	0	9
Cigars, per thousand	0	8	0
or, at the importer's option, per pound	0	1	0
Tobacco (other than cigars) and snuff, per pound	0	0	2
Cows and oxen, per head	0	4	0
On all goods imported, with the exception included in the following table, and such books as are, under an act of the legislature, subject to a duty of 15 per cent., 5 per cent.			

Table of exemptions.

Books not reprint of British publication, bullion, coin, and diamonds, coals, empty packages or materials prepared for same for exporting produce, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, grave-stones, monuments, memorial windows, iron railings for graves, and all articles imported and certified as intended for use in places of public worship; horses and other beasts, and provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or of the convict establishment, in the event of convicts being hereafter transported to these islands, being the property of Her Majesty, on satisfactory proof of their being the property of Her Majesty, and horses of military officers brought into these islands as a necessary part of their military equipments, subject to all conditions, provisions, and regulations contained in any act passed or to be passed by the legislature of these islands; ice, manures, passengers' baggage, apparel, and apparatus, professional, personal effects of inhabitants of these islands dying abroad and not.

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Vessels. *		Vessels. *	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	Great Britain	47	17,050	6	2,899
	British possessions	51	11,307	89	18,491
	Danish possessions	15	65,011	18	75,004
	French possessions	1	31	3	274
	Spanish possessions	13	1,472	7	924
	United States	99	25,220	92	40,472
	France	2	1,647		
	Italy	1	366		
	China	1	769		
	Dutch possessions			1	156
	South America			4	879
	Total	230	74,373	220	71,604
British		183	48,339	172	44,650
United States		43	23,680	44	25,600
Danish		4	2,354	4	2,354
	Total	230	74,373	220	71,604
	Port of Hamilton	154	43,778	132	38,403
	Port of St. George	76	30,595	88	33,201
	Total	230	74,373	220	71,604

* No record is kept to distinguish steamers from sailing-vessels at the colonial office here.

CHAS. M. ALLEN.

JAMAICA.

Statement showing the imports at Jamaica for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Agricultural implements.....	45 packages.....	£ s. d. 43 6 6	£ s. d.	Great Britain, United States.
Ale, beer, porter.....	171,731½ gallons.....	30,648 19 6	5,108 3 3	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, United States, Foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Do.....	18,364 gallons.....	2,754 12 0	*	Great Britain.
Almonds.....	5,404 lbs.....	23 15 8	2 19 6	Do.
Apothecary's wares.....	970 packages.....	6,352 10 1	794 1 3	Great Britain, United States.
Apparatus, diving.....	4 cases.....	†	†	United States.
Apparel, wearing.....	9 packages.....	88 12 0	11 1 6	Great Britain.
Arms and ammunition, (gunp'd'r).....	10,590 lbs.....	604 2 0	604 2 0	Do.
Asses.....	17.....	34 0 0	.....	Foreign states.
Bagging.....	66 bales, 36,481 bags.....	1,345 10 4	168 3 10	Foreign states, Great Britain.
Barley, patent.....	7 bushels.....	4 4 0	10 6	United States.
Beef, smoked.....	3,932 lbs.....	196 12 0	16 7 8	United States.
Beef, wet, salted.....	1,421 barrels.....	6,539 7 6	980 18 3	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Do.....	† barrel.....	2 10 0	*	Great Britain.
Bitters.....	12 cases, 7 dozen, 2 boxes.....	44 2 11	5 4 1	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign West Indies, foreign states.
Do.....	31 gallons.....	32 14 0	*	Great Britain.
Blacking.....	44 barrels, 719 dozen.....	325 16 8	40 14 7	United States.
Blue.....	733 lbs, 706 packages.....	436 19 3	54 12 5	Great Britain, United States.
Boats and canoes.....	10.....	76 15 6	.....	United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Books, printed.....	471 packages.....	4,594 9 9	.....	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Boots and shoes.....	7,649 dozen, 3 pairs.....	19,207 8 0	2,400 18 6	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Bran.....	50 bags, 5,960 lbs.....	21 13 6	2 14 2	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Republic of Hayti, France.
Bread or biscuits.....	541,950 lbs.....	6,821 17 6	1,625 17 1	United States.
Bricks.....	407,998.....	815 19 11	.....	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Asia.
Butter.....	435,317 lbs.....	32,648 15 6	3,627 12 10	Great Britain.
Candles, composition.....	56,888 lbs.....	2,841 8 3	631 8 6	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, France, Asia.
sperm.....	18,036 lbs.....	630 13 4	126 19 4	Spanish West Indies.
wax.....	32 lbs.....	1 6 8	5 4	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
composition.....	1,700 lbs.....	63 15 0	*	Great Britain.
tallow.....	314,586 lbs.....	9,175 8 6	983 1 8	Do.
Cheese.....	122,191½ lbs.....	6,109 11 6	1,018 5 3	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
Carriages.....	62.....	2,784 6 9	342 0 11	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Carriages, agricultural.....	5.....	84 0 0	Free.....	Great Britain, United States, republic of Hayti.
Cassia.....	2,301 lbs.....	169 18 1	21 4 9	Do.
Casks, empty.....	31.....	16 8 0	Free.....	Great Britain, United States.
Cattle, neat.....	198.....	580 0 0	99 0 0	Great Britain, foreign states.
China ware.....	126 dozens.....	54 2 1	6 15 3	Great Britain.
Chocolate.....	3,435 lbs.....	154 16 1	19 7 0	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.

* Free army and navy.

† Warehoused

Statement showing the imports at Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cider and perry	391 gallons	£ s. d. 146 12 6	£ s. d. 9 15 7	Great Britain.
Cinnamon	427 lbs	29 13 3	3 14 2	Do.
Cloth for coats	31,529 yards	4,752 13 10	594 1 9	Do.
Clothing, ready-made	66,239 dozen	3,863 7 3	482 18 5	Great Britain, foreign states.
Clocks and watches	5 packages	308 4 2	38 10 6	Great Britain, United States.
Do.	2 packages	10 0 0	*	Great Britain.
Coals and coke	52,632 tons	42,105 12 0	Free	Do.
Cocoa	244 bags	1 16 8	0 5 7	Republic of Hayti, foreign states.
Coffee	2,087 bags, 768 cwt	†	†	Republic of Hayti, foreign states.
Confectionery	104 packages, 1,707 lbs	349 4 2	43 14 3	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, France.
Do.	17 packages	46 5 0	*	Great Britain.
Corn	8,715 bushels	2,178 17 6	145 5 2	United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Cordage	7 coils	9 18 3	1 4 9	Republic of Hayti.
Copper, old	150 lbs	†	†	Do.
Corn-starch	3i,836 lbs	499 6 10	62 8 4	United States.
Cotton, checks	494,660 yards	5,206 6 6	650 15 10	Great Britain.
colored	4,595,762 yards	59,274 0 4	7,409 5 1	Do.
domestics	4,048,516	32,839 5 0	4,104 18 2	Do.
handkerchiefs	72 cases, 28,865 dozen	11,458 0 10	1,432 5 1	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, foreign states.
hollands	237,937	2,703 12 1	337 19 0	Great Britain.
hosiery	1,638 dozen, 3 cases	4,009 1 1	501 2 9	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
manufactures	747 packages, 215,440 yards	4,937 15 6	617 4 5	Great Britain.
plain	556,980 yards	7,204 1 8	900 10 2	Do.
shirtings	2,225,429	27,889 12 6	3,486 4 1	Do.
shirts	4,688½	6,952 14 4	869 1 10	Do.
Dental and surgical instruments	2 packages	119 3 4	14 7 11	Great Britain, United States.
Drugs	108 packages	939 14 8	117 9 4	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, France.
Divi-divi	25 tons	114 5 0	14 5 8	Great Britain, foreign states.
Earthenware	1,690 packages	4,778 1 6	597 5 2	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Figs	25 boxes	5 16 0	0 14 6	Spanish West Indies.
Fire-works	1 case	12 16 2	1 12 0	United States.
Fish, dried	8,838,200 lbs	92,801 2 0	15,466 17 0	British North American colonies, United States, Great Britain.
not enumerated	15 barrels	31 5 0	3 10 5	British North American colonies.
alewives, (pickled)	4,816 barrels	4,816 6 8	602 0 9	British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States.
herrings, (pickled)	33,634 barrels	37,619 10 10	4,206 15 4	Great Britain, British North American colonies, foreign states, republic of Hayti.
herrings, (smoked)	91,352 lbs	761 15 4	95 3 2	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States.
mackerel, (pickled)	14,913 barrels	29,827 10 0	3,335 11 8	British West Indies, British North American colonies, United States.
salmon, (pickled)	750 barrels	3,003 0 0	394 1 7	Foreign states, British North American colonies, United States.
salmon, (smoked)	12 lbs	0 3 0	0 2 0	Great Britain.
salmon, (preserved)	55 cases, 583 dozen	289 13 1	36 2 11	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.

Do.....	10 dozen.....	2 16 0	*	Great Britain.
Florida water.....	2,380 boxes.....	1,246 10 0	155 16 3	United States.
Do.....	5 boxes.....	2 20 0	Free.....	Do.
Fruit, apples.....	219 bushels.....	74 14 0	Free.....	British North American colonies, United States.
Flour, wheat or rye.....	89,341½ barrels.....	135,499 19 0	30,111 2 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States.
Do.....	950½ barrels.....	1,710 18 0	*	United States.
Fuel, patent.....	50 tons.....	39 12 0	Free.....	Great Britain.
Furniture.....	285 packages, and at value.....	2,206 13 8	275 16 9	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Asia.
Garlic.....	3 seroons, 100 lbs.....	14 14 0	Free.....	Spanish West Indies.
Glass-ware.....	551 packages, 285 dozens.....	2,479 18 11	310 2 8	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States, foreign West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Goats.....	9.....	4 10 0	Free.....	Foreign states.
Goods, non-enumerated.....	409 packages.....	†	†	Great Britain.
Do.....	2 packages.....	16 0 0	*	Do.
Grease and tallow.....	635 cwt.....	223 11 3	Free.....	Great Britain, United States.
Groceries.....	3,480 packages, 16,509 lbs.....	33,553 3 10	4,194 3 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti, France, Asia.
Goods, non-enumerated.....	At value.....	27 19 0	3 9 11	United States.
Groceries.....	121 packages.....	300 14 4	*	Great Britain.
Haberdashery.....	1,676 packages, and at value.....	98,476 1 4	12,309 10 2	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti, France, Asia.
Hams and bacon.....	143,962½ lbs.....	7,199 18 6	1,199 13 6	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, foreign states.
Hardware.....	34,589 packages.....	73,164 12 0	9,145 11 6	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Hats, of straw.....	7 packages, 1 dozen.....	158 2 6	19 15 4	Foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Hats, felt.....	2,376 dozen.....	3,061 16 4	382 14 10	Great Britain.
Hats, of silk.....	114 dozen.....	397 12 0	49 14 0	Do.
Hemp.....	1 package, 180 lbs.....	6 18 0	Free.....	Do.
Hops.....	2 bales, 2,732 lbs.....	98 18 6	12 7 4	Great Britain, United States.
Hides, raw.....	825 lbs.....	27 10 0	Free.....	Republic of Hayti.
Honey.....	256 cwt.....	3 0 0	0 7 6	Do.
Horses.....	85.....	266 0 0	42 10 0	Foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Ice.....	2,022 tons.....	2,022 0 0	Free.....	United States.
Indigo.....	748 lbs.....	44 17 0	3 14 9	Great Britain.
Iron, galvanized.....	1,120 packages.....	3,817 4 4	Free.....	Do.
Iron manufactures.....	42 packages.....	31 3 9	3 18 0	Do.
Do.....	79 packages.....	83 12 7	Free.....	Do.
Iron tanks.....	64.....	80 0 0	10 0 0	Asia.
Jewelry.....	46 packages, and at value.....	1,616 3 0	202 0 5	Great Britain, foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Do.....	At value.....	1,395 3 4	174 7 11	Great Britain.
Lard.....	401,472 lbs.....	15,048 4 0	1,254 12 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
Leather manufactures.....	2,073 packages, 75 dozen.....	9,262 17 11	1,170 7 3	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, republic of Hayti.
Line, tempered.....	17 hhds., 22 phus.....	74 14 0	9 6 9	Great Britain.
Linen.....	372,155 yards.....	9,362 8 9	1,170 6 1	Great Britain, foreign states.
Lucifer matches.....	15,350 yards, 221 packages.....	5,293 15 10	661 19 6	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
Logwood.....	5,480 gross.....	1,096 0 0	1,370 2 4	Great Britain, United States.
Macaroni.....	149 tons.....	298 0 0	Free.....	Republic of Hayti.
Machinery.....	7 cases, 328 lbs.....	56 18 11	7 2 4	Great Britain, foreign states.
	1,487 packages.....	10,147 0 1	Free.....	Great Britain, United States.

* Free, army and navy.

† Warehoused.

Statement showing the imports at Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Manure.....	1,334 tons.....	£ 11,385 0 10	Free.....	Great Britain.
Marble, manufactured.....	3 cases.....	197 8 0	24 13 6	Great Britain, United States.
slabs and blocks.....	10 packages.....	36 17 1	Free.....	Great Britain, United States, foreign states.
Mats of straw.....	12 bundles.....	10 10 0	1 6 3	Foreign states.
Meal, not wheat.....	6,717 barrels.....	8,396 10 0	671 14 5	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies, Asia.
Meats, preserved.....	14 packages.....	1 8 6	0 3 7	Great Britain.
Metals.....	11 barrels.....	†	†	Republic of Hayti.
Milk, condensed.....	16 cases, 176 dozen.....	174 2 7	21 15 4	Great Britain, United States, Asia.
Do.....	5 cases.....	31 14 10	Free.....	Great Britain.
Mills and parts thereof.....	1,742 packages.....	9,774 10 5	Free *.....	Great Britain, United States, republic of Hayti.
Mules.....	1.....	2 0 0	0 10 6	Foreign states.
Music.....	7 packages.....	13 7 7	Free.....	Great Britain, United States.
Musical instruments.....	213 packages.....	2,038 18 5	254 17 4	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Muslins, colored.....	397,344 yards, 1 case.....	5,652 14 10	706 11 10	Great Britain, France.
Nuts of all kinds.....	11 packages, 20 bushels.....	26 12 0	3 6 6	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Nutmegs.....	1 package.....	2 0 0	0 5 0	United States.
Oats.....	1,119½ bushels.....	195 18 3	18 13 2	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
Oil-cake, and other prepared food for cattle.	803 cwt.....	444 4 10	Free.....	Great Britain.
Oil, almond.....	6 gallons.....	4 2 5	0 4 9	Do.
castor.....	1,471 gallons.....	292 10 3	55 3 10	Great Britain, republic of Hayti, United States.
cod-liver.....	3½ gallons.....	4 17 1	0 2 8	Great Britain.
colza.....	1,212 gallons.....	223 4 11	45 9 0	Do.
engine.....	1,102 gallons.....	204 3 3	41 6 6	Do.
fish and lard.....	6,495 gallons.....	1,000 12 6	243 11 3	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
kerosene.....	168,988 gallons.....	23,184 7 3	6,337 1 0	Do.
linseed.....	8,948 gallons.....	1,227 3 7	335 11 0	Great Britain.
mustard.....	140 gallons.....	42 0 0	5 5 0	Asia.
neat's-foot.....	671 gallons.....	146 7 7	25 3 3	Great Britain.
olive.....	3,509 gallons.....	862 5 3	131 11 11	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies, France.
palm.....	6 gallons.....	2 3 0	0 4 8	Great Britain.
tar.....	8 gallons.....	0 17 6	0 6 0	Do.
vegetable.....	1,041 gallons.....	182 7 6	39 1 1	Do.
Olives.....	300 kegs.....	69 10 0	8 13 9	Spanish West Indies.
Onions.....	32,900 lbs.....	303 15 6	Free.....	Great Britain, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, Spanish West Indies, Asia.
Opium.....	548 lbs.....	530 4 9	66 5 7	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Osnaburgs.....	1,690, 924 yards.....	27,604 19 1	3,450 12 5	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Paintings and photographs.....	8.....	18 10 5	Free.....	Great Britain.
Painters' colors.....	1,853 packages.....	2,444 2 5	305 2 10	Great Britain, United States.
Palm-leaf.....	409 bales.....	61 11 0	7 13 11	Spanish West Indies.
Palmetto-straw.....	74 seroons, 9,100 head.....	594 3 4	74 5 5	Do.

Pans for boiling sugar	585	4,301	7	2	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, foreign states, republic of Hayti, Asia.
Peas and beans	639 bushels	181	18	8	15 13 3	Great Britain, United States, Asia.
Peas, split	3,815 bushels	1,203	16	10	150 9 7	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, France.
Perfumery	1,044 packages, 2,037 dozen	4,066	16	2	445 17 0	Great Britain.
Personal effects	1 package	7	0	0	0 17 6	Do.
Pearl-ash	1 package	2	0	0	0 5 0	Great Britain, United States.
Photographic materials	6 dozen	79	2	8	9 7 10	Great Britain.
Pipes for fluids	1,869 packages	1,753	3	4	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Pitch	32 barrels	19	9	2	2 8 8	Great Britain.
Plated ware	5, and at value	589	10	2	73 13 9	Do.
Plants, growing	11 packages	18	16	0	Free	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Plows	109 packages	250	19	5	Free	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Pork, wet-salted	5,039 barrels	27,609	1	9	3,779 17 6	Do.
Potatoes	2,327 bushels	572	2	3	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Pumps	93	411	14	8	Free	Great Britain, United States, Hanse Towns, foreign states, Asia.
Rice	5,948, 317	35,689	17	11	8,922 9 6	Do.
Do	1,520	Free			Free	Great Britain.
Rosin	1 package, 388 lbs., 11 barrels	9	3	4	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Sago	23 cases, 6,663 lbs.	117	16	5	14 14 7	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Sardines	70 cases, 647 dozen	69	7	0	7 8 5	Great Britain, United States, France, Spanish West Indies.
Do	357	69	19	0	Free	Great Britain.
Salt	4,244, 800	4,421	13	7	2,122 8 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Sausages	159 lbs	15	18	0	1 6 6	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Sea-weed	23 bales	5	19	11	0 15 0	Foreign states.
Sewing-machines	91 packages	1,272	10	0	Free	Great Britain, United States, republic of Hayti.
Shipwrecked materials	89 packages, 38 pieces	130	16	0	16 7 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states.
Sheep	84	104	0	0	Free	Great Britain, foreign states.
Shooks, hogsheds	£, 807	3,584	1	0	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
puncheons	9,061	9,001	15	0	Free	Great Britain, foreign states.
Silver plate	1 case, and at value	506	2	4	73 5 4	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
Skins, doe	50 pieces	14	7	6	1 15 11	Great Britain.
Silks	12,052 yards	2,301	9	2	287 13 8	Do.
Silk manufactures	1, and at value	11	7	6	1 8 5	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Slates	51 packages, 19,517 number	205	18	7	Free	Great Britain.
Soap	2,134, 400 lbs	35,217	12	0	5,869 12 5	Great Britain, United States, republic of Hayti.
Soda	124 packages	103	6	7	Free *	Great Britain.
Soda-water	43 packages	57	14	6	Do.	Do.
Specimens of natural history	2 packages	5	10	0	Free	Do.
and mineralogy	20 gallons	8	17	4	10 0 0	Do.
Spirits, alcohol	16 gallons	0	3	0	0 5 0	United States.
bay rum	12,493 gallons	7,551	16	2	7,279 16 3	Great Britain, foreign states, France.
brandy	1,821 gallons	827	16	1	Free	Great Britain.
Do	307 gallons	244	2	6	153 17 10	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
cordials	72 gallons	67	0	6	*	Great Britain.
Do						Great Britain.
Spirits, gin	2,544 gallons	508	18	6	1,272 3 0	Great Britain, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Do	918 gallons	288	7	6	*	Great Britain.

* Free, army and navy.

† Warehoused.

Statement showing the imports at Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Spirits, whisky	115 gallons	£ 34 6 3	57 3 9	Great Britain.
Do	60 gallons	31 19 0	*	Do.
Spices	951 lbs.	62 7 1	7 15 11	Do.
Sponges	4	0 4 0	0 0 6	British West Indies.
Statuary	At value	33 10 3	4 3 9	Great Britain.
Stationery	1, 745 packages, 6,405 reams..	6, 893 17 3	861 14 1	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, British West Indies, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Standards, iron	36	28 3 9	Free	Great Britain.
Steam-engine and parts	1, 262 packages	4, 738 3 9	Free	Do.
Stills and parts	21 packages	1, 878 6 0	Free	Do.
Stores, Government	At value	825 12 7	Free	Do.
Straw	723 bundles	231 9 7	28 18 9	Hanse Towns, Spanish West Indies.
manufactures	6 packages, and at value	43 0 0	5 7 7	Great Britain, United States.
Succades	6 dozen, 42 lbs	7 16 0	0 19 6	Spanish West Indies.
Sugar, foreign	10 barrels	†	†	Do.
refined	143, 970 lbs	2, 399 10 0	1, 199 15 0	Great Britain.
Do	13, 510	225 3 4	*	Do.
Swine	12	19 0 0	Free	United States, foreign states.
Tapioca	1 barrel	2 1 6	0 5 2	Great Britain.
Tar	4 barrels	4 11 6	0 11 5	Do.
Tea	10, 418½ lbs	1, 562 15 6	520 18 6	Great Britain, United States, Hanse Towns.
Do	1, 570 lbs	128 10 6	*	Great Britain.
Telegraphic materials	7 packages	90 0 0	Free	Do.
Thermometers	At value	133 12 1	16 14 10	Do.
Tiles	3 packages, 2,450	98 7 0	Free	Do.
Tobacco, leaf	157, 727 lbs	4, 789 15 4	3, 193 3 6	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
manufactured	106, 357½ lbs	10, 635 14 6	5, 317 17 3	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies.
cigars	12, 212½ lbs	1, 927 4 6	1, 204 10 3	Great Britain, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Tongues, dried	4, 164 lbs	207 15 0	34 14 0	Great Britain, United States.
wet-salted	491 barrels	2, 946 12 0	368 6 7	Do.
Tomb-railings	5 packages	25 8 0	Free	Great Britain.
Tongues, wet-salted	1½ barrels	9 0 0	*	Do.
Tombstones	3	11 0 0	1 7 6	British North American colonies, United States.
Tortoise-shell	203 lbs	41 0 0	Free	Republic of Hayti.
Toys	8 packages	19 15 6	2 9 5	Great Britain, foreign states.
Trousers, mottles, and mat- tings	1, 073, 049 yards	15, 409 16 4	1, 926 4 7	Great Britain.
Tweeds	78, 943 yards	6, 065 15 9	758 4 6	Do.
Turpentine	442 gallons	53 15 8	6 14 6	United States.
Truss-hoops	546 sets	601 9 6	Free	Great Britain.
Varnish	9 casks, 78 gallons	148 9 1	18 11 2	United States.
Vats or butts	4	54 13 0	Free	Great Britain.

Vegetables, fresh	20 hampers, 6 dozen	3 14 0	Free	Great Britain.
Vinegar	662 gallons, 5 casks	38 15 6	4 16 11	Great Britain, United States, Hanse Towns.
Wax, bees'	1, 743 lbs	93 7 5	Free	Republic of Hayti.
Wicker-work	200, 157 packages	46 11 0	5 16 5	Great Britain, United States, Hanse Towns.
Wine, claret	5, 248 gallons	3, 345 12 0	656 0 0	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies, France.
Do	573 gallons	330 2 0	*	Great Britain.
champagne	1, 271 gallons	1, 144 10 0	158 19 3	Great Britain, foreign states.
Do	298 gallons	268 4 0	*	Great Britain.
ginger	1 gallon	0 6 0	0 2 6	Do.
hock	104 gallons	99 0 0	13 0 0	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
Do	20 gallons	18 2 0	*	Great Britain.
Madeira	22 gallons	12 0 0	2 15 0	Do.
Malaga	78 gallons	9 0 0	9 15 0	Spanish West Indies.
Marcella	181 gallons	80 0 0	22 12 6	Great Britain.
Do	16 gallons	14 12 0	*	Do.
Moselle	50 gallons	36 2 0	6 5 0	Do.
Do	24 gallons	19 18 0	*	Do.
non-enumerated	4, 897 gallons	2, 997 7 0	607 6 3	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Republic of Hayti, France.
port	7, 562 gallons	6, 077 17 4	945 5 10	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Do	58 gallons	46 8 0	*	Great Britain.
red	1, 545 gallons	1, 219 0 0	193 2 6	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Rhenish	72 gallons	†	†	Great Britain.
sherry	10, 384 gallons	8, 307 17 4	1, 298 2 2	Great Britain, foreign states.
Do	693 gallons	482 8 0	*	Great Britain.
Wire, fencing	979 packages	4, 041 4 7	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Wood-hoops	514, 170	5, 857 7 9	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
manufactured	68 packages, 441 dozen	887 0 11	110 17 7	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Asia.
cypress or Wallaba	1, 384, 339	2, 026 10 2	415 6 1	British North American colonies, United States.
shingles	2, 105, 250	1, 052 12 6	421 0 7	Do.
white-cedar shingles	417	69 17 1	8 14 1	Do.
oars	1, 255, 540	11, 927 12 7	816 2 3	Great Britain, United States.
pitch-pine	4, 219, 445	23, 296 13 2	1, 898 15 0	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies, Spanish West Indies, foreign states, Asia.
white pine	49	4 18 0	0 12 3	Spanish West Indies.
lance-wood spars	42, 120 feet	30 11 0	3 16 5	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
spars	452, 600	5, 431 4 3	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
staves and heading	13 bags	†	†	Foreign states.
Wangla seeds	3,864 yards, and at value	4, 745 3 4	593 2 11	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, France.
Woolens	18,668, and at value	1, 372 2 6	171 10 4	Great Britain, United States.
Woolen manufactures		1, 334, 790 18 7	199, 567 16 6	

* Free, army and navy.

† Warehoused.

Statement showing the exports from Jamaica for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale, beer, porter.....	16, 406 gallons.....	£ 2, 640 18 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, East Indies, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Annatto	3,597 lbs	89 18 6	Great Britain, United States.
Apparel, wearing.....	At value.....	29 8 4	Foreign West Indies.
Apples, dried.....	20 barrels.....	50 5 0	United States.
Arrowroot	5,280 lbs	97 0 0	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, South America.
Bacon	140 lbs	4 13 4	British West Indies.
Bagging, linen	100 yards	88 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Bagging, old	1,500 yards	237 15 8	Foreign West Indies, foreign states, South America.
Bamboo, canes	1,830	8 15 5	Great Britain.
Bamboo, canes	2,074 bales	2, 074 0 0	Great Britain, United States.
Baskets.....	At value.....	50 0 0	United States.
Beef, wet-salted.....	88 barrels.....	440 0 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Bees'-wax.....	79,694 lbs.....	4, 269 6 4	Great Britain, Italy.
Bitters.....	12 gallons.....	7 4 0	Great Britain.
Books.....	13 packages.....	20 0 0	Do.
Boots and shoes.....	612½ dozen	782 5 5	Great Britain, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Blue	100, and at value	12 12 4	United States, republic of Hayti.
Brandy, spirits.....	1,536	691 9 8	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, foreign West Indies, East Indies.
Brass, old	3,352 lbs.....	66 14 3	United States.
Bread and biscuit.....	3,137 lbs.....	39 4 3	Great Britain, foreign states, South America, republic of Hayti.
Bricks.....	2,000	40 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Candles, composition	1,649 lbs.....	61 16 9	Foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
sperm	180 lbs	7 10 0	Foreign West Indies.
Casks, empty	304.....	75 7 0	United States, foreign West Indies.
Cassava	20 lbs	1 10 0	Great Britain.
Cassia, lignea.....	200 lbs	4 15 9	Great Britain, foreign West Indies.
Cattle	At value.....	1, 500 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Clothing	do	27 4 3	Great Britain.
Cocoa.....	469 cwt. 0 qrs. 7 lbs.....	1, 313 7 6	United States, Italy, foreign West Indies.
foreign	95 cwt	266 0 0	Great Britain.
nuts.....	2,207,684	4, 856 17 11	Great Britain.
Coffee	5,508,989	147, 562 4 5	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, Italy, foreign West Indies.
foreign.....	102,256 lbs	2, 739 0 0	Great Britain, United States of South America.
Copper, old	28 pieces, 23,416 lbs	518 11 0	Great Britain, United States.
Cordials, spirits	60 30-32 gallons	63 9 0	Foreign states, South America.
Corn	175 bushels	50 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Corn-meal	75 barrels.....	93 15 0	Do.

Cotton	2 bags	2 5 0	United States.
colored	289,871 yards	5, 998 13 7	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
handkerchiefs	997 yards	314 14 7	British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
hosiery	1,252 dozen	483 13 1	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
manufactures	At value	45 6 6	Foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
plain	239,411 yards	4, 202 2 5	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
shirts	128 dozen	227 7 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
seeds	33 packages	7 0 0	United States.
Drip-stones	17	17 0 0	Foreign states, South America.
Earthenware	At value	81 15 6	United States, foreign, West Indies.
Fish, alewives	385 barrels	385 0 0	Foreign States, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
dried salted	246,697 lbs	2, 779 6 4	Foreign states, foreign West Indies, Hanse Towns.
herrings, (pickled)	57 barrels	62 14 0	Foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies.
mackerel, (smoked)	3,600 lbs	30 0 0	Foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Flour, wheat	234 barrels	468 0 0	Foreign states, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Fruits, bananas	2,372 barrels	4, 269 12 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, East Indies, France, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
oranges	23,417 bunches	1, 670 17 0	British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, East Indies, France, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
various	27 barrels, 2,097,253	1, 059 8 6	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
Gin, spirits	6 barrels, 1,002 do	6 15 6	Great Britain, United States.
Ginger	277 gallons	53 9 0	British West Indies, United States, foreign West Indies, foreign states, South America, East Indies.
Glass-ware	5,643 cwt. 15 lbs	11, 286 0 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign West Indies.
Goods, non-enumerated	At value	22 7 8	Foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
returned	do	7 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Groceries	9 packages	121 7 2	Great Britain, United States.
Haberdashery	At value	376 11 0	Foreign West Indies.
Hardware and cutlery	do	6, 391 17 4	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, Hanse Towns.
Hats of felt	do	1, 898 1 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
straw	22 dozen	39 7 4	Great Britain, republic of Hayti.
Hay	17 dozen	45 8 0	Great Britain, republic of Hayti.
Honey	43 bundles	8 10 0	Foreign West Indies.
Horns	545 cwt. 9 lbs	517 16 6	United States.
Hides	400	3 4 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign West Indies.
Iron, old	63,260	1, 054 6 8	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign West Indies.
Lard	10 bars, 10,286 lbs	12 15 9	United States, foreign West Indies.
old	620 lbs	23 5 0	Foreign states, South America.
Lime-juice	82 lbs	6 10 0	United States.
Limes	19,680 gallons	902 0 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.
Linen, colored	279 barrels	111 12 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States.
Linen, handkerchiefs	1,328 yards	108 6 10	Foreign states, South America, republic of Hayti.
plain	45 dozen	53 0 0	Foreign states.
	60,542 yards	1, 852 12 5	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.

Statement showing the exports from Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Linen, shirts.....	37.....	£ s. d.	British West Indies, foreign states, South America.
Macaroni.....	38 boxes.....	50 5 0	Foreign West Indies.
Manure.....	360 tons.....	3 16 0	Great Britain.
Marble.....	8 cases.....	720 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Molasses.....	166.....	75 0 0	Great Britain.
Mutton, preserved.....	1 case.....	16 12 0	East Indies, Calcutta.
Muslins.....	1,500 yards.....	10 0 0	Foreign states, foreign West Indies.
Nutmegs.....	21 lbs.....	41 18 10	Great Britain.
Oil, kerosene.....	1,059 gallons.....	2 2 0	Foreign West Indies.
linseed.....	160 gallons.....	105 18 0	Do.
Old metal.....	369,076 lbs.....	20 0 0	Great Britain.
Old rags.....	78,736 lbs.....	649 12 6	United States.
Pepper, black.....	1,712 lbs.....	87 8 0	Foreign states.
Perfumery.....	612 dozen.....	38 11 0	British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Pickles and preserves.....	57 cases.....	382 13 4	Great Britain, West Indies, foreign West Indies.
Pimento.....	6,857,838 lbs.....	18 18 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, Italy, Germany, foreign West Indies.
Planks.....	1 box.....	28,574 6 6	Great Britain.
Pork, wet-salted.....	404 barrels.....	1 0 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, East Indies, Calcutta, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Rice.....	420,502 lbs.....	2,222 0 0	British West Indies, United States, foreign states, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Rope.....	2 coils.....	2,523 0 3	East Indies, Calcutta.
Rum, spirits.....	19,376½ puncheons.....	3 15 10	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, Germany, France, Foreign West Indies.
Saddlery.....	At value.....	7 0 0	Great Britain.
Salt.....	320,600 lbs.....	333 19 2	British North American colonies, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies.
Santa.....	276 gallons.....	55 4 0	Great Britain, foreign West Indies.
Sarsaparilla.....	2 packages, 1,290 bottles.....	44 15 0	Do.
Silks.....	30 yards.....	6 0 0	Great Britain.
Shells.....	27½ lbs.....	4 16 3	Do.
Slabs of marble.....	28.....	28 0 0	Republic of Hayti.
Soap.....	44,700 lbs.....	737 11 0	United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies.
Soda-water.....	2 barrels.....	3 12 0	Republic of Hayti.
Stationery.....	At value.....	252 9 0	British West Indies, foreign West Indies, foreign states, South America, republic of Hayti.
Sticks, walking.....	8,309.....	415 9 0	Great Britain.
Straw.....	2,000 heads.....	50 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Succades.....	7 packages, 1,215 lbs.....	70 4 0	Great Britain, United States.
Sugar.....	37,010 hhds.....	592,163 4 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies.

Sugar, refined.....	1,725 lbs	28 15 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, East Indies, Hanse Towns.
Tamarinds.....	14,738 lbs	736 18 0	Great Britain, United States.
Tea.....	493 lbs	73 19 0	British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, re- public of Hayti.
Tobacco, leaf	5,358 lbs	200 18 6	British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies.
manufactured.....	6,312 lbs	631 4 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Tongues, wet-salted	6½ barrels	39 0 0	Foreign states, foreign West Indies.
Tobacco, cigars.....	677½ lbs	271 0 0	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Tortoise-shell.....	3,419 lbs	599 0 6	Great Britain, foreign West Indies.
Tumeric.....	202 lbs	1 10 8	United States.
Turtle, dried or prepared	215 lbs	12 10 0	Great Britain.
Vermicelli	525 lbs	8 4 7	Foreign West Indies.
Waugla seeds	26 bushels	13 0 0	Do.
Whisky, spirits.....	1 gallon	0 12 6	Great Britain.
Wines	5,254 gallons	694 18 3	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, Italy, France, foreign West Indies, republic of Hayti.
Wood, bitter	26½ tons	101 5 0	Great Britain, United States.
candle	12½ tons	12 10 0	Great Britain.
ebony	119 tons	357 0 0	Do.
fustic.....	2,240 tons	6,720 0 0	Great Britain, United States, France.
lignum-vitæ	14 tons.....	42 15 0	Great Britain.
logwood	57,711 tons	115,423 16 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Italy, Germany, France.
mahogany	20,342 feet.....	254 5 6	Great Britain, United States.
spars, lance-wood	10,602 number.....	1,590 6 0	Do.
white pine.....	43,801 feet.....	1,240 18 1	Foreign West Indies.
Woolen manufactures	14½ dozen	65 9 6	Republic of Hayti.
Woolens	13,400 yards.....	1,358 16 8	Great Britain, British North American colonies, foreign West Indies, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, republic of Hayti.
Wool, sheep's.....	22,553 lbs	281 18 3	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States.
Works of art	2 packages	7 0 0	Great Britain.
Yams and other ground provi- sions	22,861 lbs., 1 barrel.....	51 16 5	Great Britain, British West Indies, United States.
Zinc	40 packages	157 0 0	Foreign West Indies.
Total .....	.....	1,248,840 15 10	

PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Antonio for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Salt.....	176,626 pounds	\$252 32	\$423 90	Bahamas.
Dried fish	22,615 pounds	1,356 90	183 18	United States.
Alewives.....	5 barrels	22 50	3 00	Do.
Mackerel	84½ barrels	633 75	91 26	Do.
Hams.....	309 pounds.....	49 44	12 36	Do.
Apples.....	10 barrels	35 00	Free	Do.
Onions.....	15 barrels	52 50	Free	Do.
Potatoes.....	15 barrels	45 00	Free	Do.
White-pine lumber.....	82,682 feet	1,819 00	178 59	Do.
Smoked herrings.....	612 pounds	22 50	3 06	Do.
Flour.....	173 barrels	1,124 50	332 16	Do.
Bread.....	1,720 pounds	135 30	26 83	Do.
Soap.....	2,547 pounds	152 82	33 62	Do.
Candles.....	200 pounds.....	26 00	3 00	Do.
Kerosene oil	653 gallons.....	195 90	117 54	Do.
Butter.....	204 pounds.....	51 00	8 16	Do.
Pitch.....	7 barrels	24 50	3 06	Do.
Corn-brooms	12 dozen	30 00	3 75	Do.
Pails	6 dozen	10 50	1 31	Do.
Shingles	11,000	44 00	15 84	Do.
Corn-starch	5 boxes	7 50	94	Do.
Copper paint	15 gallons	67 50	8 44	Do.
Tobacco	102½ pounds	30 75	24 60	Do.
Pork.....	12 barrels	264 00	43 20	Do.
Beef.....	4½ barrels	65 00	16 20	Do.
Cheese.....	320 pounds.....	48 00	12 80	Do.
Nails.....	8 kegs	38 00	4 75	Do.
Printing-press.....	1.....	37 50	Free	Do.
Photographs.....	8.....	6 00	75	Do.
Total .....	.....	6,647 68	1,522 30	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar.....	6 barrels.....	\$60 00	Bahamas.
Cocoa-nuts	466,520	6,998 00	United States.
Bananas.....	17,617 bunches	5,285 10	Do.
Oranges.....	1,000	3 00	Do.
Logwood	22½ tons.....	225 00	Do.
Fustic.....	5 tons	75 80	Do.
Tumeric-root.....	1 cwt. 3 qrts. 6 lbs....	4 50	Do.
Coffee.....	9 bags	140 65	Do.
Pimento.....	6,357 pounds	131 16	Do.
Ginger-root	18 cwt. 1 qt. 8 lbs....	28 50	Do.
Annatto seed.....	167 pounds	10 08	Do.
Mahogany.....	297 feet	14 25	Do.
Limes.....	191 barrels	428 16	Do.
Yams.....	62 hundred-weight ..	107 10	Do.
Cocoa.....	12 hundred-weight ..	75 50	Do.
Succades.....	5 boxes	8 40	Do.
Total.....	.....	13,595 20	

Statement showing the navigation at Port Antonio for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	VESSELS ENTERED.		VESSELS CLEARED.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States of America....	United States of America	11	1, 154. 51	11	1, 154. 51
British.....	do.....	2	271. 11	2	271. 11
Do.....	Bahamas.....	8	217. 02	4	103. 06
	Total.....	21	1, 642. 64	17	1, 528. 68

GEORGE BUSH.

TRINIDAD.

Statement showing the amount of exports shipped from port of Spain, Trinidad, during the year ending December 31, 1871.

Muscovado sugar, hogsheads	56,648
tierces	11,407
barrels	4,098
Concrete sugar, hogsheads	155
tierces	3,592
Molasses, puncheons	19,560
tierces	994
Rum, puncheons	260
Cocoa, pounds	6,447,380
Coffee, pounds	24,120
Cocoa-nuts, number	2,628,587
Asphalt, tons	4,345

Statement showing the navigation at port of Spain, Trinidad, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....			97	35,152	97	35,152			156	73,504	156	73,504
France.....			22	5,615	22	5,615			6	1,130	6	1,130
British colonies.....	54	60,746	289	31,318	343	92,064	53	62,393	243	12,555	296	74,948
Foreign Europe.....			13	1,576	13	1,576			10	1,070	10	1,070
Foreign colonies, includ- ing Venezuela.....	44	34,813	174	16,094	218	50,907	35	16,454	232	26,683	267	43,137
United States.....			86	18,283	86	18,283			41	9,177	41	9,177
British North America.....			53	7,633	53	7,633			32	6,213	32	6,213
East Indies.....			6	5,828	6	5,828			1	814	1	814
Total.....	98	95,559	740	121,499	838	217,058	88	78,847	721	131,146	809	209,993

EDWARD H. FITT.

TURK'S ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872, (Received December 19.)

I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report on the trade of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1872:

Ports.	1871.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Navigation.			
			Entered.		Cleared.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Grand Turk	Value. \$95,462 68	Value. \$28,662 60	206	19,389	198	18,237
Salt Cay	4,087 68	38,158 19	58	11,842	56	11,680
Cockburn Harbor.....	2,134 91	16,985 62	24	4,957	24	4,957
Total	101,685 27	83,806 41	288	36,188	278	34,874
	1872.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Navigation.			
			Entered.		Cleared.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Grand Turk	\$134,518 98	\$61,590 37	270	30,932	215	24,787
Salt Cay	9,086 42	60,023 26	84	18,400	87	18,232
Cockburn Harbor.....	1,731 64	38,088 56	79	12,027	79	12,027
Total	145,337 04	159,702 19	433	61,359	381	55,046
Increase over last year.....	43,651 77	75,905 78	145	25,171	103	20,172

It will be seen from the above comparative tabular statement that the colony, commercially and financially, has improved since my last report. The increase of imports for the year ending this date, in comparison with the report of last year, is, in value, \$43,651.77, and in exports, \$75,905.78, giving a proportionate increase in navigation of 145 vessels inward, with 25,171 tons, and an increase outward of 103 vessels, and 20,172 tons. This increase may be accounted for by the stimulation to the salt-trade by the reduction in the United States tariff of the duty on salt since 1st of August last. The increase, however, in the value of the colonial staple is not equal to the expectation of the salt-proprietors, in consequence of the very low price of salt here, which averaged, the present year, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, the result, probably, of the large quantity of salt on hand at the present date, amounting to about 1,000,000 bushels, and of a repressive system on the part of the creditors, in order to force sales to attract custom, and by this means to reduce his "outstandings" for an indebtedness, the result of the last three or four years of depression.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The inhabitants generally are in expectation of considerable changes in their local official expenditure, and a consequent reduction of taxation, to be initiated during the coming year. For this purpose they petitioned Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, in September, 1870, praying for a change in their official status, which was favorably entertained. They were invited by Earl Kimberly to suggest a feasible programme, which was responded to by a second petition in July, 1871, and in the month of January last his excellency, Sir Peter Grant, the governor-general of Jamaica—whose jurisdiction extends to this colony—visited these islands in person, and quite

indorsed the views of the petitioners as to the necessity of organic changes in their government expenditure, to enable them to compete with the salt-producing places in the West India group. The colonial council has already passed a church disendowment act, which will probably be assented to, and has repealed the law which granted annually a large sum for educational purposes. This was all they could do of themselves. Other changes of a thorough and organic character must be effected by imperial intervention and direction.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The colony has been much benefited by the calling here monthly, during the present year, of the American steamer "Vicksburg," *en route* from New York to Hayti, and the hopes of the inhabitants have been much raised by the prospect of this steamer, or some other, being permanently engaged to bring them supplies from the United States.

THE COLONY PROSPECTIVELY.

The prospective chances of the colony, from these proposed changes, make the present an interesting crisis for the Turk's and Caicos Islands, which, when realized, will bear favorably on their commerce with the United States, on which they mainly depend.

GEO. W. DRIGGS,

Statement showing the imports at Grand Turk, Turk's Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Asses	2	\$36 48	\$9 60	Curacoa, San Domingo.
Alcohol.....	13	62 40	12 48	Saint Thomas.
Ale, beer, &c.....	223	124 12	111 60	Saint Thomas, London, Bahamas, San Domingo, United States.
Baywater.....	40½	49 22	3 48	Saint Thomas.
Beans and peas.....	1,216	1,909 24	66 68	Hayti, Bahamas, Saint Thomas, United States.
Bread pounds.....	42,443	2,741 24	135 58	Bermuda, Barbados, Demerara, United States, Saint Thomas.
Butter.....	11,278	2,868 78	927 04	Bermuda, Bahamas, Porto Rico, Hayti, United States, Saint Thomas, San Domingo.
Bitters	8	75 36	12 74	Saint Thomas.
Brooms	12	24 60	2 32	Saint Thomas, United States.
Barley and sago	18	62 34	6 22	Do.
Boats	4	116 00	11 60	Porto Rico, Nova Scotia, San Domingo, United States.
Blacking	15	52 32	5 24	United States.
Candles.....	7,806	1,389 00	82 94	London, Saint Croix, Saint Thomas, United States.
Cattle.....	50	880 40	75 48	San Domingo.
Cheese	2,583	318 24	38 82	Bermuda, Bahamas, Porto Rico, Saint Thomas, United States.
Chocolate.....	1,070	270 12	15 80	London, Barbados, Hayti, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Cigars	69,200	538 24	124 56	Bahamas, Bremen, Cuba, San Domingo, Saint Thomas.
Cocoa.....	325	6 28	80	South America, Hayti, San Domingo.
Coffee	6,550	832 06	78 62	Bahamas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, San Domingo, Hayti, Saint Thomas.
Cordage	3,452	549 04	33 34	London, Wales, Barbados, Saint Croix, Nova Scotia, Saint Thomas.
Cordial	252	532 86	298 56	Barbados, Bremen, Saint Thomas.
Corn	3,866	2,830 00	153 76	Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, Saint Thomas, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Cotton, manufactured	375	22,643 00	2,479 30	London, Saint Croix, Saint Thomas, Hayti, United States.
Crockery	21	375 36	42 34	London, Bermuda, Saint Thomas, United States.
Cedars, &c.....	19	2 48	26	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Canvas	5	57 60	5 76	Saint Thomas.
Confectionery	15	186 60	18 68	United States.
Corks	4	9 16	92	Saint Thomas.
Clocks	1	9 12	68	United States.
Cement	9	12 22	3 64	United States, Saint Thomas.
Drugs.....	93	632 46	62 76	Bermuda, Saint Croix, Saint Thomas, United States.
Fish, dried and pickled.....	33,427	2,597 90	236 18	Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Thomas, Hayti, United States, San Domingo.
Flour, meal, &c.....	3,788	26,771 00	2,291 80	Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Thomas, Antigua, United States, Saint Croix, Porto Rico, Jamaica.
Fruit, preserved	70	261 04	34 48	Bahamas, Cuba, Hayti, United States.
Furniture	65	933 90	93 38	Jamaica, Saint Thomas, San Domingo, United States.
Fish, smoked	443	93 02	9 34	Porto Rico, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Fireworks	12	57 78	5 78	United States.
Flax-seed and bird-seed.....	10	50 40	5 04	Do.
Glass ware	8	64 90	5 06	United States, Saint Thomas.
Horses	7	465 60	67 20	Hayti, San Domingo.
Hats and caps	72	128 62	28 00	Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, Saint Thomas, United States.
Hardware	227	4,566 24	263 48	London, Saint Thomas, United States.
Hominy and samp	32	164 40	15 50	Bahamas, Saint Croix, United States.

Hulls, and materials.....	number	223	826 02	123 00	Nova Scotia, Derelict.
Indigo	packages.	16	31 34	3 16	Bahamas, Saint Thomas, United States.
Lard	pounds.	20, 198	2, 537 36	190 74	Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Thomas, Bermuda, Guadeloupe, United States, Porto Rico, Saint Croix.
Lumber and shingles.....	thousands	159, 653	3, 783 72	260 42	Nova Scotia, Saint Thomas, Bermuda, Grenada, Trinidad, United States, Porto Rico, Saint Croix.
Leather, manufactured	packages.	135	3, 863 82	354 56	Bermuda, Saint Thomas, United States.
Meats, salted and cured	pounds.	121, 189	10, 609 72	983 52	Bermuda, Bahamas, Saint Thomas, Barbados, United States, Demerara, Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, San Domingo.
Molasses.....	gallons.	10, 656½	3, 701 74	421 52	Bermuda, Trinidad, Saint Thomas, Barbados, Saint Croix, Demerara, Hayti, Porto Rico, San Domingo.
Meats, preserved	packages.	52	423 42	33 60	Saint Thomas, United States.
Matches	do.	27	351 46	35 18	Do.
Milk, condensed	do.	10	110 28	9 76	Do.
Musical instruments.....	do.	4	235 56	23 56	Bermuda, United States.
Nuts.....	barrels.	41	82 44	8 26	Bahamas, United States, Saint Thomas, Curaçoa.
Oils.....	gallons.	2, 812	2, 406 48	227 60	London, Bermuda, United States, Saint Thomas.
Oars	number.	182	187 16	18 72	United States.
Oysters and sardines.....	packages.	23	204 54	20 18	Saint Thomas, United States.
Paints	pounds.	3, 872	324 76	38 72	Saint Thomas, United States, London, Bahamas, Bremen.
Pitch, tar, &c.....	barrels.	12	71 82	5 76	Barbados, United States.
Pipes	packages.	39	65 48	6 76	Bahamas, United States, Saint Thomas.
Paint	do.	1	19 48	1 96	Saint Thomas.
Perfumery.....	do.	108	1, 968 42	28 52	Bahamas, United States, Saint Thomas.
Pease, split	barrels.	31	198 76	19 78	United States, Saint Thomas.
Pickles	packages.	6	43 20	4 32	Do.
Raisins, currants, &c.....	pounds.	1, 176	153 82	23 06	Bahamas, Porto Rico, United States, Saint Thomas, San Domingo.
Rice	do.	113, 859	4, 189 18	258 98	Bahamas, London, United States, Saint Thomas, Barbados.
Rum, brandy, and gin.....	gallons.	7, 338	4, 885 12	3, 796 30	Jamaica, London, Cuba, Hayti, Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, San Domingo.
Sheep, goats, &c.....	heads.	106	245 16	25 44	Curaçoa, Hayti, San Domingo.
Shrub	gallons.	98	191 08	70 56	Barbados, Bermuda.
Soap	pounds.	27, 013	1, 381 86	121 66	Barbados, Bahamas, London, Saint Croix, San Domingo, Porto Rico, United States.
Sugar	do.	128, 326	6, 801 76	1, 103 80	Barbados, Bermuda, Nevis, London, Demerara, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cuba, Porto Rico, United States, Saint Thomas.
Swine.....	heads.	1, 202	113 06	12 02	Bahamas, Porto Rico, San Domingo, United States.
Stationery	packages.	71	193 06	24 02	London, Jamaica, Saint Thomas.
Starch	do.	287	1, 155 32	114 98	Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Thomas, Curaçoa, San Domingo.
Silver ware	do.	4	133 30	13 34	Saint Thomas, United States.
Spices	do.	6	45 52	2 14	Do.
Sewing-machines.....	number.	3	99 00	9 90	Do.
Tea.....	pounds.	1, 739	1, 048 40	175 52	Saint Thomas, United States, London, Barbados.
Tobacco	do.	23, 018	4, 046 66	226 06	Saint Thomas, Bahamas, United States, San Domingo.
Tin ware	packages.	5	71 40	7 14	Saint Thomas, United States, Hayti.
Trunks, empty	number.	15	109 82	11 22	Saint Thomas, United States.
Vinegar.....	barrels.	23	87 68	8 30	Saint Thomas, Jamaica, United States.
Wine	gallons.	721½	1, 078 92	277 72	Saint Thomas, London, Barbados, Bremen, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo.
Wood ware	packages.	11	90 74	6 20	Saint Thomas, United States.
Total			134, 518 98	16, 290 20	

Statement showing the exports from Grand Turk, Turk's Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale.....dozens.....	11	\$28 80	San Domingo.
Bottles, empty.....crates.....	120	111 84	Do.
Cotton, manufactured.....packages.....	28	395 20	Do.
Cigars.....number.....	4,000	86 40	United States.
Cooperage.....bundles.....	1,650	27 12	Cuba, Porto Rico.
Demijohns, empty.....number.....	5,811	88 23	San Domingo, United States.
Flour.....barrels.....	6	27 84	San Domingo, Porto Rico, Saint Thomas.
Gunpowder.....kegs.....	14	68 98	San Domingo.
Glass ware.....packages.....	1	8 40	United States.
Hardware.....do.....	2	4 00	San Domingo.
Lumber.....feet.....	5,000	187 20	Do.
Lard.....pounds.....	300	57 62	Do.
Logwood.....tons.....	134	44 56	Bahamas.
Meats, salted.....pounds.....	2,600	315 60	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Matches.....packages.....	1	4 80	San Domingo.
Mahogany.....pieces.....	142	188 20	Bahamas.
Machinery.....packages.....	4	374 40	Cuba.
Nails.....kegs.....	2	2 00	San Domingo.
Old metal.....pounds.....	5,279	380 10	United States.
Oil and kerosene.....gallons.....	48	25 00	San Domingo.
Paving-stones.....number.....	500	96 96	Do.
Rice.....pounds.....	1,600	64 20	Do.
Shingles.....number.....	29,400	447 28	Do.
Stationery.....packages.....	1	76 80	Do.
Soap.....pounds.....	60	5 76	Do.
Tobacco.....do.....	795	384 00	Saint Thomas.
Tubs.....nests.....	2	6 40	San Domingo.
Tombstones.....boxes.....	1	48 00	Cuba.
Whisky.....gallons.....	3	4 32	United States.
Salt.....bushels.....	725, 184	58,030 36	Jamaica, Nova Scotia, Aspinwall, San Domingo, Honduras, Bahamas, Porto Rico, United States.
Total.....		61,590 37	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Grand Turk, Turk's Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Bahamas.....			21	316	21	316			22	305	22	305
	Barbados.....			5	1,091	5	1,091						
	Bermuda.....			9	1,141	9	1,141						
	Demerara.....			3	699	3	699						
	Martinique.....			3	795	3	795						
	Saint Kitt's.....			2	248	2	248						
	Trinidad.....			11	1,245	11	1,245						
	Saint Thomas.....			26	4,528	26	4,528			12	269	12	269
	United States.....			6	853	6	853			30	6,070	30	6,070
	Hayti.....			9	343	9	343			13	306	13	306
	San Domingo.....			72	1,008	72	1,008			38	595	38	595
	Porto Rico.....			22	2,398	22	2,398			11	495	11	495
	Guadalupe.....			1	322	1	322						
	Nevis.....			1	135	1	135						
	Jamaica.....			2	94	2	94			3	118	3	118
	Cuba.....			1	22	1	22			1	22	1	22
Dominican.....	Tobago.....			1	105	1	105						
	Tortola.....			1	88	1	88						
	Nova Scotia.....									26	2,360	26	2,360
	Aspinwall.....			12	284	12	284			1	213	1	213
	San Domingo.....									2	54	2	54
	France.....									1	23	1	23
	do.....									1	257	1	257
	Hayti.....			1	59	1	59			1	59	1	59
	Bahamas.....			3	420	3	420			1	64	1	64
	Barbados.....			1	259	1	259						
	Demerara.....			4	909	4	909						
	Saint Croix.....			2	398	2	398						
	Martinique.....			1	451	1	451						
	Coro.....			1	64	1	64						
	Trinidad.....			1	216	1	216						
	French..... Haytian..... United States.....	Saint Thomas.....			7	1,618	7	1,618					
United States.....		3	2,349	23	5,452	26	7,801			35	9,850	35	9,850
Hayti.....				3	552	3	552			1	38	5	2,387
San Domingo.....				2	149	2	149						
Porto Rico.....				7	1,556	7	1,556			1	64	1	64
Guadalupe.....				2	671	2	671						
Jamaica.....										3	465	3	465

Return of the imports at the port of Piræus for the year 1871.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From Austria.		From France.		From Holland.		From Italy.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Cotton manufactures	34,632	Drachmas. 234,655	304	Drachmas. 3,546	2,269	Drachmas. 28,152	.....	Drachmas. .....	.....	Drachmas.
Linen manufactures	15,175	91,263	2,269	8,620	4,898	38,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen manufactures	8,822	180,689	4,923	131,037	17,223	327,208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk manufactures	3,897	66,882	728	15,808	4,611	142,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonial produce	25,929	44,764	925	3,241	4,431	13,749	.....	.....	340	696
Dyes and colors	8,614	18,820	6,735	6,399	29,652	22,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alum	17,360	10,714	4,145	2,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter in general	1,154	5,639	4,665	15,904	2,819	8,563	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides	1,720	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leathers	526	3,727	1,211	12,508	24,731	148,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	3,724	9,349	26,915	69,102	141,171	358,786	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	2,383	3,582	84,446	137,829	627,463	949,294	60,034	103,647	.....	.....
Cereals: Wheat . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maize . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour . . . . .	.....	.....	93,289	48,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cod and salt fish	132,003	135,310	3,321	6,491	90,767	81,329	.....	.....	64,728	64,968
Caviar, black . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chalvas . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, unwrought	15,060	45,278	.....	.....	807	2,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture	56	4,642	412	26,607	2,730	32,445	.....	.....	1	20
Olive-oil . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	778	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum	33,497	34,411	2,680	2,850	9,466	9,787	.....	.....	73,975	72,065
Linseed-oil	16,433	27,800	47	94	1,644	3,288	.....	.....	677	1,354
Sulphur . . . . .	.....	.....	1,302	1,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,950	47,532
Hemp . . . . .	.....	.....	7,935	5,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	461	350
Hats, felt	50	320	7,663	31,481	8,279	59,066	.....	.....	.....	.....
straw	11,613	10,262	23	120	3,035	13,025	.....	.....	7,073	5,214
Printed books	644	1,932	7,313	21,738	3,852	11,655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Implements	4	284	4,345	3,005	160	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wafers and sealing-wax . . . . .	.....	.....	258	1,548	41	438	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars	400	2,810	230	2,590	313	3,135	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of the imports at the port of Piræus for the year 1871—Continued.

Articles.	From Great Britain.		From Austria.		From France.		From Holland.		From Italy.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Tumbeki.....		<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>		<i>Drachmas.</i>
Wax and stearine.....	10,051	34,970	11,932	41,198	15,347	60,174	1,390	5,560		
Tin.....	356	3,113	152	1,216	233	1,864				
Hardware.....		2,950		32,954		25,231		3,610		60
Cotton thread.....	643	6,430	4	40	123	1,190				
Linen thread.....	403	4,030	170	3,280	537	4,650			6	60
Cotton ribbons.....	28	560			84	1,690				
Silk ribbons.....			3	347	66	10,040				
twist.....	4	80	150	5,672	108	3,865				
Marbles.....	3,778	15,735			16	90			9,634	17,315
Mastic.....										
Machines in general.....	20	2,720	7	1,010	23	3,230				
Knives and forks.....	148	1,082	12	2,350	73	2,290				
Lead, unwrought.....					546	328	490	294		
wrought.....			1,498	1,498	49,189	49,189	2,128	2,128		
Perfumery.....	28	570	356	7,110	1,224	21,585				
Twist.....	1,957	8,946	226	2,394	136	649				
Timber: For building.....			316,475	405,940						
For ship-building.....			120	762						
Selected.....	220	440	1,209	585						
Staves.....					165	420				
Hoops.....			15	60						
Sundry.....	332	1,141	926	6,026	1,111	6,715				
Dry polypes.....	1,533	4,799	30	90	754	2,262				
Umbrellas.....	59	382	527	1,956	3,065	19,772				
Fire-arms.....	6	480	32	1,414	255	5,636				
Dried fruit.....	2,188	5,223	385	1,142	8,140	9,967			162	438
Fresh fruit.....			12,877	10,547						
Rice.....			12,615	8,626	5,351	3,745			677,786	459,566
Pulse.....			19,643	7,451	907	362			9,432	3,772
Playing-cards.....					3,920	39,200				
Lucifer-matches.....			26,221	78,691	1,911	15,046				
Medicines and drugs.....	352	3,994	914	42,456	1,244	50,301				
Red caps.....			231	16,240						
Paper in general.....	7,953	6,755	166,723	237,549	52,889	37,597				
Gloves, leather.....	42	168	56	224	1,365	5,647				
woolen.....			180	810	3	135				
cotton.....			2	92						
silk.....										
Earthen ware.....	13,891	6,526	141	243	1,246	178			54	17
Wine.....	174	594	304	947	37,823	11,908				
					3,432	9,947				

Spirits.....do.....	116,754	202,991	13,596	14,157	1,536	4,287				
Gunpowder.....do.....	6,767	26,588								
Soap.....do.....	1,269	2,003	2,893	5,247	524	836				
Iron, wrought.....do.....	38,743	47,362	31,964	47,114	492,901	212,518				
Iron, unwrought.....do.....	563,110	158,109	2,240	672	17,356	6,145			7,500	
Divers seeds.....do.....	1,250	616	111	65						
Ropes and cords.....do.....	2,757	2,699	65,635	100,671	14,973	8,215			1,750	3,692
Tea.....do.....	193	3,710			8	163				
Cheese.....do.....	1,987	7,908	2,583	10,212	5,005	20,020				
Glass ware.....do.....	8,201	6,209	26,617	28,857	35,455	31,602			214	856
Gold, wrought.....do.....			43	172,000	5	20,000				
Gold, thread.....do.....			25	10,929						
Coals.....tons.....	7,980	570,428								
Paste and biscuits.....okes.....	114	114	234	234	997	997			101	101
Horses.....number.....			2	500						
Goats and sheep.....do.....										
Cloth-brushes.....dozens.....			26	390	27	420				
Shoe-brushes.....do.....			47	150	1	3				
Tooth-brushes.....do.....			6	60	13	130				
Horse and scrubbing brushes.....do.....			9	99	355	1,085				
Sundry other brushes.....do.....			46	600	37	345				
Steel, unwrought.....okes.....	3,274	9,390	9,711	9,711	30	30				
Steel, wrought.....do.....	1,690	1,668	535	1,390	2	6				
Pewter, zinc.....do.....	10,864	10,920	213	1,240	10	19			10,370	
Brass, wrought.....do.....	801	5,713	110	1,003	424	3,063				
Watches and clocks.....pieces.....	70	890	430	15,740	470	17,130				
Ores.....okes.....	55,381	31,237	7,435	5,683	11,605	7,715				
Various articles.....		102,612		88,494		114,133			612	13,118
Total.....		2,244,530		1,993,550		3,081,241			168,048	691,194

Tin.....do.....						741 okes.....	19 cwt.....	6, 193	1, 032
Hardware.....								64, 805	10, 801
Cotton thread.....okes.....						770 okes.....	2,169 pounds.....	7, 660	1, 277
Linen thread.....do.....						1,218 okes.....	3,431 pounds.....	13, 058	2, 176
Cotton ribbons.....do.....						112 okes.....	315 pounds.....	2, 250	375
Silk ribbons.....do.....						69 okes.....	194 pounds.....	10, 387	1, 731
twist.....do.....						262 okes.....	738 pounds.....	9, 617	1, 603
Marbles.....pieces.....						13,428 pieces.....		33, 140	5, 524
Mastic.....okes.....						5,956 okes.....	16,777 pounds.....	29, 780	4, 964
Machines in general.....do.....						54 pieces.....		7, 370	1, 230
Knives and forks.....do.....						237 dozen.....		5, 810	970
Lead, unwrought.....do.....						1,036 okes.....	26 cwt.....	622	104
wrought.....do.....						52,815 okes.....	1,137 cwt.....	52, 815	8, 803
Perfumery.....do.....						1,508 okes.....	4,248 pounds.....	29, 265	4, 878
Twist.....do.....						2,319 okes.....	6,532 pounds.....	11, 989	1, 998
Timber: For building.....pieces.....						350,256 pieces.....		451, 796	75, 300
For ship-building.....do.....						3,964 pieces.....		10, 323	1, 720
Selected.....okes.....						27,453 okes.....	695 cwt.....	14, 149	2, 358
Staves.....pieces.....						272,408 pieces.....		79, 074	13, 179
Hoops.....bundles.....						2,217 bundles.....		16, 556	2, 760
Sundry.....okes.....						4,366 okes.....	109 cwt.....	15, 143	2, 524
Dry polypes.....do.....						2,317 okes.....	6,527 pounds.....	6, 951	1, 159
Umbrellas.....pieces.....						3,651 pieces.....		22, 110	3, 685
Fire-arms.....do.....						297 pieces.....		7, 740	1, 290
Dried fruit.....okes.....						378,209 okes.....	9,575 cwt.....	134, 346	22, 391
Fresh fruit.....do.....						192,324 okes.....	4,869 cwt.....	82, 020	13, 670
Rice.....do.....						696,161 okes.....	17,624 cwt.....	472, 221	78, 704
Pulse.....do.....						97,221 okes.....	2,461 cwt.....	38, 441	6, 407
Playing-cards.....do.....						3,920 okes.....	11,042 pounds.....	39, 200	6, 534
Lucifer-matches.....do.....						28,132 okes.....	79,245 pounds.....	93, 737	15, 623
Medicines and drugs.....do.....						2,760 okes.....	7,774 pounds.....	67, 654	11, 276
Red caps.....do.....						233 okes.....	656 pounds.....	16, 458	2, 743
Paper in general.....do.....						227,689 okes.....	5,764 cwt.....	282, 021	47, 004
Gloves, leather.....pairs.....						1,463 pairs.....		6, 039	1, 006
woolen.....okes.....						183 okes.....	500 pounds.....	945	158
cotton.....do.....						2 okes.....	5 10-16 pounds.....	92	15
silk.....do.....						125-400 okes.....	14 ounces.....	178	30
Earthen ware.....do.....						52,777 okes.....	1,336 cwt.....	19, 355	3, 226
Wine.....do.....						5,348 okes.....	1,695 gallons.....	13, 940	2, 324
Spirits.....do.....						132,302 okes.....	42,001 gallons.....	228, 003	38, 000
Gunpowder.....do.....						6,767 okes.....	172 cwt.....	26, 588	4, 430
Soap.....do.....						8,501 okes.....	215 cwt.....	13, 856	2, 310
Iron, wrought.....do.....						571,128 okes.....	14,459 cwt.....	315, 320	52, 554
unwrought.....do.....						580,456 okes.....	14,695 cwt.....	165, 151	27, 525
Divers seeds.....do.....						5,035 okes.....	127 cwt.....	2, 950	492
Ropes and cords.....do.....						85,115 okes.....	2,155 cwt.....	115, 277	19, 213
Tea.....do.....						208 okes.....	586 pounds.....	4, 013	670
Cheese.....do.....						39,183 okes.....	992 cwt.....	97, 415	16, 236
Glass ware.....do.....						119,444 okes.....	3,024 cwt.....	102, 935	17, 156
Gold, wrought.....do.....						48 okes.....	135 pounds.....	192, 000	32, 000
thread.....do.....						25 okes.....	70 9-16 pounds.....	10, 929	1, 821
Coals.....tons.....						7,980 tons.....	7,980 tons.....	570, 428	95, 072

Return of the imports at the port of Piræus for the year 1871—Continued.

Articles.	From Russia.		From Turkey and Arabian Principalities.		From Egypt.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Paste and biscuits	1,436	Drachmas 1,436	891	Drachmas 891		Drachmas	10,577 pounds	623
Horses			23	5,950				1,075
Goats and sheep			69	690				115
Cloth-brushes								135
Shoe-brushes								26
Tooth-brushes								32
Horse and scrubbing brushes								1,763
Sundry other brushes								1,161
Steel, unwrought								1,901
wrought								601
Pewter, zinc								3,591
Brass, wrought								2,321
Watches and clocks			1,037	4,148				5,627
Ores			14,964	8,736				2,960
Various articles		604		66,311	3,885	836	2,361 cwt.	64,540
Total		6,314,922		2,983,379		5,440		2,913,739

Return of the exports at the port of Piræus for the year 1871.

Articles.	To Great Britain.		To Austria.		To France.		To Italy.		To Russia.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Cotton cantars.	18	Drachmas. 1,710	2,267	Drachmas. 204,340	7,066	Drachmas. 643,233		Drachmas.		Drachmas.
Wool do.	209	12,200	172	10,100	938	63,632				
Valonia do.					1,783	196,110				
Vermilion okes.										
Madder-roots do.	31,044	31,044	4,362	5,020		211,260				
Tobacco do.	11,050	15,200	8,164	9,416	169,008	30,890				
Cocoons do.					10,966	397,790				
Spun silk do.	160	12,000	5	450	7,818	251	135	170	710	770
Honey do.	217	294	157	188	197					
Turpentine do.										
Resin cantars.										
Cheese do.	199	10,300	25	809	7	420	14	728		
Olives okes.	92	92	187	130	52,544	61,443	15	10	25,670	13,270
Oil, olive do.			593	801			46	64	60,030	64,490
Skins, undressed do.			37,270	67,920	6,413	14,266				
Skins, dressed do.					1,200	3,600				
Barley kilograms.	1,800	7,200								
Flour in general do.										
Anise-seed do.										
Sesame do.					15,250	19,062			1,600	1,090
Sponges okes.			1,336	19,500	2,833	32,350				
Oranges and lemons mls.			3,200	39					98,800	16,200
Currants V. pounds.	8,000	1,000	871	295	39,911	12,360			1,200	25
Figs cantars.			32	510						
Soap do.			4	200					26	1,600
Wine okes.	178	110	336	430					700	420
Spirits do.			100	150	1,089	1,524	1,230	1,722		
Leeches do.			565	3,390	4,488	26,928				
Printed books do.	245	1,650	318	1,810	163	2,200	107	240	313	1,550
Lime cantars.										
Bones okes.	23,000	1,500								
Bricks and tiles mls.										
Sundries		22,722		21,755		66,448		6,056		2,940
Total		117,022		347,253		1,783,767		8,990		102,355

Return of the exports at the port of Piræus for the year 1871—Continued.

Articles.	To Turkey.		To Egypt.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value. Drachmas.	Quantities.	Value. Drachmas.	Quantities.	
					Greek weights and measures.	English weights and measures.
Cotton.....	49	5,287			9,400 cantars	1,165,070 pounds.
Wool.....					1,319 cantars	163,482 pounds
Valonia.....					1,783 cantars	5,022 pounds
Vermilion.....			71	1,775	71 okes	200 pounds
Madder-roots.....					35,406 okes	896 cwt
Tobacco.....					188,232 okes	4,765 cwt
Cocoons.....					10,966 okes	31,013 pounds
Spun silk.....	296	10,100			8,279 okes	23,321 pounds
Honey.....	2,877	3,262			6,348 okes	17,882 pounds
Turpentine.....	3,000	2,070	2,055	2,150	3,000 okes	8,028 pounds
Resin.....	40	322			40 cantars	44 cwt
Cheese.....	1,808	79,552	648	28,512	2,701 cantars	3,009 cwt
Olives.....	8,976	4,581	1,000	600	82,484 okes	249,251 pounds
Oil, olive.....	15,100	16,735	460	640	76,229 okes	24,199 gallons
Skins, undressed.....	1,835	6,480			45,518 okes	1,152 cwt
do. dressed.....	3,346	11,010			4,546 okes	115 cwt
Barley.....	360	1,300			2,160 kilograms	2,160 bushels
Flour in general.....	42,480	19,505			42,480 okes	119,662 pounds
Anise-seed.....	1,082	1,180			1,082 okes	3,048 pounds
Sesame.....	659	8,000			16,850 okes	47,465 pounds
Sponges.....	1,369,521	197,842			4,820 okes	13,000 pounds
Oranges and lemons.....	12,423	2,428			1,471,521 mills	64,778 pounds
Currants.....	1,109	17,744			61,325 V. pounds	1,271 cwt
Figs.....	9	420			1,141 cantars	44 cwt
Soap.....	4,525	2,715	582	340	39 cantars	2,220
Wine.....	5,030	6,036			6,321 okes	4,015
Spirits.....					7,459 okes	9,432
Leeches.....	6,961	43,117			5,053 okes	30,318
Printed books.....	6,120	7,650	275	1,890	8,382 okes	52,457
Lime.....					9,120 cantars	6,817 cwt
Bones.....					23,000 okes	329 cwt
Bricks and tiles.....	143,000	43,800			143,000 mills	
Sandries.....		128,952		1,901		
Total.....		620,088		37,808		
					Greek money.	Dollars.
					Drachmas.	
					854,570	142,428
					85,932	14,322
					196,110	32,685
					1,775	293
					36,064	6,010
					235,876	39,312
					30,890	5,097
					420,340	70,056
					7,085	1,181
					2,070	345
					322	53
					120,321	20,053
					80,126	13,354
					82,730	13,788
					88,660	14,776
					14,610	2,435
					8,500	1,416
					19,505	3,251
					1,180	197
					20,152	3,358
					59,850	9,975
					214,081	35,680
					16,108	2,684
					18,254	3,042
					2,220	370
					4,015	669
					9,432	1,572
					30,318	5,053
					52,457	8,743
					7,650	1,275
					1,500	250
					43,800	7,300
					250,774	41,796
					3,017,283	502,819

ZANTE.

MAY 13, 1872. (Received June 4.)

NOTES ON THE CURRANT-TRADE.

The increase in the amount of currants shipped to the United States, and the indications that a still greater increase may be expected in the future, have suggested the preparation of the following statement on the currant-trade.

The accompanying statement (No. 1) will show the total yield for the last six years, together with the prices paid in dollars for every 1,000 pounds of Venetian weight, (which is 5 per cent. greater than English.) Last year's (1871) crop was the largest on record; the next largest being that of 1867.

The crops are naturally affected by various atmospheric and other causes, which accounts for their varying so much in quantity. From 1852 to 1855 the "oidium" (vine-blight) made great ravages, and the wonderful effect of sulphur, since used to counteract its baneful effects, was then unknown.

The currant-vine is cultivated along the whole western coast of the Peloponnesus, from Corinth to Calamati, in Messenia. It is also cultivated to a limited extent on the eastern coast, about Argos and Nauplia, and at Anatolia, Missolonghi, and Naupactus, (Etolia,) in Western Greece; also in the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Santa Maura. The following is about an average yield for the different growing districts.

	Tons.
Upper Gulf of Corinth.....	4,000
Lower Gulf, (Vostizza).....	4,000
Patras, (Achaia)	10,000
Pyrgos and Castouni, (Elis).....	10,000
Philiatra Gargalianada, (Arcadia)	9,000
Navarino, Carone, Inodone, Nisi, Calamati, (Messenia)	9,000
Argos and Nauplia.....	800
Anatolia, Missolonghi, Naupactus, (Etolia).....	800
Zante.....	7,000
Cephalonia	10,000
Ithaca and Santa Maura.....	400
Current crop, about	65,000

The finest currants are produced at Vostizza, the ancient Æquim. Next in quality are the Upper Gulf and Patras, then Argos and Nauplia, and frequently the growths of Zante and Cephalonia are preferred to the more southern productions of Pyrgos, Philiatra, Calamati, &c., which, being mostly ordinary fruit, and by far the cheapest, form the bulk of the shipments made to the United States.

In the Peloponnesus the cultivation of the currant-vine is capable of almost any extension, and it would not be surprising before very long to see a yield altogether of 100,000 tons.

Great Britain, at present, consumes rather more than one-half of the total production, but frequently prices are so low as to barely suffice to cover the expenses of cultivation.

It would be a very great assistance to the Greeks if Congress would further reduce the duty on currants, and on the other hand a reduction of duty would enable consumers in the United States to procure a very

superior quality of currants compared with what they have been accustomed to, and at an equal price with what they are now paying. The present ordinary fruit would be much cheaper, and, judging from the results in Great Britain, (see Statement No. 2,) in favor of the revenue of the United States through an increased exportation of currants.

Currants not being produced in the United States, a reduction of duty on them would not affect any material industry at home. There is no reason why the commerce between our own country and Greece should not increase, but the first move in effecting that increase must come from Congress. Greece being a small and poor country, struggling under many difficulties, it would be impossible for the government to reduce her export duties from which much of her revenue is derived, the export duty on currants from the Peloponnesus being 2 cents per pound, and from the islands $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The following extract from a letter from A. L. Crowe, esq., Patras, to the United States consul at Zante, is subjoined:

The boon to this country (Greece) by a reduction of the import duty on currants to the United States would be incalculable, for if they go on increasing the production, (which they are sure to do,) currants will be a drug in European markets, and the poor cultivators will suffer much in consequence. We often try to induce them to turn their attention to other produce, but they seem to have such a great predilection for the cultivation of the vine, that unless your people grant them this boon, which in reality will not cost the Government anything, but, on the contrary, rather be in its favor in a pecuniary point of view, their doom is sealed.

WM. B. PARKER.

No. 1.—Statement of currant-crop from 1866 to 1871.

Growth.	United Kingdom.	America.	Trieste, Belgium, Holland, and North Ger. many.	Russia.	France.	For orders.	Total.	Price.
Morea	Tons. 33, 144	Tons. 2, 797	Tons. 8, 282	Tons. 34	Tons. 45	Tons. 134	Tons. 44, 436	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$42 to \$38.
Zante and Cephalonia	8, 397	.....	5, 479	34	21	.....	13, 931	Provincial, \$28 to \$21.
Crop of 1866	41, 541	2, 797	13, 761	68	66	134	58, 367	
Morea	40, 484	2, 182	5, 115	109	.....	1, 631	49, 521	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$46 to \$36.
Zante and Cephalonia	6, 634	310	5, 937	52	11	2, 681	15, 625	Provincial, \$22 to \$17.
Crop of 1867	47, 118	2, 492	11, 052	161	11	4, 312	65, 146	
Morea	35, 674	2, 968	5, 288	111	.....	.....	44, 041	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$38 to \$29.
Zante and Cephalonia	6, 691	34	5, 427	29	.....	.....	12, 181	Provincial, \$16 to \$12.
Crop of 1868	42, 365	3, 002	10, 715	140	.....	.....	56, 922	
Morea	36, 584	618	3, 683	308	.....	.....	41, 193	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$42 to \$38.
Zante and Cephalonia	6, 444	525	3, 999	106	.....	.....	11, 074	Provincial, \$35 to \$27.
Crop of 1869	43, 028	1, 143	7, 682	414	.....	.....	52, 267	
Morea	35, 239	3, 183	3, 910	77	.....	415	42, 824	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$45 to \$34.
Zante and Cephalonia	7, 175	173	3, 029	87	.....	1, 587	12, 051	Provincial, \$35 to \$31.
Crop of 1870	42, 414	3, 356	6, 939	164	.....	2, 002	54, 875	
Morea	48, 996	4, 787	8, 308	531	.....	896	63, 518	Vostizza, Patras, and Gulf, \$45 to \$35.
Zante and Cephalonia	6, 467	.....	8, 842	98	.....	1, 982	17, 389	Provincial, \$37 to \$25.
Crop of 1871	55, 463	4, 787	17, 150	629	.....	2, 878	80, 907	

No. 2.—*Effects of the reduction of duty on currants in Great Britain.*

Periods.	Duty.	AVERAGE ANNUAL—							
		Consumption.	Revenue.	Gain to exchequer.	Loss to exchequer.	Price.	Saving to consumer in difference of price.	Saving to consumer in difference of duty.	Aggregate.
For the 20 years from 1814 to 1833, included.....	£ 44 s. 6 d.	5,593 Tons.	£247,956	.....	.....	£97	.....	.....	.....
For the 10 years from 1834 to 1843, included.....	22 3 4	9,296	206,061	.....	£41,895	67	£278,880	£206,061	£484,941
For the 16 years from 1844 to 1859, included.....	15 15 0	16,253	255,984	£49,923	.....	50	276,301	136,796	463,090
For the 8 years from 1860 to 1867, included.....	7 0 0	36,248	253,736	.....	2,248	30	724,960	317,170	1,039,882

It is seen from the above tables that there results an annual average loss to the exchequer of £2,248 since the reduction of the duty in 1860 from £15 15s. to £7 per ton—a small matter in comparison with the enormous annual benefit to the consumer; but this is only a temporary loss, which, when divided over the average of a few more years, will disappear and the contrary be the result, as shown by the increased consumption since the last reduction of the duty, as follows:

	Tons.		Tons
1860, consumption	32,126	1864, consumption	37,150
1861, consumption	31,338	1865, consumption	40,103
1862, consumption	35,065	1866, consumption	37,847
1863, consumption	38,419	1867, consumption	37,936

Taking the average of the last five years, since when the effects of the reduction have been more particularly visible in the quantity produced, there results an average of 38,291 tons, or £268,037 revenue, being an annual increase to the exchequer of £12,053.

Statement showing the commerce at Zante for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Beans.....kilograms.	29,057	\$1,575 98	Italy, England, and Austria.
Brass, in bars.....do..	2,063	741 58	Austria, England.
Caviare.....do..	25,835	9,943 93	Turkey, Russia.
Cereals:			
Wheat.....do..	6,933,594	159,392 89	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Russia.
Barley.....do..	12,205	191 39	Do.
Sundries.....do..	24,924	503 69	Do.
Flour.....do..	9,095	624 40	Do.
Cheese.....do..	3,113	1,180 36	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Coffee.....do..	60,656	39,948 00	England, Austria, Turkey.
Coals.....do..	1,524,102	6,404 35	England.
Cotton.....do..	1,001	101 00	Turkey.
worsted.....do..	34,185	25,553 24	England, Austria.
thread.....do..	1,025	1,357 61	Do.
Copper, in bars.....do..	752	360 84	Austria.
wrought.....do..	.....	294 25	Do.
Coarse worsteds.....do..	20,882	37,647 52	England, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey.
Dry fruits.....do..	106,397	8,266 21	Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Drugs.....do..	4,408	1,190 59	Italy, England, Austria.
Earthenwares.....do..	81,131	5,361 45	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Furniture, in pieces.....do..	891	937 44	France, England, Austria.
Gloves, skin.....do..	358	195 86	Austria.
cotton.....do..	.....	100 44	Do.
Glass.....do..	12,057	2,953 87	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Glass and crockery.....do..	.....	10,905 55	Do.
Hemp.....do..	9,069	1,896 93	Italy, England, Austria.

Statement showing the commerce at Zante, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Hides and skins, kilograms	4, 476	\$7, 485 94	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Iron, in bars.....do..	27, 458	835 33	England, Austria.
wrought.....do..	94, 066	5, 945 30	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Linen thread.....do..	1, 125	1, 456 19	England, Austria, France.
Lead, in bars.....do..	2, 880	430 03	Austria, England.
Matches.....do..	6, 716	2, 079 44	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Oil, linseed.....do..	4, 464	1, 167 52	Italy, England, Austria.
petroleum.....do..	50, 203	12, 852 41	Do.
Paper.....do..	27, 997	4, 701 52	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Raw materials.....do..	86, 225	10, 572 43	Italy, England, Austria.
Rice.....do..	198, 168	18, 334 95	Do.
Ribbons.....do..	224	921 82	Do.
Ropes.....do..	11, 736	1, 889 30	Italy, Austria.
Salt meat.....do..	556, 613	63, 417 07	Italy, England, Austria, Turkey.
Sepia and polypus.....do..	25, 135	10, 588 61	Italy, England.
Soap.....do..	1, 055	322 34	England, Austria.
Straw-hats, (number).....do..	22, 643	3, 573 80	Italy, England, France, Austria.
Steel, in bars.....do..	573	37 39	Austria.
Sugar.....do..	180, 947	60, 086 56	France, England, Austria.
Sulphur.....do..	421, 445	9, 428 71	Italy.
Sundries.....do..	62, 720	5, 486 81	England, Austria, Italy, France, Russia, Turkey.
Timber, (pieces).....do..	1, 843, 938	48, 120 94	Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Tobacco.....do..	1, 730	1, 544 17	Austria, Turkey.
Woolen cloths.....do..	2, 246	4, 260 70	Italy, Austria.
thread.....do..	33	43 52	England.
Wax.....do..	4, 404	5, 035 95	
Zinc, in bars.....do..	554	57 66	Austria.
Total.....	12, 536, 574	598, 305 78	

GUATEMALA.

Statement showing the commerce at the republic of Guatemala for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Oil	\$7, 289 02½	\$1, 204 57	Books	\$7, 614 57	.....
Steel	655 37½	296 94	Sweet liquors.....	2, 511 30	\$564 82
Aguardiente. (brandy) ..	12, 301 09	3, 389 53	Linen	68, 597 97	18, 517 38
Cotton, (stuffs)	962, 387 75	253, 644 47	Earthenware.....	12, 133 25	6, 874 89
Fire-arms	7, 506 26	4, 390 40	Machinery	40, 459 20	.....
Billiards.....	947 57	272 90	Marbles	1, 557 18	448 46
Fire-engines.....	406 00	.....	Medicines.....	10, 158 02	2, 798 31½
Cocoa	638 00	83 52	Fine hardware	99, 242 73	28, 382 84½
Boots and shoes	20, 361 67	4, 534 04	Furniture	3, 362 41½	1, 344 96
Cinnamon.....	6, 952 02½	2, 160 13	Articles for beneficial establishments.	8, 696 93	.....
Carriages	2, 674 87½	770 36	Articles, science and art	2, 908 21½	.....
Barley	555 86	160 08	Articles for church use.	4, 414 55	.....
Wax, (white)	6, 188 22½	1, 256 72	Stationery	14, 505 10	3, 863 51
Ale and porter.....	3, 178 00	752 75	Perfumes.....	7, 082 50	1, 936 62
Copper	5, 471 35	2, 406 77	Petroleum.....	3, 128 14½	900 90
Dry fruits, pickles, cheese, &c.	17, 969 37	4, 695 08½	Pianos	5, 021 27½	1, 446 12
Crinolines	720 29	207 44	Tanned skins	14, 634 27	2, 411 21
Glass-ware	5, 709 77	1, 687 20	Jewels	16, 408 11	656 32
Sundry articles.....	7, 616 19	2, 173 70½	Hardware	25, 275 00	6, 265 05
Drugs	14, 316 60½	5, 185 75½	Gold and silver watches	10, 550 78	650 66
Swords	220 00	60 00	Clothes, (ready made) ..	1, 109 95	540 82
Looking-glasses	843 17½	242 83	Bags, (empty)	42, 676 00	16, 662 27
Tin	950 00	152 20	Silk stuffs	150, 237 19	31, 672 78
Spermaceti and candles.	5, 017 32½	1, 364 84	Seeds and plants	652 51½	.....
Iron bars, nails, &c.....	61, 515 72	35, 033 24½	Saddles.....	2, 421 04½	783 31
Matches.....	2, 964 43	1, 356 50	Hats	30, 712 83	8, 561 51
Kid gloves	908 70	271 66	Tadaco.....	4, 529 43	851 94
Flour	26, 455 63	8, 380 38	Tea	1, 747 65	708 61
Printing-machines	2, 699 13	.....	Window-glasses	1, 047 00	398 99
Agricultural implem'ts.	4, 168 57	.....	Wines.....	42, 357 40	8, 230 22
Musical implements.....	965 87½	278 17			
Toys	1, 828 22½	618 28			
Woolen stuffs	182, 430 41	53, 340 88	Total.....	2, 010, 565 01	535, 843 86

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries whence imported.	Packages.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.	Packages.	Value entered.
England.....	28, 145	\$1, 285, 458 17½	Italy	35	\$956 40
France	4, 969	240, 210 23	Philippine Islands.....	3	750 90
Germany.....	12, 174	209, 637 16½	Honduras	110	423 45
United States of America.	3, 315	62, 093 67	Costa Rica	68	347 50
California	14, 107	42, 684 45	Peru	12	278 00
Switzerland	165	42, 472 25	Belize.....	6	84 00
Belgium.....	1, 184	38, 401 86	New Granada	2	57 30
Spain.....	3, 137	35, 809 65	Chili	1	19 61
China	93	25, 320 08		68, 717	2, 010, 564 61
Panama	1, 068	11, 232 70	Packing, commis'n, insurance, freight, &c..	.....	392, 938 62
Hayana	56	7, 278 34			
Ecuador.....	49	4, 671 00	Total.....	.....	2, 403, 502 63
Saint Thomas	7	1, 221 23			
Salvador	11	1, 156 75			

Statement showing the imports at the republic of Guatemala during ten years, from 1859 to 1868.

Countries whence im- ported	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		Total.	
	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value.	Duties.
England	\$1,028,172	\$305,539	\$940,430	\$273,327	\$616,517	\$194,572	\$716,395	\$210,989	\$407,760	\$97,551	\$3,709,274	\$1,081,978
France	331,410	87,076	295,651	78,512	184,731	45,932	205,832	52,831	131,058	32,601	1,148,682	296,952
Germany	62,994	16,031	108,549	29,669	80,546	21,988	69,798	20,955	47,749	12,657	369,636	101,000
Spain	56,105	12,153	65,170	13,339	79,403	14,910	33,755	7,465	60,153	11,720	294,586	59,587
Belgium	12,630	3,716	8,311	2,453	13,207	3,344	5,906	2,286	1,119	390	41,119	12,189
United States	21,139	6,546	50,235	14,208	27,909	5,898	30,365	8,705	30,838	8,652	160,486	44,009
California	1,250	220	10,008	2,363	27,950	5,227	24,549	4,070	63,651	5,624	73,408	12,504
Chili	4,900	1,275	16,000	4,782	240	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,140	6,101
Costa Rica	150	8	431	80	.....	.....	1,015	108	.....	31	1,704	227
Ecuador	1,300	414	.....	.....	5,176	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,476	1,065
China .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,672	2,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,672	2,297
Peru .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,595	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,791	1,105
San Salvador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,213	1,440
Panama .....	.....	.....	507	169	330	107	2,765	152	1,381	307	4,983	735
Nicaragua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	28	130	7	330	35
Grand total	1,520,050	432,978	1,495,292	418,902	1,020,076	290,502	1,093,040	308,449	754,042	170,693	5,855,500	1,621,224

Countries whence im- ported.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		Total.	
	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Value.	Duties.
England	\$1,119,706	\$217,474	\$1,139,734	\$239,601	\$1,220,064	\$257,991	\$1,079,119	\$240,612	\$1,017,413	\$256,206	\$5,576,016	\$1,211,884
France	186,889	51,126	296,331	71,085	230,521	56,640	262,347	67,891	325,036	79,307	1,301,124	326,049
Spain	29,027	5,391	45,613	8,017	80,409	14,052	29,960	5,278	54,151	9,818	239,160	42,556
Germany	28,543	7,428	82,678	24,844	118,968	33,655	110,994	29,595	148,035	37,133	489,218	129,655
United States	37,526	10,310	39,959	11,166	31,647	9,743	34,280	9,137	100,301	8,534	243,713	48,890
California	8,196	2,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,196	2,049
Belgium	1,824	660	13,808	3,864	8,100	2,120	23,122	6,681	9,517	3,367	56,376	16,692
Panama	260	64	215	33	2,372	493	15,933	2,241	3,918	602	22,698	3,433
New Granada	700	200	576	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,276	257
Peru	1,000	72	60	24	88	9	608	48	3,544	484	5,300	637
Central America	1,233	143	4,104	180	2,257	224	2,185	395	1,679	206	11,458	1,148
China .....	.....	.....	6,280	885	1,389	180	6,781	1,247	648	129	15,101	2,441
Italy .....	.....	.....	128	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	11
Chili .....	.....	.....	14,312	4,165	3,300	1,072	8,055	2,273	600	.....	26,267	7,510
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	5,914	593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,914	593
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	256	.....	.....	1,200	256
Grand total	1,414,904	294,917	1,649,712	364,525	1,699,115	373,179	1,574,587	365,654	1,664,842	395,786	8,003,145	1,794,061

Statement showing the exports from the republic of Guatemala for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Vegetable civet.....pounds..	4,580	25 cents per pound.....	\$1,145 00	France, England.
Cotton.....do.....	64,163	15 cents per pound.....	9,624 45	Germany.
Anise-seed.....do.....	1,175	do.....	57,176 25	New Granada, Belize.
Indigo.....do.....	45,790	\$1 25 per pound.....	57,237 50	United States, England, France, Germany, Belize.
Rice.....do.....	505	8 cents per pound.....	40 40	San Francisco, Cal., Belize.
Sugar.....do.....	1,152,946	4 cents per pound.....	46,117 84	San Francisco, Cal., United States, Germany.
Cocoa.....do.....	808	25 cents per pound.....	202 00	France, South America.
Coffee.....do.....	13,121,293	10 cents per pound.....	1,312,129 30	United States, San Francisco, Cal., France, Germany, Panama, Belize.
Chocolate.....do.....	147	50 cents per pound.....	73 50	England, South America.
Cigarettes.....do.....	1,515	do.....	757 50	Germany, Belize.
Dry hides.....do.....	807,999	15 cents per pound.....	121,199 85	United States, Germany, Panama, Belize.
Deer-skins.....do.....	56,306	40 cents per pound.....	22,522 40	United States, Germany, Belize.
Cochineal.....do.....	1,460,082	60 cents per pound.....	876,025 20	United States, California, England, France, Belize, Panama.
Specie.....do.....	.....	.....	90,073 00	United States, California, England, South America, Panama, Belize.
Sundry articles.....pounds..	25,962	50 cents per pound.....	12,981 00	United States, California, England, South America, France, Panama, Belize.
White and black beans.....do.....	24,100	5 cents per pound.....	1,205 00	South America, Belize.
Cattle.....do.....	.....	.....	880 00	Belize.
India-rubber.....pounds..	303,956	35 cents per pound.....	106,434 60	United States, San Francisco, Cal., England, Germany, Belize.
White ropes.....do.....	248	10 cents per pound.....	24 80	Belize.
Printed books.....number..	100	.....	.....	Central American republics.
Raw sugar.....pounds..	550,900	2½ cents per pound.....	13,772 50	San Francisco, Cal.
Birds' skins.....number..	1,459	.....	.....	United States, France.
Plants.....do.....	6,991	.....	.....	United States, France, England, Germany, Panama.
Lead.....pounds..	49,190	5 cents per pound.....	2,459 50	San Francisco, Cal., Central American republics.
Woolen stuffs.....do.....	58,187	\$1 per pound.....	58,187 00	Panama, Central American republics.
Hats.....do.....	700	40 cents per pound.....	280 00	United States, Central American republics.
Tobacco.....do.....	300	20 cents per pound.....	60 00	Belize, Central American republics.
Sarsaparilla.....do.....	94,535	15 cents per pound.....	14,180 25	United States, England, Panama, Belize.
Total.....	17,833,937	.....	2,747,788 84	

CITY OF GUATEMALA.

January 2, 1872. (Received February 16.)

Since the commencement of the revolution, the prices of beef and cattle have risen 100 per cent., the supply having diminished. It cannot be denied that these recent political events and their consequences have hardly affected any other place in this republic so strikingly as this city, in regard to business. The activity which prevailed before the revolution of May last had not fully been restored, when a revolutionary reaction declared itself in one of the departments in the east, called Santa Rosa. Afterward some other departments joined the former, in consequence of rumors of manifestations on the part of provisional government for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country, and so brought back in a few weeks a general dullness in all business circles.

The agricultural interest of the country suffered materially under the apprehension of a fresh and severe struggle, and general confidence was lost; however, that state of affairs had a solution about the 14th of October last, when the government troops subdued the departments that declared themselves in rebellion, and leaving them impotent, through the capture of arms and punishment of the rebel leaders, insured peace and public tranquillity. This favorable change has had a beneficial effect in business, and the many hands out of the army, now able to devote themselves to labors, will be, in a great measure, of benefit both to agriculture and industry generally.

The articles of exports to the United States have increased during the last year, such as cochineal, coffee, India-rubber, dry hides, deer-skins, &c., and I am convinced that, in future, the principal market of coffee and sugar of this State will go to San Francisco, California. A respectable firm of San Francisco has just made a contract with several planters for 1,500 tons of sugar in January next, and 4,000 tons during the year of 1872, and, besides, 50,000 quintals of coffee.

The principal articles imported from the United States are sewing-machines; agricultural implements are steadily coming more in use, and also brought from the United States; petroleum, printed books, from New York, and flour, wines from San Francisco, California, these imports have greatly increased during the last year.

Several important contracts have been entered into by the provisional government, among which takes precedence the important work of a tramway, from the port of San José to the city of Guatemala, which has been undertaken by Mr. W. F. Kelly, from Panama. The leading points of that contract are as follows: Guatemala is to issue bonds bearing 10 per cent. interest, redeemable by an accumulation annual sinking fund of 5 per cent., secured by the revenue of *peaje*, (road-impost,) which is quite unencumbered. Interest to be paid half-yearly, during the construction of the tramway, out of road-imposts and receipts from the different sections of the line as fast as opened. The contractor or his assigns to have entirely under their control the working of the tramway and receipts of the same, out of which, after defraying the working expenses of the road, the surplus is to be applied to the payment of interest on the bonds. By statistics of the present traffic between the port of San José, the capital, and towns between the two extremes of the lines, it is estimated that the earnings of the tramway will produce from 15 to 20 per cent. net per annum, on \$1,000,000, the contractor's price. It has been agreed between the government and the contractor that any sum which the road may produce in excess of the sum required for payment of interest on the bonds shall also be

applied to the sinking fund, so that the bonds may be more rapidly paid off. It is estimated that the road will revert clear to the government at the expiration of eight years.

DECREES.

The provisional government has issued a decree in which it abolishes the monopoly of aguardiente, the establishment of the freedom of the press, and the sale and planting of tobacco to be free; but on tobacco prepared, or foreign tobacco, a duty is levied of 25 cents per pound.

Another decree has been issued by the government with respect to export duty, as follows:

1. On coffee, a duty is levied the quintal, (100 pounds,) 12½ cents.
2. On cochineal, a duty is levied the quintal, (100 pounds,) 50 cents.
3. On sarsaparilla, a duty is levied the quintal, (100 pounds,) 12½ cents.
4. On indigo, a duty is levied the quintal, (100 pounds,) \$2.
5. On India-rubber, a duty is levied the quintal, (100 pounds,) 37½ cents.
6. On woolen stuffs, manufactured in this republic, 100 pounds, \$1.
7. On dry hides, (apiece,) 6 cents.
8. On deer-skins, (apiece,) 3 cents.
9. On export of timber, mahogany, cedar, or any other class, on 1,000 feet, (1 inch broad,) \$1.

Among many other decrees lately issued, but not worth mentioning here, except the new monetary law, they are going to recoin all the money coined under President Carrera and the late President Cerna. Direct taxes on houses, 5 per cent., according to the rent of them. This is a very important tax, and I think it will take the government very long in being able to establish it. The commissioners appointed by the government to enter on their duty of taxation, all of them have declined to accept the commission for that purpose, because they themselves are against the aforesaid law, and interested in the matter; and it will be a very difficult task for the government to have this law executed according to its provisions. The organic law issued on aguardiente has also caused great dissatisfaction among all classes of people, and in particular at Quezaltenango. Since the 15th of March, 1872, all the manufacturers of aguardiente are compelled to pay 6 cents for every bottle of aguardiente they are able to manufacture daily, besides the patent granted to them in the first instance is \$150 per month.

CATTLE-FAIR.

On the 15th of August last, the annual cattle-fair took place and it was well attended. The cattle is brought from the various departments of this republic, and also from that of Honduras. This fair is not now of much importance, except it brings people together from the different departments of the State, and was supplied with about from six to seven thousand head of cattle; and it has been sold very satisfactory, notwithstanding the poor and miserable condition in which it reached this place, the average price ranging from \$14 to \$16 per head. A couple of grown oxen is sold here from \$40 to \$50.

Horses in this country are very small and very dear. Some parties have tried to bring into this republic some breeding-horses from San Francisco, California, but it has been an entire failure. The prices range from \$30 to \$50 for a common horse, and when it is of some superior class, from \$150 to \$200. The food of horses has been this year rather more expensive than in former years, on account of the scarcity of

grass and Indian corn; the latter, which was sold in former years, the fanega, equal to 400 ears, from \$1 to \$1.50, is now sold from \$4 to \$5 the fanega, because the Indian planter of the corn was compelled to leave his hut and enlist for a soldier, and therefore the fields were entirely neglected, notwithstanding the crops of articles of first necessity are abundant, and those for export are expected to be more so than in former years.

AGRICULTURE.

The natural products of Guatemala are various and valuable, and nearly all the great tropical staples may be cultivated with success and profit. The principal article of cultivation has hitherto been cochineal, but now it is coffee. The whole crop in this republic for the present year will probably be from 150,000 to 200,000 quintals. After the failure of cochineal, coffee plantations sprung up on every side, and, as afore-said, coffee has almost become the principal article of cultivation and export. The quality of the Guatemalan coffee is very good, ranking equal to that of Costa Rica. Its price ranges from \$8.50 to \$9 the quintal, of 100 pounds, on the estate.

Most of the coffee plantations are at the coast, in the department of Vera Paz, where the first coffee plantations sprung up; at the city of Antigua and its neighborhood; Petapa, Barcenas, and Amatitlan, in the neighborhood of the city of Guatemala, where the country is quite level, and where the soil is dark loam, largely intermixed with volcanic materials. The process of planting, gathering, and curing coffee is very simple, and can all be done by the Indian, though it takes from three to five years for the tree to arrive at a bearing condition sufficient to pay. The young tree is taken from the nursery and planted, and ground previously prepared, and set about 8 feet apart; afterward the ground is cleared of weeds from one to three times a year, until the tree obtains sufficient size and maturity to bear; and as the berry ripens you may commence picking, and a good crop will bear three pickings a year. The trees are constantly pruned down, and, for convenience of gathering the berry, seldom suffered to rise above 8 feet from the ground, although in some places trees are found about 18 feet high. The maturity of the coffee-berry is indicated by a red or ruddy color, and is then gathered as rapidly as possible. The process of curing the coffee is as follows: As the berry is picked it is thrown into vats or tanks and covered with water; it is left in that condition until the pulp ferments or rots, through which a stream of water is conducted, and constantly stirred up, by which means the pulp is separated and carried off; it is spread out to dry in the sun, and after becoming entirely dry is then pounded by machinery until this hard shell becomes sufficiently broken and separated from the bean. The coffee is then run through the fanning-mill and comes out clear and ready for market. A tree will increase in its bearing capacity as it grows in size from the first bearing year, which is about three years, in proportion to its growth and the quality of the soil, until it dies. The tree will last from ten to forty years, owing in a great measure to the adaptability of the soil. The cost, of course, depends greatly upon the price of land and labor; but when the estate is fairly established, it has been found that the cost of producing the coffee is from \$3 to \$3.50 the quintal, of 100 pounds, at the present rate of labor, as I am told by the planter. This coffee is generally contracted for by speculators in advance, and the planter receives on an average from \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 pounds. Sugar and coffee can be raised on the same plantation to the

better advantage than either alone, for the reason when the mozo is employed in sugar-making, his wife can pick the coffee. The sole means of conveying the coffee to the port of San José is in carts or pack-mules. A duty is levied on all carts, which goes toward keeping up the cart-road. The carts generally occupy from six to eight days in descending to the port, and from eight to ten days in returning, according to the season. Distance, ninety miles.

SUGAR-PLANTING.

The attention of some intelligent and thoughtful planters of Guatemala is being turned now more seriously and generally than ever before to the cultivation of sugar-cane; and it is found that this cultivation is much more pleasant and healthful, and not nearly as onerous, as the cultivation of cotton, which was quite a failure in this State. The demand for the sugar-crop is almost unlimited, and the consumption of sugar is materially increasing throughout the world, and especially in the United States, where it is considered a necessity in every family, rich or poor; and the increase of production bears no proportion to the increase of consumption; so that, unless some new source of supply is discovered, there will never be any reduction in the market price, even if the price does not gradually and surely increase, as it has been the case in this country during the last months of this year. With this brief review of the present condition and prospect of the sugar, I will proceed to a condensed statement of the method of cultivating the cane and manufacturing the sugar in this State, at the Costa Grande.

Perhaps there are few places affording as many facilities for the growing of sugar-cane and the manufacturing of sugar as this vicinity. Not only is the climate pleasant and healthy, but the soil seems well adapted to the growth of cane; also, at this point, and still further up the mountain, the coffee produces well. One of the peculiar advantages of this entire tract of country for the manufacture of sugar is the immense amount of water-power for crushing the cane. There is scarcely a plantation to be found but that contains within its own limits a stream of water of sufficient volume and fall to run an overshot water-wheel of 30 feet and upward in diameter. These streams flow down from the mountain-side within a short distance of each other, and unite below, forming large rivers, increasing until their discharge into the Pacific Ocean.

The sugar planting and manufacture is very simple, and doubtless the most profitable of any business in the country. The cane is planted, in the first instance, by digging or plowing parallel rows or trenches, about 6 feet apart; into these trenches the cane-stalk is laid lengthwise, and slightly covered with earth; and from its joints of the old cane will spring a new stalk, and will mature for cutting, for the first time, in about one year, and may be cut each year thereafter for from seven to ten years, and requires no further cultivation than to be kept free from weeds. The cutting and grinding season generally lasts about six months, or during the dry season. The cane is crushed by passing the stalk between iron wheels or cylinders, driven by an overshot water-wheel. The juice is then conveyed by a gutter to a train of from four to eight kettles. These kettles are generally kept boiling by burning off the *bagassee*, or cane dried after passing through the mill, and no further expense for fuel is necessary. Four kettles, properly attended, will evaporate all the juice one mill will produce, and will make from one and a half to two tons of coarse sugar, or *panela*, in a day. Five hundred

acres of cane, thirty Indians, one white man, and five yoke of oxen, will run a mill of this capacity, and the whole concern can be conducted, at the present price of wages, at an expense of \$20 per day; and the sugar produced each day will be worth at least \$100 on the plantation. Whereas the capital invested in buying the land, planting the cane, building the mill, constructing furnaces, procuring kettles, out-building, &c., will not exceed \$20,000. It will be readily seen what an immense profit there is in sugar-raising in this republic.

The labor in sugar and coffee raising and manufacture is done, almost exclusively, by the Indian, as there is nothing connected with either, after the machinery is constructed, which cannot be done by the native; though it is quite difficult, many times, to procure this labor, as the Indian is not over-anxious to work, and, in view of the compensation he receives, it is not to be wondered at. This leads me to the consideration of the labor question, which is certainly a very important one in this State.

No man having or claiming to have a drop of white blood in his veins is expected to do manual labor, and he dare not do so under penalty of forever losing caste; therefore, all the work done in the country is done by the Indian.

Compulsory labor or slavery is prohibited by law, and the Indian being naturally inclined to take his ease, and having no real necessity to work, except a few days in the year, sufficient to supply his simple wants, it would readily seem that very little work could be got out of him. He is perfectly satisfied with his present condition; he lives as well as his neighbors; he has no desire for nor conception of a higher or better life in this world; he lives and dies as his fathers lived and died. Notwithstanding all this, he has two powerful motives to desire money, and these are both artificial; they are both the results of inroads on his ancient customs made by his white neighbors: one is his dues to the priest for the welfare of his soul, and the other is to buy rum. To this extent he has been civilized, and very little beyond; and through these incentives much of his labor is obtained. The custom of the country has long since fixed the price of Indian labor; and in this vicinity at $1\frac{1}{2}$ reals and 2 reals, equal to 25 cents American currency, per day; and for this the Indian does a very good day's work. In most kinds of work he is not easily outdone by the white man. Very little of that 25 cents is expended for bread, (tortilla,) but goes most exclusively for rum and his religious dues. At the first glance, it seems astonishing, when labor is so scarce and so valuable, that the planter does not pay a higher price; and I asked the question. They explained the matter to me in this wise, and the logic seems very plausible and conclusive: they say they would be willing and happy to pay a much larger sum, if they could thereby induce the Indian to work; but, by paying a large sum, instead of getting more work, they would get much less, because as the Indian requires so much money only, if he obtained in one day what he now gets for a week's work, he would only work one day in the week. They say that they tried to stimulate him, by giving him a task so light that two or three could be done in a day, but he would do his single task only. The planter has another most effectual way of procuring the labor of the native. This way has passed into a custom, and custom here among all the inhabitants is the most powerful of all laws. They keep the Indian always in debt, by making him advances; this they call habilitation. Under some extraordinary pressure for means to celebrate some fiesta (feast) for the benefit of his soul, advances made to him from time to time, which he agrees to discharge

by his labor; he cannot leave the patron or master until that debt is discharged, on the penalty of imprisonment; and if he desires for any cause to leave he hunts up a new master, who redeems him by paying the old debt, and ever after holds him until he or some other master comes forward and pays. And this is the manner he is transferred from one to another, for a sum of from \$10 to \$100, which sum he seldom discharges, except by death, and it is not desirable or intended he should. In this manner the Indian always has credit and can make a raise, where a white man cannot. This is by no means considered slavery, but it amounts to the same thing. For how could an Indian ever think of repaying a hundred dollars, at the rate of 25 cents per day, and at the same time discharge those religious obligations, which he is obliged to do on the penalty of destruction, to say nothing of the support of himself and family? These laboring Indians are called *mozos*, which probably signifies a man who owes labor, and means the same as the word *peon* in Mexico, or *cooly* as applied to a Chinaman. A large number of huts are constructed on each plantation, one of which is furnished to each *mozo* and his family, and he then boards himself. The patron frequently exercises the right of personal chastisement of the workmen, though he has no legal right to do so. Notwithstanding the large quantity of sugar which is made here, there is none for export. It is all consumed in the form of rum, since the government restriction to the manufacture of rum was removed by the recent revolution. There seems to be a mania for rum-making. The process of distillation is so simple, that every old woman who can buy a gallon of molasses, or a few pounds of sugar, and owns two earthen pots, is engaged in the rum business, and every Indian who can raise 25 cents to buy a bottle is engaged in drinking it. The result is that all the sugar and molasses raised find a ready market on the plantation, and at a fair price.

HENRY HOUBEN.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from the consular district of Guatemala to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1872.**

Description.				Destination.	
Articles.	Quantity.	Weight, lbs.	Value.	New York.	San Francisco, Cal.
Cochineal.....seroons..	3, 222	588, 432½	\$392, 401 51	\$379, 448 51	\$12, 953 00
Coffee.....bags..	35, 701	4, 795, 308½	511, 390 67	67, 032 03	444, 358 64
India rubber.....bales..	1, 479	217, 596	53, 233 00	52, 933 00	300 00
Dry hides.....pieces..	7, 727	150, 476	18, 057 12	17, 670 48	386 64
Indigo.....seroons..	79	11, 947	11, 947 00	11, 947 00	
Deer-skins.....bales..	162	35, 086	11, 951 92	11, 951 92	
Lead.....bars..	207	33, 825	1, 691 25		1, 691 25
Kips.....bales..	85	20, 955	2, 514 60	2, 514 60	
Sarsaparilla.....do....	23	1, 800	345 00	345 00	
Sugar.....do....	730	107, 930	4, 317 20		4, 317 20
Ship-chandlery.....packages..	15		2, 000 00		2, 000 00
Beneseed.....bales..	2	300	45 00	45 00	
Vegetable civet.....bale..	1	100	25 00	25 00	
Stuffed birds.....do....	1		18 75	18 75	
Sugar, raw.....bags..	301	70, 050	2, 802 00		2, 802 00
Cocoa.....bales..	16	1, 820	546 00		546 00
Calf-skins.....do....	3	893	125 02	125 02	
Plants.....cases..	11		400 00	400 00	
Total.....		6, 036, 519	1, 013, 811 04	544, 456 31	469, 354 73

* Compiled from the quarterly returns of Mr. Henry Houben.

HAITI.

No. 98.]

PORT AU PRINCE, *November 14, 1871.*

(Received December 11.)

I have the honor to state that I have not been able to prepare, as promptly or as fully as I intended, a report of navigation and commerce of the United States with this republic for the year ending September 30, 1871. The absence of recent records in the consular office when I assumed immediate control of it, together with the irregularity of the island, and all other postal communications here, especially during the rainy months of the year—an irregularity growing partly out of the fact that there are scarcely any roads in Haiti—has made it impracticable for me to procure in time the necessary details from all the open ports of Haiti. I have, however, compiled from such returns as I have been able to collect a tabular statement (see inclosure A) of the navigation and commerce of the United States with Haiti, from July 1 to September 30, 1871, to which I beg leave to refer you.

I have not been able to bring the figures of this tabular compilation into one homogeneous sum, because the reports from our consular officers are variously returned in Haytian currency, in United States currency, and in gold. The absence of average rates for the currencies of the respective countries renders it difficult to fairly approximate the value of imports and exports, where such currencies are used as a basis. To guard against this difficulty in future, I have directed our consular officers hereafter to reduce all their figures to gold values.

The three months covered by this statement occur in what is denominated here the "dead season," and I judge that it is hardly a fair average quarter of the commerce for the year. It will be seen, however, that within this time Port au Prince has alone imported and consumed more American produce than all the other consular ports together. Its limited exportation of \$31,897.37 gold, as contrasted with its comparatively extensive importation of \$367,241 gold, is partly explained by the fact that nine of the twenty-eight vessels entered cleared for ports along the coast where they received return cargoes in the usual staples of the country, (and there are two of those ports at which we have no consular officers,) and partly by the fact that of the other nineteen vessels two more were loading in port September 30, 1871.

Nevertheless, even approximating the value of the cargoes that may have been taken by these eleven excepted vessels, with the figures given as the value of the return cargoes taken from this port by the residue of the aforesaid vessels, and it will still appear that a large balance trade done with America is left against not only Port au Prince, but against the entire Haitian republic. This balance, however, is offset by trade with the European marts, to which the great bulk of Haitian produce is exported, because it commands there better prices than in America. Against these European shipments bills of exchange to a large amount are drawn and then remitted to our American merchants. The approximation of the European and American trade with Haiti, if the figures were at hand, might show that the total exports of this republic quite balance its imports.

The crop of coffee, which is the chief article of export, is reported as

promising, but I doubt whether it will justify the preparations of our exporting merchants who have kept in reserve large quantities of the wretched Haitian paper currency, with which alone coffee can be purchased of the producer. The slow appearance in the market of this staple, notwithstanding that the season is well advanced, together with the consequent lively competition among the exporting houses for the limited quantities delivered, has inflated the price in Haitian currency as it is represented in exchange for other commodities, to a degree higher than it realizes in foreign markets. The money now thus invested was, however, held in reserve during the "dead season" for the coffee-crop, when the rate of exchange was almost half its present value. This system of agiotage pervades all classes of the community, to the detriment of the agricultural interest, menacing thereby the ultimate ruin of that branch of industry, wherein the resources and development of this people, as a nation, lie.

EBENEZER D. BASSETT.

A.—Navigation and commerce of the United States with the Republic of Haiti from July 1 to September 30, 1871.

Port, consulate, name of consul, and date of returns.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No. of vessels.	Where from.		No. of vessels.	Description.	No. of vessels.
PORT AU PRINCE. EBENEZER D. BASSETT, Consul-General. Quarter ending September 30.*	13	New York.....	New York.....	5	General cargo.....	5
			Miragoane, (to load.)	4	do	4
			Saint Marc, (to load.)	2	do	2
			In port.....	2	do	
	8	Boston.....	Boston.....	3	Provisions, lumber, ice, &c.	3
			Miragoane.....	5	Provisions	5
	2	Machias	Acquin	1	Lumber	1
			Miragoane.....	1	do	1
	1	Calais	New York.....	1	do	1
	1	Bangor	Saint Marc ..	1	Logwood and skins.	1
	1	Medway	Aux Cayes.....	1	Logwood.....	1
	1	Jordan River ..	Miragoane.....	1	do	1
	1	Wilmington.....	do	1	In ballast.....	1
SAINT MARC. G. JASTRAM, Vice-Commercial Agent. Quarter ending September 30.†	28	.....	.....	28	.....	28
	2	In port	New York.....	2	Not reported.....	2
	3	Boston.....	Boston.....	3	Provisions and lumber.	3
	1	Calais	do	1	Lumber, white pine.	1
	1	Aspinwall	do	1	Ballast	1
	2	Port au Prince..	New York.....	1	do	1
			Bridgeport.....	1	do	1
	9	.....	.....	9	.....	9

* Entered and cleared: 4 brigs and 5 schooners, (American.) American tonnage entered, 1,653.41.

† Entered: 2 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, and 2 in port.. Cleared: 2 barks, 2 brigs, and 5 schooners. Aggregate tonnage, 1,262.91.

† Including costs and charges.

‡ Exclusive of costs and charges.

A.—Navigation and commerce of the United States with the Republic of Haiti from July 1 to September 30, 1871—Continued.

Port, consulate, name of consul, and date of returns.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No. of Vessels.	Where from.		No. of Vessels.	Description.		No. of Vessels.	Description.	Value.		
CAPE HAYTIEN. STANISLAS GOUTIER, Consul. Quarter ending Septem- ber 30.*	4	Boston.....	4	Boston.....	4	Provisions, lumber, &c....	United States currency. \$37,542 72 14,572 25 970 25 \$53,085 22	Logwood, hides, and peppers.. do Not reported.....	Gold. \$7,938 04 1,805 24 \$9,743 28		
	1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....				1	
	1	Inagua.....	1	Not reported.....	1	Provisions†.....				1	
	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....				6	
GONAIVES. A. HITCHENBACH, Consular Agent. Quarter ending Septem- ber 30.‡	7	Boston.....	5	Boston.....	5	Provisions.....	Gold. \$49,715 60 21,584 06 2,044 00 ||73,343 66	Logwood, cotton, wax, &c..... In port..... Logwood.....	Gold. \$8,637 12 1,950 00 ||10,587 12		
	1	Bangor.....	2	In port.....	2	do.....				2	
	8	.....	1	Boston.....	1	Lumber.....				1	
	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....				8	
PORT DE PAIX. Consular Agent. Quarter ending Septem- ber 30.	.....	No returns.....	.....	No returns.....	.....	No returns.....	.....	No returns.....	.....		
											
											
											
AUX CAYES. GEORGE C. BROWN, Vice-Consul. Quarter ending Septem- ber 30.††	7	New York.....	6	New York.....	6	Provisions.....	Gold. \$67,232 00 3,500 00	Coffee and logwood..... Not reported.....	Gold. \$20,549 25		
	.....	.....	1	Inagua.....	1	do.....				1	
											
											

JACMEL.

HENRY O'KILL,
Vice-Commercial Agent.

Quarter ending Septem-
ber 30.*

1	Boston.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	do.....	14,500 00	1	do.....	1,500 00
1	Port au Prince..	1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Logwood.....	
9		9		9		85,232 00	9		22,049 25
6	New York.....	3	New York.....		General cargo.....	<i>Gold.</i> \$26,347 22	3	94,848 lbs. coffee and 442,750 lbs. logwood.	Not reported.
3	Boston.....	1	Honduras.....	1	do.....	5,459 21	1	Not reported.....	do.....
		2	In port.....	2	do.....	24,230 01	2	In port.....	do.....
		2	Boston.....	2	Provisions.....	14,717 45	2	44,697 lbs. coffee and 306,000 lbs. logwood.	do.....
		1	In port.....	1	do.....	6,717 98	1	In port.....	do.....
9		9		9		77,471 87	9		

JEREMIE.

EUGENE WIENER, JR.,
Consular Agent.

Quarter ending Septem-
ber 30.†

1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	Provisions.....	<i>Gold.</i> \$7,700 00	1	Logwood and honey.....	<i>Haytien cur- rency.</i> \$254,630 50
1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....	14,328 53	1	Logwood, cocoa, and honey....	368,569 50
2		2		2		††22,028 53	2		††623,200 00

* Entered: 5 brigs and 1 schooner. Cleared: 5 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 761; cleared, 743.

† Arrived with provisions from wreck of steamer City of Port au Prince.

‡ Including duties of exportation.

§ Entered: 5 brigs and 3 schooners. Cleared: 4 brigs and 2 schooners, and 1 brig and 1 schooner in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,073; cleared, 812.

|| Exclusive of costs and charges.

¶ Entered: 1 bark, 3 brigs, and 5 schooners. Cleared: 1 bark, 3 brigs, and 5 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,315.

** Entered: 9 schooners. Cleared: 6 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 988.86.

†† Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 190.

‡‡ Exclusive of costs and charges.

CAPE HAITIEN.

Statement showing the description and value of merchandise imported into Cape Haitien in American vessels during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Whence.	Description.	Value in gold.
1	199.62	Trinidad	In ballast	
9	1,201.91	Boston	Provisions and lumber....	\$112,761 89
1	95.10	do.....	Provisions.....	4,338 34
1	96.10	do.....	General cargo.....	9,913 14
7	3,472.89	New York.....	Provisions.....	56,425 22
2	233.54	do.....	Provisions and lumber....	25,832 90
1	782.53	do.....	General cargo	2,855 35
1	197.10	Wilmington	Lumber	2,985 48
23	6,278.79	.....	.....	214,612 32

Statement showing the description and value of merchandise imported at Cape Haitien from the United States, in American and foreign vessels, during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Whence.	Description.	Value in gold.
9	1,201.91	American.....	Boston.....	Provisions and lumber.....	\$110,814 10
5	666.00	British.....	do.....	do.....	44,908 41
3	402.00	do.....	do.....	Provisions.....	19,693 58
2	442.21	do.....	New York.....	do.....	29,674 62
1	199.62	American.....	Trinidad.....	Ballast.....	
1	262.21	British.....	Port au Prince.....	do.....	
7	3,472.89	American.....	New York.....	Provisions.....	55,019 56
2	276.00	British.....	Boston.....	General cargo	31,952 44
1	192.00	do.....	New York.....	do.....	8,950 00
1	220.00	Haitian	do.....	Provisions	15,342 95
1	96.10	American.....	Boston.....	General cargo	9,413 14
1	782.53	do.....	New York.....	do.....	2,855 35
1	95.10	do.....	Boston.....	Provisions.....	4,338 34
1	197.10	do.....	Wilmington	Lumber	2,985 48
2	233.54	do.....	New York.....	Provisions and lumber....	24,547 80
38	8,739.21	.....	.....	.....	360,495 77

Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports from the United States at Cape Haytien for the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Alewives.....	barrels..	2, 646
Alewives.....	half-barrels..	90
Apples.....	barrels..	54
Axes.....	dozen..	11
Arrowroot.....	pounds..	54
Biscuits.....	do.....	8, 977
Butter.....	do.....	34, 087
Beets.....	barrels..	12
Boards.....	feet..	282, 946
Bran.....	barrels..	2
Blacking.....	gross..	70
Bellows, large.....	number..	2
Brushes.....	dozen..	8
Beef, salt.....	barrels..	11
Beef, salt.....	half-barrels..	12
Brass, in sheets.....	pounds..	774
Brandy.....	gallons..	60
Beadsteads, iron.....	number..	2
Cod-fish.....	pounds..	1, 345, 531
Candles, tallow.....	do.....	26, 050
Chairs.....	dozen..	98½
Chairs, rocking.....	do.....	8½
Chairs, for children.....	do.....	5½
Cigars.....	number..	5, 000
Cradles.....	dozen..	½
Cart, large.....	number..	1
Cloves.....	pounds..	100
Clocks.....	number..	2
Carts, small.....	do.....	2
Carts, hand.....	do.....	2
Cheese.....	pounds..	7, 128
Corn-starch.....	do.....	188
Drilling, blue.....	yards..	77, 708
Duck.....	do.....	3, 367
Denims.....	do.....	6, 416
Drugs and medicine.....	cases..	7
Doors, venetian.....	pairs..	33
Engine, fire.....	number..	1
Flour.....	barrels..	7, 689
Flour.....	half-barrels..	1, 973
Florida-water.....	dozen..	105
Gunny.....	yards..	2, 700
Glasses, drinking.....	dozen..	334½
Hams.....	pounds..	26, 481
Hats, straw and felt.....	dozen..	146½
Herrings.....	boxes..	23, 879
Hay.....	bales..	36
Hatchets.....	dozen..	86
Hardware.....	cases..	9
Hoes.....	dozen..	6½
Iron, in bars.....	pounds..	4, 080
Iron railing.....	number..	1
Incense.....	pounds..	252
Jewelry, common.....	box..	1
Knives, field.....	dozen..	32
Knives.....	do.....	5
Lard.....	pounds..	48, 966
Lampblack.....	barrels..	5
Lampblack.....	packages..	422
Lamp-chimneys.....	dozen..	142
Mackerel.....	barrels..	3, 353
Mackerel.....	half-barrels..	202
Matches.....	gross..	1, 426
Machines, sewing.....	number..	2
Meats, preserved.....	cans..	112

Mills, corn	dozen ..	5
Medicines	cases ..	3
Nails, iron and zinc	kegs ..	159
Nutmegs	barrels ..	25
Oats	do ..	64
Onions	do ..	26
Oil, kerosene	gallons ..	7,392
Oil, linseed	do ..	310
Oil, lard	do ..	55½
Oil, lamp	do ..	500
Oil, castor, (bottles)	dozen ..	6½
Oil of almonds	do ..	6
Oil, cod-liver	do ..	8
Oil-cloth	yards ..	269
Ocher, red and yellow	barrels ..	18
Oakum	pounds ..	1,235
Oysters	dozen cans ..	8
Oars	dozen ..	2½
Pumps	number ..	3
Potatoes	barrels ..	69
Pails	dozen ..	278
Pipes	gross ..	4
Paint	pounds ..	1,900
Pulleys	dozen ..	15
Pepper, black	pounds ..	3,495
Potash	barrel ..	1
Rice	pounds ..	44,434
Raisins	quarter-boxes ..	435
Rope	pounds ..	471
Rosin	barrel ..	1
Rose-water	dozen bottles ..	2
Rifles, (Winchester)	number ..	2
Soap	boxes ..	40,984
Shoes	dozen ..	94
Shoes	pairs ..	100
Smoked tongues	barrels ..	1½
Saws, hand	number ..	4
Sugar	pounds ..	52,390
Scantling	feet ..	77,786
Shingles	number ..	448,400
Sails, for a schooner, complete	set ..	1
Salmon	barrels ..	8
Solder	pounds ..	21
Scales, platform	number ..	1
Still	do ..	1
Trunks	nests ..	100
Tubs	do ..	233
Tobacco	pounds ..	18,001
Tobacco, smoking	do ..	50
Tin	boxes ..	44
Tar	barrels ..	15
Tables	dozen ..	1
Tables, marble-top	number ..	3
Tombstone	do ..	1
Wheelbarrows	do ..	27
Wheels, cart	pairs ..	19
Zinc, in sheets	pounds ..	4,849

Statement showing the description and value of merchandise exported from Cape Haitien, in American vessels, during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Whither.	Coffee.		Logwood.	Hides.		Cocoa.		Honey.		Wax.	Mahogany.	Value in gold, including duties.
			Bags.	Pounds.		No.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Barrels.	Gallons.			
6	851.02	Boston.....	.....	.....	1,689,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,397 13
1	96.10	do.....	200	29,394	129,850	32	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,269 32
1	91.38	do.....	.....	.....	131,250	.....	.....	56	6,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304 92
1	138.62	do.....	200	25,524	200,850	103	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,150 67
1	141.67	do.....	.....	.....	239,150	22	374	11	1,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,667 08
1	192.13	do.....	41	4,914	235,300	11	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266 23
1	782.53	New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,334	.....	1,318 13
1	116.77	do.....	.....	.....	172,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	759	.....	.....	1,804 88
2	347.83	do.....	.....	.....	437,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,842 02
1	116.77	do.....	400	48,818	99,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,968	.....	.....	9,211 35
2	266.53	Inagua.....	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	149.29	Cuba.....	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	3,220.64		841	108,650	3,334,800	168	2,508	67	7,626	78	2,727	2,334	208	42,231 73

*In ballast.

Statement showing the description and value of merchandise exported from Cape Haitien to the United States in American and foreign vessels, during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Number.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Whither.	Coffee.		Logwood.	Cocoa.		Hides.		Wax.	Honey.		Mahogany.	Value in gold, including duties.
				Bags.	Pounds.		Bags.	Pounds.	No.	Pounds.		Bbls.	Galls.		
6	817	British.....	Boston.....	.....	.....	1, 180, 950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8, 159 04
2	347. 83	American.....	New York.....	.....	.....	437, 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 842 02
2	454. 21	British.....	do.....	3, 150	394, 559	292, 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52, 096 62
2	266. 53	American.....	Inagua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ballast.....	.....
1	149. 29	do.....	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ballast.....	.....
1	158	British.....	Boston.....	200	25, 497	52, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 019 05
1	116. 77	American.....	New York.....	400	48, 818	99, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 211 35
1	183	British.....	Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ballast.....	.....
1	220	Haytian.....	New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	91. 38	American.....	Boston.....	.....	.....	373, 450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 650 50
6	851. 02	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	131, 250	56	6, 432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 304 92
1	141. 67	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	1, 689, 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 397 13
1	116. 77	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	239, 150	11	1, 194	22	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 667 08
1	262. 21	British.....	New York.....	.....	.....	172, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 804 88
1	782. 53	American.....	do.....	1, 100	134, 571	413, 450	455	49, 087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 864 41
3	356. 85	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 318 13
1	93	British.....	Boston.....	441	59, 832	566, 000	.....	.....	146	2, 134	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 686 22
1	93	do.....	do.....	100	12, 434	151, 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 731 72
1	180	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	170, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 269 39
1	180	do.....	New York.....	.....	.....	323, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 195 26
34	5, 681. 06			5, 391	675, 711	6, 291, 700	522	56, 713	168	2, 508	3, 507	87	3, 038	208	141, 217 85

Statement showing the amount of customs collected, the description and quantity of the exports from Haiti, and the number of vessels entered and cleared, from January 1 to March 31, 1872.

EXPORTS.

Arrondissements.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Logwood.	Cocoa.	Wax.	Tortoise-shell.	Honey.	Mahogany.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Port au Prince	9,047,469	63,588	5,752,000	362,648	19,346	252	19,784	2,399
Cape Haitien	3,757,367	.....	10,232,350	108,325	12,198	5	27,192	63,697
Jacmel	4,226,132	2,317	532,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,324
Cayes	3,505,372	.....	9,585,000	16,420	37	213	2,735	.....
Gonaives	3,111,590	41,959	3,231,000	.....	291	74	.....	18,024
Jérémie	987,904	1,502	429,400	667,899	224	.....	2,940	.....
St. Marc	396,856	158,879	11,438,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,642
Miragoâne	939,693	13,817	5,244,400	12,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix	111,702	.....	1,328,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquin	218,264	.....	6,926,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,302,349	282,062	55,198,300	1,167,917	32,096	544	52,651	168,086

Arrondissements.	Hides.	Aloes.	Brazil-letto.	Orange-peel.	Old copper.	Lignum-vitæ gum.	Old rags.	Cotton-seeds.	Goat-skins.	Muscovado.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Port au Prince	949	1,280	.....	6,050	3,858	3,088	17,950	.....	.....	21,164
Cape Haitien	1,752	.....	.....	9,686	211	.....	.....	37,144	.....	.....
Jacmel . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,975	.....	.....	7,280	.....	.....
Cayes . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Gonaives	5,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jérémie	847	.....	.....	1,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marc	1,212	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne . . . . .	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix . . . . .	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquin . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,032	2,832	10,000	17,649	11,044	3,088	17,950	44,424	86	21,164

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Arrondissements.	Number of vessels.		Tonnage.		Duties on—	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Imports.	Exports.
Port au Prince	53	56	8,550.73	9,984.40	\$244,658 41	\$239,280 61
Cape Haitien	59	46	9,077.68	9,733.44	76,086 15	107,166 80
Jacmel	36	36	4,066.24	4,066.24	46,514 03	106,224 03
Cayes	27	34	6,145.01	7,451.12	27,830 20	97,640 80
Gonaives	23	24	4,180.47	4,551.45	23,898 51	81,819 98
Jérémie	11	9	1,320.00	949.00	18,999 36	35,303 67
St. Marc	17	28	4,170.37	7,564.46	10,801 26	24,009 18
Miragoâne	8	15	2,115.21	4,662.78	3,342 05	29,142 95
Port de Paix	2	5	667.98	1,028.64	290 23	4,621 68
Aquin	11	16	3,502.20	4,645.99	7,386 29	12,382 60
Total	247	269	43,795.89	54,637.52	459,806 49	737,592 30

RECAPITULATION.

Import duties	\$459,806 49
Export duties	737,592 30
Other duties	2,905 00
Gold	\$1,200,303 79

Published officially June 15, 1872.

STANISLAS GOUTIER.

ST. MARC.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Marc for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	
Flour barrels..	1, 827	\$13, 659	\$2, 254	United States.
Pork do..	805	10, 942	1, 489	Do.
Mackerel do..	704	4, 168	457	Do.
Alewives do..	456	2, 625	286	Do.
Soap boxes..	5, 400	4, 815	909	Do.
Herrings do..	6, 656	1, 637	493	Do.
Cod-fish pounds..	189, 786	8, 907	1, 052	Do.
Tobacco do..	13, 547	2, 159	667	Do.
Sugar do..	1, 661	206	82	Do.
Lard do..	5, 110	693	65	Do.
Hams do..	7, 455	1, 078	188	Do.
Butter do..	3, 940	999	50	Do.
Cheese do..	2, 207	380	51	Do.
Kerosene oil gallons..	546	166	34	Do.
Boards, white pine feet..	98, 447	2, 088	212	Do.
Shingles thousand..	55	172	27	Do.
Denims, Amoskeag yards..	15, 195	3, 340	300	Do.
Furniture and hardware		7, 322	1, 104	Do.
British and French merchandise		26, 138	9, 887	England and France.
Total		91, 494	\$19, 607	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Gold.</i>	
Logwood pounds..	27, 997, 000	\$160, 982	United States, England, France.
Coffee do..	744, 423	93, 052	Do.
Cotton do..	2, 355, 323	294, 385	England, France.
Hides do..	8, 273	745	Do.
Mahogany feet..	238, 970	10, 275	Do.
Total		559, 439	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Marc for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States	5	3, 984	15	3, 240	20	7, 224
Haytian	do			2	240	2	240
British	do			14	2, 458	14	2, 458
	England	12	16, 453	3	1, 430	15	17, 883
French	France			14	5, 372	14	5, 372
	England			1	255	1	255
German	do			8	2, 674	8	2, 674
Norwegian	do			4	1, 534	4	1, 534
Danish	do			1	159	1	159
Russian	do			2	1, 081	2	1, 081
	France			1	502	1	502
	Belgium			1	596	1	596
Swedish	France			2	901	2	901
	Total	17	20, 437	68	20, 442	85	40, 879

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Marc, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States	5	3,984	14	2,806	19	6,790
Haytian.....	do.....			2	240	2	240
British.....	do.....			14	2,458	14	2,458
	England.....	12	16,453	3	1,430	15	17,883
French.....	France.....			14	5,372	14	5,372
	England.....			1	255	1	255
German.....	do.....			8	2,674	8	2,674
Norwegian.....	do.....			4	1,534	4	1,534
Danish.....	do.....			1	159	1	159
Russian.....	do.....			2	1,081	2	1,081
	France.....			1	502	1	502
	Belgium.....			1	596	1	596
Swedish.....	France.....			2	901	2	901
	Total.....	17	20,437	67	20,008	84	40,445

G. JASTRAM

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Statements showing the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1871.

IMPORTS AT HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.*

Articles.	Value goods paying duty.	Value goods in bond.	Total.
Ale, porter, beer, cider.....	\$21, 477 67	\$5, 441 12	\$26, 918 79
Animals and birds.....	1, 236 50	.....	1, 236 50
Building-materials.....	22, 510 58	1, 217 04	23, 727 62
Clothing, hats, boots.....	167, 468 45	9, 689 02	177, 157 47
Crockery and glass-ware.....	12, 330 13	315 46	12, 645 59
Drugs.....	14, 542 41	209 55	14, 751 96
Dry-goods, cottons.....	148, 879 68	9, 076 57	157, 956 25
linens.....	13, 319 64	585 04	13, 904 68
silks.....	8, 433 43	438 02	8, 871 45
woolens.....	44, 457 43	3, 347 50	47, 804 93
mixtures.....	23, 762 39	1, 693 00	25, 455 39
Fancy goods, millinery, &c.....	44, 743 78	2, 065 83	46, 809 61
Fish, dry and salt.....	19, 782 07	12, 657 44	32, 439 51
Flour.....	39, 314 85	15, 767 23	55, 082 08
Fruits, fresh.....	2, 054 58	.....	2, 054 58
Furniture.....	24, 087 28	1, 112 60	25, 199 88
Furs and ivory.....	68 50	1, 856 00	1, 924 50
Grain and feed.....	14, 918 30	853 98	15, 772 28
Groceries and provisions.....	76, 525 54	41, 025 50	117, 551 04
Hardware, agricultural implements, tools, &c.....	91, 410 88	2, 555 89	93, 966 77
Iron and steel.....	16, 186 31	5, 350 63	21, 536 94
Jewelry, plate, clocks.....	19, 044 26	215 10	19, 259 36
Lumber.....	77, 714 34	326 63	78, 040 97
Machinery.....	22, 733 09	82 00	22, 815 09
Matches.....	7, 345 70	.....	7, 345 70
Naval stores.....	30, 640 03	45, 202 40	75, 842 43
Oils, whale, kerosene, cocoa-nut, &c.....	11, 292 70	38, 827 27	50, 119 97
Opium.....	13, 003 17	.....	13, 003 17
Paints and paint-oils.....	11, 622 65	56 87	11, 679 52
Perfumery, toilet articles.....	5, 088 07	1, 231 75	6, 319 82
Saddlery, carriages, &c.....	28, 780 21	1, 527 28	30, 307 49
Shooks, containers.....	47, 293 27	33, 718 96	81, 012 23
Spirits.....	2, 686 67	31, 390 43	34, 077 10
Stationery, books, &c.....	24, 847 87	538 19	25, 386 06
Tea.....	6, 768 29	7 83	6, 776 12
Tin, tin-ware.....	3, 941 91	.....	3, 941 91
Tobacco, cigars.....	23, 633 28	8, 656 02	32, 289 30
Whalebone.....	10 00	.....	10 00
Wines, light.....	7, 113 13	1, 003 36	8, 116 49
Sundry merchandise not included in above.....	34, 711 27	7, 177 74	41, 889 01
Sundry merchandise imported by whalers.....	1, 334 63	.....	1, 334 63
Sundry unspecified merchandise.....	2, 550 13	.....	2, 559 13
Charges on invoices.....	47, 640 06	5, 315 46	52, 955 52
25 per cent. added on uncertified invoices.....	7, 627 00	2, 100 62	9, 727 62
Total.....	1, 244, 941 13	292, 635 33	1, 537, 576 46
Discounts.....	.....	8, 938 55	.....
Discounts on United States currency.....	.....	18, 442 37	.....
Damaged and short.....	.....	3, 418 60	.....
Balance.....	.....	.....	30, 799 52
Balance.....	.....	.....	1, 506, 776 94
<i>Imports at other ports, Hawaiian Islands.</i>			
Ports.	Value pay- ing duty.	Value in bond.	
Hilo.....	\$3, 399 34	\$2, 178 22	.....
Lahaina.....	342 70	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	5, 920 26
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 512, 697 20

* This table and the statements on the three following pages are from the report of the collector-general of customs of the Hawaiian Islands, forwarded to the Department of State by Mr. Henry A. Peirce, minister of the United States to that kingdom.

Domestic exports, Honolulu.

Sugar	lbs..	21,760,773	Ivory	lbs..	582
Molasses	galls..	271,291	Walrus-hides	pcs..	450
Paddy	lbs..	867,452	Mules		7
Rice	lbs..	417,011	Horses		10
Coffee	lbs..	46,929	Cattle		202
Salt	tons..	711½	Sheep		103
Poi	lbs..	965	Hay, bales 94	tons..	28½
Fungus	lbs..	37,475	Shark-fins	pkgs..	4
Bananas	bchs..	3,876	Potatoes	bbls..	68
Beef	lbs..	817	Pumpkins		20
Hides	pcs..	19,384	Tamarinds	bags..	6
Calf-skins, pkgs 40	pcs..	649	Ginger	pkgs..	15
Sheep-skins, pkgs 304	pcs..	2,028	Limes, bxs 14, and		2,000
Goat-skins	pcs..	58,900	Oranges		1,150
Tallow	lbs..	185,240	Watermelons		50
Pulu	lbs..	292,720	Plants and seeds	pkgs..	5
Wool	lbs..	471,706	Betel leaves	cs..	22
Pea-nuts	lbs..	68,153	Preserves	cs..	1
Sperm-oil	galls..	4,867	Koa lumber	pcs..	23
Whale-oil	galls..	140,319	Curios	pkgs..	39
Whalebone	lbs..	283			

Total value domestic produce exported, including the catch of Hawaiian whalers	\$1,656,644 46
Furnished as supplies to whalers, as per estimate	15,500 00
Furnished as supplies to merchantmen, as per estimate	36,750 00
Furnished as supplies to national vessels, as per estimate	18,000 00
All other ports, all vessels, cargoes, and supplies, estimated	6,200 00
Total	1,733,094 46

Total of all exports, Hawaiian Islands.

Value foreign goods exported	\$158,974 99
Value domestic goods exported	1,656,644 46
Value domestic goods furnished as supplies	76,450 00
Total	1,892,069 45

Merchant-vessels and steamers at ports of the Hawaiian Islands.

Nation.	Honolulu.				Kawaihae.		Hilo.		Total.	
	Inside.		Outside.							
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	80	61,543	10	6,713	3	284	1	432	94	68,972
British	38	19,871	6	4,396	1	185			45	24,452
German	2	1,738	5	3,123					7	4,861
Hawaiian	17	4,926			2	376			19	5,302
Norway	1	505	1	563					2	1,068
Sweden	1	437							1	437
Portugal	1	553							1	553
Tahitian	2	348							2	348
Total	142	89,921	22	14,795	6	845	1	432	171	105,993

Whaling-vessels at ports of the Hawaiian Islands.

Nation.	Honolulu.				Kawaihae.	Hilo.	Koloa.	Total.
	Inside.		Outside.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.				
American.....	14	4,461	12	4,347	8	3	5	42
Hawaiian.....	2	605	1	255	.....	.....	.....	3
British.....	2	696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	18	5,762	13	4,602	8	3	5	47

Table of principal domestic produce, showing the country to which exported.

Countries.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Paddy.	Rice.	Coffee.	Fungus.	Salt.	Pol.	Beef.	Goat-skins.	Hides.	Tallow.	Pulu.	Wool.	Whale-oil.	Sperm-oil.	Whalebone.	Pea-nuts.	Bananas.	Oranges.	Limes.
United States, Pacific ports.	Lbs. 18,134,720	Galls. 164,546	Lbs. 815,039	Lbs. 377,011	Lbs. 35,249	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 37,900	Pcs. 15,204	Lbs. 107,850	Lbs. 225,181	Lbs. 202,986	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 67,614	B'chs. 3,816	1,000	14 bxs
United States, Atlantic ports	Lbs. 780	Galls. 168	Lbs. 780	Lbs. 7,384	Lbs. 7,384	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 21,000	Pcs. 1,166	Lbs. 41,610	Lbs. 2,000	Lbs. 168,115	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 283	B'chs.	10	150
German ports	Lbs. 130	Galls. 7,114	Lbs. 130	Lbs. 250	Lbs. 250	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 3,825	Lbs. 100,605	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
British Columbia	Lbs. 933,085	Galls. 64,093	Lbs. 11,900	Lbs. 3,636	Lbs. 3,636	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 61,714	Lbs. 2,000	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
New Zealand and Australia	Lbs. 2,672,071	Galls. 32,197	Lbs. 52,413	Lbs. 200	Lbs. 200	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 61,714	Lbs. 2,000	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
Great Britain	Lbs. 1,518	Galls. 1,471	Lbs. 10,400	Lbs. 210	Lbs. 210	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 61,714	Lbs. 2,000	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
China and Japan	Lbs. 1,518	Galls. 1,471	Lbs. 10,400	Lbs. 210	Lbs. 210	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 61,714	Lbs. 2,000	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
Guano Islands	Lbs. 18,469	Galls. 1,702	Lbs. 17,700	Lbs. 17,700	Lbs. 17,700	Lbs. 3,046	Tons. 427½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 45	Pcs. 3,014	Lbs. 35,780	Lbs. 61,714	Lbs. 2,000	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 539	B'chs.	50	2,000
All other ports and sea-stores	Lbs. 21,760,773	Galls. 271,291	Lbs. 867,452	Lbs. 417,011	Lbs. 46,929	Lbs. 37,475	Tons. 711½	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Pcs. 817	Pcs. 19,384	Lbs. 185,240	Lbs. 292,720	Lbs. 471,706	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 283,68	B'chs. 1,153	1,150	2,000
Total	21,760,773	271,291	867,452	417,011	46,929	37,475	711½	965	817	58,900	19,384	185,240	292,720	471,706	140,319	4,867	283,68	1,153	3,876	1,150	2,000

Arrivals of merchant-vessels at Honolulu.

Flag.	Pacific ports, United States.		Atlantic ports, United States.		Victoria, British Columbia.		German ports.		Great Britain.		Guano Islands.		China and Japan.		Australia and New Zealand.		Micronesia.		Russia and Rus- sian possessions.		South American ports.		Tahiti.		Sea in distress.		Ocean and mid- way islands.		Feejee.		Total			
American...	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
British	54	37,260	4	2,273	6	3,357	6	792	33	177	9	16,467	2	186	1	35	1	386	2	186	1	505	1	1,026	3	254	2	341	2	405	1	135	89	65,112
German	9	6,274	1	586	2	230	2	906	2	1,194	22	13,223	2	186	1	35	1	437	2	186	1	505	1	538	3	549	1	687	1	405	44	24,267		
Hawaiian...	3	1,457	1	586	1	186	2	280	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	1	186	7	5,461		
Swedish	4	1,680	1	586	1	573	3	240	1	35	1	386	2	186	1	35	1	386	2	186	1	505	1	538	1	188	1	405	17	4,926				
Norwegian	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437	1	437		
Portuguese	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068	2	1,068		
Tahitian	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553	1	553		
Total	70	46,671	52	859	83	587	32	837	52	966	11	938	64	403	34	31,076	186	1	505	32	117	9	1,369	3	1,028	2	405	1	135	163	102,172			

* Departures of merchant-vessels from Honolulu.

Flag.	Pacific ports, United States.		Atlantic ports, United States.		Victoria, British Columbia.		German ports.		Great Britain.		Guano Islands.		China and Japan.		Australia and New Zealand.		Micronesia.		Russia and Rus- sian possessions.		South American ports.		Tahiti.		Cod-fishing voy- age.		Guam.		Feejee.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American ..	3	26,215	1	876	4	1,673	...	...	...	...	17	10,768	32	146	12	23,126	2	337	1	143	...	...	3	284	1	257	...	...	...	...	87	65,825
British	9	5,553	...	...	4	1,520	...	...	1	800	6	3,230	42	84	14	8,595	...	...	...	...	1	573	1	185	...	...	...	1	404	...	43	22,987
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,004	3	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,861
Hawaiian ..	6	2,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	797	...	...	1	586	2	186	1	81	...	...	2	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5,096
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	437
Norwegian ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	563
Portuguese ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553
Tahitian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	348
Total	58	34,265	1	876	8	3,193	1	573	1	800	33	19,799	11	5,640	27	32,397	4	523	2	224	1	573	8	1,193	1	257	1	404	1	43	158	100,670

HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received December 11.)

CULTIVABLE LANDS.

This group (all included in this consular district) consists, properly, of twelve islands, but four of the number are very small, and are little more than barren rocks—without inhabitants. The inhabited islands are eight in number, and contain an aggregate area of about six thousand square miles—equal in extent to the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. About one-third only of the entire area—being the table-lands fronting the sea and the gentle foot-slopes of the mountains—is suitable for cultivation; the remainder is mountainous, but excellent for grazing purposes. The arable land is rich, producing almost everything bountifully, but a portion of it requires irrigation. The numerous mountain-streams, however, furnish an abundant supply of water, if only utilized, for a complete system of irrigation.

SUGAR.

The principal product for export is sugar. There are thirty-two sugar-plantations on the islands, large and small, producing an annual average of from ten to twelve thousand tons, the principal part of which goes to the United States. These plantations are not worked up to their capacity for production, chiefly for the want of labor, and partly for want of the experience in cane-growing and sugar manufacture, which has been and is being acquired, and which is requisite to the highest success. The average market-price for the best grades of sugar is about 7 cents per pound. The cost of freighting the same to the United States is \$5 per ton in sailing-vessels, and \$6 per ton in steamers.

POPULATION AND LABOR.

The decline, from natural causes, of the native population on these islands continues at the rate of something over 1,000 annually, so that from an estimated population in the year 1800 of 400,000, the census of 1866 showed but 63,000, and the census now being taken will probably show a native population not exceeding 50,000. This steady decrease of the native population, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining the requisite labor, is becoming a serious embarrassment to the planters, and discourages others who might embark in the business. But for the influx of foreigners and the increase of that element by births, and especially that of the Chinese and their intermarriage with the native women, the falling off in population would have been much greater.

The subject of the sources of supply of labor and population for the future of these islands is at present engrossing the earnest attention of the leading capitalists and business men of the islands; and the government is understood to heartily sympathize with, and stand ready to co-operate in, any well-devised measures in furtherance of that end.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

There is an active capital of about \$3,000,000 employed in the business of the islands; of which some \$2,000,000 are invested in sugar-plan-

tations. From three-fifths to two-thirds of the above-named capital is in the hands of Americans.

HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

There are fifty-seven in all having Hawaiian registers. Of these thirty-eight are small vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of something over 2,000 tons, engaged in inter-island trade. The remaining nineteen vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of some 6,000 tons, are merchantmen, whalers, and traders, running between this port and the United States, and other foreign ports and places.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

There are, besides the whaling-vessels running to the Arctic Ocean, eight American sailing-vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,500 tons, running regularly between this port and ports of the United States, and to the Guano Islands, engaged in freighting oil, lumber, coals, sugar, molasses, produce, merchandise, &c, and carrying passengers. Most of these vessels run to San Francisco and other ports on the Pacific coast. Then there is the American line of steamships running between San Francisco and New Zealand and the Australian colonies, stopping at this port, comprising three steamships, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,500 tons, carrying good freights and a fair passenger-list. This line is fast opening a new trade with the United States, promising great results in the future, if it is properly fostered by the government.

DUTIES.

No changes have been made here since last year which affect commerce. There is a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* upon all goods, wares, and merchandise of whatever description imported into the kingdom; with the exceptions of such importations as are allowed free by law, and a small list of articles, comprising liquors, tobacco, opium, &c., on a part of which there is a higher *ad-valorem* duty, and on the rest a specific duty.

There is no prohibition on importations of any kind, unless the regulation respecting opium might be styled a prohibition. This article cannot be imported, sold, or furnished without a license from the minister of the interior, who is authorized by law to grant licenses to not more than two persons, for the term of one year, to import and sell the same, on the payment of \$2,000 for each license. As it is optional with the minister, he grants a license to but one person. The law requires that the license shall be exposed at public auction at the upset price of \$2,000, and sold to the highest bidder. Some idea may be gained as to the consumption of this article, and of the immense profit derived from its sale, when it is stated that the license was sold this year for \$21,000. The purchaser was a Chinaman. The trade and consumption is mainly with the Chinese, though some of the natives have learned to use it.

CURRENCY.

The legislative assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, at its recent session, passed an act to regulate the currency of the kingdom, which received the approval of His Majesty the King on the 29th of July last. By this act the United States coinage is made the standard currency

for the kingdom. Legalized gold and silver coins of other countries are also receivable in payment of government dues, duties, and taxes, and in payment of debts contracted by private individuals and payable in this kingdom, at their value as fixed by the King in privy council, and published by the minister of finance in the Government Gazette.

EXCHANGE.

The average rate of exchange on New York during the year has been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

It has been found impossible to furnish the information as contemplated in the forms prescribed. The subjoined tables are submitted as the best that can be done.

C. S. MATTOON.

Statement showing the exports from Honolulu for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bone, whale.....pounds..	200	\$130 00	United States.
Beef.....barrels..	677	9,478 00	China, Guano Islands, Tahiti.
Bananas.....bunches..	4,964	2,482 00	United States, Navigator Island.
Coffee.....pounds..	10,727	1,823 59	United States, Australia.
Cotton.....do....	10,390	3,517 00	United States.
Fungus.....do....	26,812	2,949 32	United States, China.
Hides.....pieces..	23,704	90,861 00	United States, England.
Molasses.....gallons..	212,280	29,719 20	United States, New Zealand, Tahiti, Guano Islands.
Oil, whale.....do....	11,397	4,216 89	United States.
Paddy.....pounds..	884,599	22,114 97	Do.
Poi.....barrels..	1,061	3,183 00	Guano Islands.
Pulu.....pounds..	386,414	30,913 00	United States, Australia.
Pea-nuts.....do....	86,932	8,693 00	United States, British Columbia.
Rice.....do....	506,900	22,810 50	Do.
Sugar.....do....	18,355,383	1,055,434 50	United States, British Columbia, Australia.
Salt.....tons....	588½	3,531 00	United States, British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand.
Skins, goat.....pieces..	43,662	21,831 00	United States.
Tallow.....pounds..	167,474	11,923 18	Do.
Wool.....do....	260,053	52,010 60	Do.
Total.....		1,377,621 75	

ITALY.

Commerce of Italy during the first half-year of 1872.

[From Galignani's Messenger.*]

From the custom-house returns for the first six months of the present year it appears that the imports have amounted to 517,297,516 francs, and the exports to 519,241,120 francs, showing an increase above the corresponding period during last year as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	517, 297, 516	519, 241, 120
First six months, 1871	454, 599, 774	511, 550, 952
	<u>62, 698, 742</u>	<u>7, 690, 168</u>

From this it will be seen that while the value exported has been greater than last year by a little over seven and a half millions, the value imported has been greater by more than fifty-two and a half millions; and that in the first six months of 1871 the exports exceeded the imports by no less than 56,951,181 francs, while this year the difference is only 1,943,604 francs. At the first glance this is a sufficiently startling variation, but it must be taken into consideration that the unusual increase in the exportations last year and in the importations this has been in great part due to the abnormal state of things caused by the Franco-Prussian war. Anterior to 1870 the imports were always in excess of the exports, the difference gradually lessening till in the twelve months of 1871 the exports suddenly exceeded the imports by as much as one hundred and twenty-two millions. Many persons who, without examining into its cause, accepted this rapid change as a sign of great commercial prosperity, are now proportionately disappointed, and are, consequently, unable to appreciate what real progress has been made. The necessities of France and Germany gave an unusual impetus to exportation, while, on the other hand, the importation of many commodities which Italy drew from those countries was for the moment checked. As a matter of course, this had the effect of decreasing merchants' stocks, the replacing of which has necessarily increased the importations this year, leaving a smaller difference in favor of the exportations than might otherwise have been found.

Apart from the export of cattle, which increased rapidly in the year 1870 to twenty-six millions, and in 1871 to as much as fifty-nine millions, the war had the effect of considerably augmenting the exportation of many articles for which Italy is herself dependent on other countries. Looking over the returns for the first six months of 1871, I find such items exported as steam-engines and railway iron, carriages, and wagons, to the amount of 1,061,744 francs; boots and shoes, 3,179,354 francs; salt and smoked meats, 2,096,010 francs; while during the first six months of this year the total on these items, taken together, only reaches a million. A striking proof how impossible it is to judge of the commercial welfare of a country by the mere totals of the exports and imports, without taking the details into consideration, is given by the fact that no less than 9,021,510 francs of the exports during the first six months of 1871 consisted of gold and silver coin sent out of the country against only 119,010 francs brought in, while this year coin

* Transmitted to the Department by Mr. William T. Rice, consul at Spezia, in his dispatch No. 133, October 11, 1872.

to the amount of 2,006,565 francs figures among the importations, against only 3,150 sent out. Looking over the different categories into which the returns are divided, I find the following results, (remarking, *par parenthèse*, that in speaking of 1871 and 1872 I must be understood as alluding only to the first six months of each year.) Among the chief items of increased importation this year I find eleven and three-fourths millions for salt and dried fish, as compared with the eight and three-fourths millions in 1871. For porcelain and glass of all kinds, 8,195,880 francs against 5,464,988 francs in 1871, the increase being general throughout all the items in this category, the most notable being three-quarters of a million on black bottles, well accounted for by the greatly increased exportation of wine. It is curious that Italy should have to rely almost entirely on the stranger for fine majolica and glass, the exports having only amounted to 446,372 francs. For hardware and all that variety of articles, from swords and bayonets to ladies' fans, classed in Italy as *chinaglierie*, there has been an increase of more than ten millions on the imports, against only three-quarters of a million on the exports, as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	27,753,071	26,100,744
First six months, 1871	17,387,958	25,347,093
	10,365,110	753,651

In skins, the value imported has increased from twelve to eighteen and a half millions, the difference being on the one item of uncured skins for 10,082,560 francs, compared with 9,147,960 francs in 1871. On the other side the exportation of cured skins has risen from two to nearly four and a half millions, and gloves from three-fourths to one and a half millions; the total exportations under this category having amounted to 8,822,644 francs, as compared with 6,254,097 francs during the corresponding period last year, the seemingly slight advance being due to the unusual activity in this branch for boots and shoes, &c., during the Franco-Prussian war, as I have stated. On wool, hair, and their relative manufactures, the importations have increased from 36,762,356 francs in the first six months of 1871 to 40,234,536 francs during the same period this year, the exports having slightly decreased from 5,654,290 francs to 5,535,205 francs; of the imports, fourteen millions are for natural wool and hair, being an increase of two millions. In hemp and flax, and their manufactures, the imports have increased from thirteen to a little over fourteen and one-fourth millions, while the exports have fallen from twenty-two and one-fourth millions to sixteen and three-fourths millions. The exportation on the item "manufactured hemp and flax" has only amounted to ten millions, as compared with seventeen millions during the corresponding period in 1871. As regards cotton, no clear idea can be formed from the returns, in consequence of the amount imported including a large and unknown value which should have been declared "*in transitu*," and which, consequently, appears again in the amount exported; the totals, however, are as follows, showing a diminution in both imports and exports:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1871	100,428,484	34,188,600
First six months, 1872	85,931,569	14,057,794
	14,496,915	20,130,906

Of tobacco, what amounts in value to nearly ten and a half millions has been imported, or about two millions less than in 1871, the amount

exported being a little short of half a million. In the category of metals unwrought and manufactured, the imports have increased from twenty-seven to twenty-eight and three-fourths millions, while the exports have increased in larger proportion—namely, from five and one-fourth to nine and a half millions, the principal items being an increase of a million in mineral zinc, three-quarters of a million in mineral lead, and three-quarters of a million in mineral iron. Under the head of colonial produce, vegetable juices, medicinal substances, chemical products, colors, and perfumery, the increase on both sides has been nearly equal, the totals being as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	68,108,325	21,440,117
First six months, 1871	64,850,300	17,937,071
	<u>3,258,025</u>	<u>3,503,046</u>

There are no remarkable variations on any of the many items which form this category, excepting in coffee, of which the importation has fallen off nearly one million. Eleven millions were imported in 1871.

Passing now to the examination of those categories which relate to Italian produce, I find under the very important head of cereals and breadstuffs that the importations have been considerably increased, while the exportations have somewhat fallen off. The harvest, though good in some places, has been, taken altogether, below the average; consequently the imports have amounted to fifty-five millions, while during the corresponding period of last year they were only forty-five, and the exports, which last year reached forty-one and one-fourth, have only amounted to thirty-three millions this. Cattle, on the other hand, have been exported to the value of twenty-three millions, against only two and a half millions imported. Under the head of oil, wines, and spirits, the increase in the exportation has amounted to upwards of thirteen and a half millions, while the increase in the importations has only been six millions, as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	26,763,305	97,254,310
First six months, 1871	19,848,123	83,608,540
	<u>5,915,182</u>	<u>13,645,770</u>

Glancing over the different items, I find that the importation of petroleum has increased from twelve to sixteen and one-half millions; linseed-oil, from one to two and one-fourth millions; and, what is not quite so satisfactory, aquavitæ and other spirits from seven hundred thousand to two and one-fourth millions. The importation of olive-oil has decreased from two and one-half to one and one-half millions. Olive-oil is the great item of the exports in the category, amounting to seventy and three-fourths millions, as compared with seventy-two and three-fourths millions in 1871, which was an exceptionally good year for the olives. In volatile oils and essences the exportation has increased from four millions last year to five and one-half this. In the exportation of Italian wines there is the notable increase from 6,378,440 francs last year to 20,032,320 francs this; while the importation of foreign wines has decreased from 1,271,730 francs to 941,490 francs. Under the head of silk, crude and manufactured, the totals have been:

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	68,026,971	184,899,820
First six months, 1871	44,350,983	170,981,120
	<u>23,675,988</u>	<u>13,918,700</u>

Showing that while the imports have increased in a greater proportion than the exports, the latter have exceeded the former by nearly one hundred and seventeen millions. Of the sixty-eight millions imported, thirty-one millions are represented by that amount of foreign raw silk sent into Italy to be spun, showing an increase on this item of thirteen millions more than last year, with a corresponding increase of fifteen millions of raw silk exported, which item amounted to no less than nearly one hundred and fifty-nine millions of the total exports under this category. The export of manufactured silk increased from seven to nine millions, principally to France and Austria. As regards fruits and seeds, the totals are as follows :

	Imports.	Exports.
First six months, 1872	4, 242, 721	24, 594, 475
First six months, 1871.....	2, 547, 923	23, 857, 693
	<u>1, 694, 798</u>	<u>736, 782</u>

The greater proportional increase in the importations is satisfactorily accounted for by the item of two millions for seeds, as compared with only half a million last year. Of the exports, oranges figure for thirteen and one-half millions, almonds for three and one-half, dried fruits for one and one-half, and seeds for two and one-eighth millions, being one million less than last year. Under the head of "Stone, earth, and fossils," the exportations have increased from 22,214,150 francs to 23,415,729 francs, while the importations have fallen from eighteen and one-half to eighteen millions. The principal item of export has been sulphur for 15,323,400 francs, showing an increase of one and one-fourth millions; and of import, coal to the amount of 15,901,479 francs, which is about the same as during the corresponding period last year. It is stated in the *Economista d'Italia* of yesterday that the price of Newcastle and Cardiff coal at Genoa has risen within the last two years from 40 to 60 francs per ton. Taking the importations in detail, I find that there has been a decided increase in raw materials, and in most of those items which relate to artisans' tools and agricultural implements, materials for the construction of railways, building materials, furniture, books, and, what may not be without a certain significance, articles for ladies' use. Of the last, "articles of fashion" show the notable increase of 712,314 francs in 1872 as compared with 405,843 francs in 1871; bonnets trimmed, 22,400 francs in 1871, 42,320 francs in 1872; artificial flowers, 188,168 francs in 1871; 258,847 francs in 1872; and pins to the amount of 10,560 francs in 1872, as compared with only 2,928 francs in 1871.

The following are a few of these items, the demand for which would seem to indicate increased wealth and an increase of industry in the country:

	1871.	1872.
Books, bound and unbound.....	634, 490	892, 350
Steel pens	175, 488	276, 240
Steel and iron implements for arts, manufactures, and agriculture	1, 876, 940	3, 027, 960
Iron beams for houses, axles, anchors, anvils, and ploughshares..	428, 480	962, 585
Railway-iron.....	1, 622, 060	2, 933, 480
Ship and house carpenters' tools.....	150	8, 475
Agricultural and other machines, without boilers.....	1, 990, 000	2, 842, 000
Machines not described	90, 476	395, 950
Railway carriages and wagons	72, 273	3, 085, 236
Steam-engines for railways and navigation, without boilers.....	2, 040, 000	3, 120, 000
Boilers		525, 600
Machines for spinning flax, cotton, and silk		169, 000

Watches and clocks	1, 457, 938	1, 561, 938
Musical instruments	752, 122	800, 560
Umbrellas	340, 735	553, 185

On the item of furniture, the imports have increased from 301,360 francs to 462,373 francs, while the exports have also increased from 463,965 francs to 989,760 francs. The custom-house duties collected during the first six months of this year have amounted to 41,468,851 francs, being 4,092,458 francs more than during the corresponding period in 1871. I must not omit to mention that the exports do not include statuary, paintings, copies from the old masters, mosaics, cameos, and many other articles of a similar nature, exempt from duty, which are exported to a very large amount every year, and of which, as regards the smaller articles, almost every individual of the thousands who visit Italy carries away some, the total value of which would amount to a very considerable sum, and the production of which forms no unimportant part of the industry of the country.

ANCONA.

JUNE 30, 1872. (Received August 10.)

Annual report for 1871.

SULPHUR.

During the year 1871 a cargo of near upon seven hundred tons of sulphur was shipped at this port for New York. The quality of this sulphur is better than the Sicilian, on account of its being more refined, and the price equal. It is produced within a few miles of this city. No doubt a fine trade would have been opened, but, as usual in this province, whenever any activity is shown in the exportation of one particular article, prices are sure to be raised, though the mines a short time ago were, comparatively speaking, idle, being limited to supplying the neighborhood with powdered sulphur for sulphuring the grape. A great many cargoes were also shipped to Great Britain, and in consequence of Trieste and the other Adriatic ports offering little or no freights, vessels were glad to come here in ballast and accept the freights offering about \$5 a ton for a direct English port.

HARVEST.

The harvest this year has given a medium result, and not sufficient for local wants, therefore a great quantity of breadstuffs was imported.

PETROLEUM.

The arrivals of petroleum from the United States during the year were superior to those of 1870, in consequence of a threatened increase of duty. The number of cases imported during the year amounted to 31,248, in comparison to 24,447 the year previous.

SHIPWRECK.

A very humane and useful institution has been formed in Ancona, that of the saving of life from shipwreck. The society has purchased a

rocket apparatus, and inaugurated it this year by saving the lives of eight persons, the crew of a Dutch vessel wrecked within a short distance of this harbor. Subscriptions are now being collected for the purchase of a life-boat, which is most needed.

LIFE-BOATS.

A gentleman living in this town has invented a new system of life-boats, and has presented me with a drawing of it, begging of me to forward it to the Department. I therefore take the liberty of doing so, and hope that the proper Department may be pleased to examine it, and inform me of the result of their opinion.

SMALL-POX AND ANIMAL VACCINATION.

During the year this province was threatened seriously with small-pox, (black morbus,) and in a few small places it made serious havoc. Ancona, beyond a very few cases, not all fatal, was comparatively free. This is all due no doubt to the system of animal vaccination, which was vigorously carried out, and succeeded in keeping the town free of that dreadful plague, though opinions are greatly divided concerning animal vaccination, it not being considered equal to the old system.

TARTAR.

Tartar to the value of \$2,000 was exported to the United States during the year. This, however, is not to be considered as the total export of tartar for the United States from Ancona, because a great quantity of argols are shipped for Liverpool, and there transshipped for New York and other ports of the United States. The above sum of \$2,000 represents the quantity invoiced at this consulate.

STRAW HATS.

Twenty-four thousand straw hats were exported from this province for the United States during the year.

A. P. TOMASSINI.

Statement showing the commerce at Ancona for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Herrings.....barrels.	8, 317	\$50, 825	\$6, 745	Italy, Austria, England.
Codfish.....kilograms.	1, 263, 625	175, 310	8, 547	Italy, Austria, England, America.
Stockfish.....do..	1, 136, 508	170, 615	9, 325	Italy, Austria, Norway.
Pilchards.....barrels.	1, 256	18, 605	216	Italy, England.
Hardware.....kilograms.	361, 273	17, 675	36, 518	Italy, Austria, France.
Medicinals.....do..	51, 306	3, 625	927	Italy, Austria, England.
Coffee.....do..	363, 201	141, 245	37, 517	Italy, Austria, England, Holland.
Sugar.....do..	2, 893, 836	750, 230	138, 915	Do.
Pepper.....do..	141, 717	57, 730	9, 414	Italy, Austria, England, France.
Petroleum.....do..	1, 893, 278	245, 415	22, 295	Italy, Austria, Holland, France, America.
Twists.....do..	839, 237	691, 150	36, 172	Italy, Austria, England.
Wool.....do..	72, 521	30, 880	Exempt...	Italy, Austria.
Manufactures.....do..	696, 455	276, 615	33, 815	Italy, Austria, England.
Linens.....do..	81, 125	431, 885	13, 101	Italy, Austria, England, France.
Hides.....do..	525, 266	251, 450	Exempt...	Italy, Austria, England.
Metals.....do..	3, 876, 386	299, 195	34, 692	Do.
Coal.....do..	23, 017, 193	200, 340	Exempt...	Do.
Spirits.....do..	365, 075	81, 110	19, 215	Italy, Austria.
Cereals.....do..	4, 004, 285	185, 385	7, 925	Do.
Tartar.....do..	226, 109	84, 740	Exempt...	Do.
Hemp.....do..	295, 638	36, 395	Exempt...	Do.
Silk.....do..	75, 384	1, 116, 615	Exempt...	Do.
Total.....		5, 317, 035	415, 339	

Statement showing the commerce at Ancona, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Herrings barrels.	6, 883	\$41, 725	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Codfish kilograms.	632, 890	79, 045	Do.
Pilchards barrels.	184	2, 725	Italy.
Stockfish kilograms.	1, 010, 730	140, 375	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Coffee do..	299, 516	127, 610	Italy, Austria.
Pepper do..	90, 276	36, 790	Italy.
Sugar do..	2, 074, 482	518, 625	Do.
Wool do..	152, 019	64, 740	Italy, Austria.
Hardware do..	274, 304	135, 285	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Oil do..	234, 370	52, 090	Italy, Austria.
Petroleum do..	1, 210, 850	405, 300	Do.
Sulphur do..	4, 243, 006	112, 305	Italy, Austria, England, Greece, United States, Holland.
Cottons do..	66, 734	67, 870	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Manufactures do..	552, 388	210, 180	Do.
Hides do..	821, 027	304, 395	Do.
Metals do..	3, 012, 756	16, 945	Italy, Austria.
Medicinals do..	54, 117	4, 485	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Spirits do..	318, 397	60, 770	Italy, Austria.
Cereals do..	3, 405, 048	167, 260	Do.
Hemp do..	187, 386	78, 955	Italy, Austria, England.
Tartar do..	283, 071	104, 725	Austria, England, United States.
Walnut-wood pieces.	3, 419	13, 395	Austria, England.
Total		2, 745, 595	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ancona for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria	46	26,170	.....	.....	49	25,476	49	5,944
	Greece	49	25,476	.....	.....	46	26,170	.....	.....
	England .....	.....	.....	47	5,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	2	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	England	44	63,611	22	5,204	.....	.....	15	4,132
	Holland	4	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Austria	2	560	7	745	46	64,171	9	1,225
	Italy .....	.....	.....	9	840	4	830	8	795
Italian	United States .....	.....	.....	1	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	153	89,488	315	19,615	125	85,696	6	643
	Austria	57	13,110	121	11,198	85	16,902	398	22,601
French	England .....	.....	.....	81	9,650	.....	.....	95	9,390
	France .....	.....	.....	36	5,105	.....	.....	30	4,970
	United States .....	.....	.....	4	970	.....	.....	12	1,615
	Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	620
Danish	England .....	.....	.....	2	310	.....	.....	16	2,405
	Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway .....	.....	.....	5	603	.....	.....	2	310
	England .....	.....	.....	2	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
North German	Italy .....	.....	.....	5	462	.....	.....	2	213
	England .....	.....	.....	1	228	.....	.....	5	603
	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	327
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	265
	Norway .....	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	1	98
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	4	1,505	1	86	.....	.....	1	168
Dutch	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	England .....	.....	.....	2	414	4	1,505	1	86
	United States .....	.....	.....	2	703	.....	.....	2	414
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American	United States .....	.....	.....	3	219	.....	.....	2	703
	Greece .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	219
									
Greek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
									
									
									
Total .....	.....	359	220,750	669	62,803	1,028	283,553	663	57,746
						359	220,750	1,022	278,496

BRINDISI.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received October 28.)

This consular district practically embraces the entire heel of the Italian boot, besides extending Northwest toward Ancona, as far as the promontory of Monte Gargano. It thus covers a coast-line on the Tarentine Gulf of the Adriatic of more than four hundred miles. It is the Apulia of the early Roman time, a part of the Calabria of the later classic period, which last appellation has since been restricted to the foot of the boot, on the extreme southern part of the peninsula. The chief sea-ports, besides this of Brindisi, are Barletta, Trani, Monopoli, and Otranto on the Adriatic, and Gallipoli and Taranto on the Gulf of Taranto.

Of the imports and exports I am unable to furnish accurate statistics. No official returns are published. Last year tabulated statements of the trade at this port were obtained with difficulty; but they were grossly and glaringly erroneous and self-contradictory. No copies, it is believed, were sent to the Department. *Medicinals*, for instance, under the head of imports; value entered, \$3,000; duties on same, \$5,000. *Refined sugar*, quantity 204,000 pounds; value entered, \$80,000; duties on same, \$70,000. Of course such figures are worse than worthless. Nor have I been able to visit other parts of the district, as it is my purpose to do soon, now that the heats of summer are passing. I must, therefore, content myself with mere general statements.

The chief articles of export are olive-oil, wine, figs, grain, pottery, felt hats. Of import, refined sugar, raw silk, coffee, coal, woolen stuffs, cotton stuffs, hardware, kerosene-oil, horses. The only articles that go to the United States, and that indirectly and in limited quantities, are wine, figs, olive-oil, and mustard-seed; while the only articles received from the United States, and by indirect trade, are kerosene-oil and sewing-machines.

The leading agricultural products are wine, olive-oil, figs, wheat, oats, cotton; while there are almost no manufactures beyond the rude and simple needs of the people, excepting pottery and felt hats. Large quantities of olive-oil are produced and exported, particularly from Gallipoli, Taranto, and Brindisi. The product of wine also is very great, but this is mostly consumed by the population. The wine of the district has qualities which might make it valuable, and would commend it for large exportation to the United States, but while the general process of vintage is the same as in all wine-producing countries, the details of the process, as I have myself witnessed them, are so unspeakably careless and nasty that I am sure no one, not a Brindisian, who has seen them, will care to taste Brindisian wine again.

But few square-rigged sailing-vessels are seen in this port, and still fewer in most of the other ports of the district. The traffic is carried on very much by means of the feluccas of from 50 to 150 tons, which ply between this and the opposite coasts of Greece, Turkey, and Austria. Coal for the railway and the Peninsular and Oriental steamships is brought here from England by brigs and barks, as well as by steamers. A large part of the trade is by means of the several steamship lines which call at this port and at Gallipoli.

With these there has been only this change: the Italian, Adriatic and Oriental Company, between Venice and Alexandria, have sold out their government contract for carrying the mails to the English Penin-

sular and Oriental Company, and have withdrawn their ships. The Peninsular and Oriental steamers now continue on to Venice, only calling here to land and receive mails and passengers; and as they have made their passenger-fares between Venice and Alexandria the same as between Brindisi and Alexandria, but few passengers leave or take them at this place. The Italian Rubattino line of steamers run between Genoa and Venice, calling at this port and at Gallipoli, and making weekly trips each way, as also do the Austrian Lloyd steamers, which ply between Trieste and Corfu, touching here and at Corfu, connecting with other ships of the same company for Constantinople and the Eastern Mediterranean. All these lines appear to be prosperous, with a fair business, and, together with the railway which has just been opened through to Otranto, and also the branch road from Bari to Taranto, are doing something to wake up the torpid life of this region.

The commercial and other prospects of Brindisi are not perhaps as promising as they seemed a few years ago. Nature has been lavish enough of her gifts. She never devised a more perfect sea-port of moderate dimensions than she has here cut into the land. In form like a horse-shoe, with the deep, narrow entrance at the toe; and the town on elevated ground between the two arms, with admirable drainage and ample room for a population of 60,000 or 70,000 people; the best possible ground also across on the opposite sides of the harbor for suburbs to any extent, it would seem that here should be one of the world's emporiums. In addition is the outer bay through which the inner port is entered, itself easy of entrance, completely landlocked, and in which a whole fleet might anchor in safety. In all such respects there is no measure of the difference between Brindisi and Venice. This harbor, too, is the only tolerable and easily accessible one, unless Ancona be in some degree an exception, on all the Adriatic side of Italy, an extent of more than seven hundred miles; and although it had become well-nigh filled up by the rubbish and rain and wash from sea and land of many centuries, it has now been dredged at immense cost, so that ships of 20 feet draught enter and move alongside the quay. Vast sums have been expended, not only by the present but also by the previous Neapolitan government, in filling up or draining certain lagunes which had been a source of malaria, and in building a quay of hewn stone which, a mile in length, encircles the town. The country around is amazingly fertile and productive in a singularly wide range of fruits and growths, and these, too, under a culture which has gathered no improvements but only debasements since Virgil and Varro wrote. The soil is never fertilized, but only irrigated; while the plow is the same wooden hook with an iron point, which was used thousands of years ago, and hardly more effective in rooting along the surface than is the snout of a resolute Indiana hog. The climate, too, is healthy, and, judging from this summer's experience, not more oppressive with heat than the climate of Eastern Virginia.

But there is no wide country in the rear from which Brindisi can draw supplies for trade. Across to the Gulf of Taranto is only about thirty miles. The heavy products of Upper and Central Italy will seek nearer outlets. Imports will obey the same law. The advantage of Brindisi is that besides being the only good sea-port on the Adriatic side, it is low down toward the end of the peninsula, and will hence always be the best point of rapid transit for mails and passengers between the West and the Great Orient, as they circulate round the world.

Statement showing the commerce at Brindisi for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Mineral waters.....kilograms	1, 916	475	19. 16	England, Austria.
Wines.....liters	2, 515	2, 140	107. 00	France, Switzerland.
Beer and ale.....do..	29, 812	11, 500	496. 24	Austria, England.
Distilled liquors.....do..	52, 158	55, 000	5, 010. 00	France, Austria, England.
Olive-oil.....kilograms	40	40	1. 20	Greece.
Linseed-oil.....do..	1, 693	1, 600	80. 65	Austria.
Kerosene-oil.....do..	503, 289	401, 820	38, 460. 00	United States, England.
Other oils.....do..	208	1, 110	54. 74	Austria, Egypt.
Cocoa.....do..	57	50	17. 70	Austria.
Coffee.....do..	67, 396	128, 410	33, 488. 00	France, Austria, Egypt, Greece.
Cinnamon.....do..	52	280	26. 00	Austria.
Confectionery.....do..	793	1, 626	317. 20	Austria, Egypt.
Cloves.....do..	119	420	119. 00	France, Austria, Egypt.
Pepper.....do..	6, 557	8, 920	2, 622. 80	England, France, East Indies.
Tea.....do..	88	440	252. 00	Egypt, Greece.
Refined sugar.....do..	288, 770	288, 740	72, 185. 00	France, Holland, England, Austria, Egypt.
Raw sugar.....do..	749	700	56. 00	France, Austria, United States.
Resin.....do..	965	445	9. 65	Austria, Greece.
Turpentine.....do..	1, 065	1, 200	10. 65	France.
Medicines.....do..	1, 540	3, 960	109. 25	Austria.
Chemicals.....do..	8, 053	20, 000	10, 224. 00	Austria.
Dye-stuffs.....do..	27, 633	21, 400	102. 00	Austria.
Chocolate.....do..	382	1, 524	114. 80	Austria.
Perfumed soap.....do..	415	700	24. 90	Austria.
Sponges.....do..	1, 839	7, 170	468. 00	Austria, Greece.
Perfumery.....do..	939	1, 134	163. 40	Austria, Greece.
Fruits and plants.....do..	12, 284	6, 240	464. 00	Egypt, Turkey.
Butter.....do..	499	620	9. 98	Austria.
Candles.....do..	1, 073	1, 745	107. 30	Austria.
Meats.....do..	368	510	60. 00	Greece, Austria, England.
Cheese.....do..	2, 541	4, 110	178. 40	Switzerland, Greece.
Fish.....do..	12, 488	9, 000	242. 00	England, Austria, Turkey, Greece.
Horses and mules.....number	236	30, 600	1, 416. 00	Turkey.
Cats and other dom. animals. do..	4, 041	70, 000	4, 125. 00	Turkey.
Skins and hides.....kilograms	94, 864	128, 400	Free	Turkey, Greece, East Indies.
Furs.....do..	654	1, 100	26. 80	Greece.
Gloves.....pairs	68	65	10. 00	Greece.
Hemp and flax fabrics. kilograms	5, 377	14, 000	1, 050. 00	France, Austria.
Cotton.....do..	5, 439	6, 000	Free	Egypt, East Indies.
Cotton fabrics.....do..	60, 073	196, 000	17, 700. 00	England, Austria, Switzerland.
Wool.....do..	6, 432	9, 100	Free	Greece.
Woolen fabrics.....do..	10, 467	24, 700	3, 400. 00	Austria, France, England.
Eggs of silkworms.....do..	25, 954	5, 850, 000	Free	East Indies.
Cocoons.....do..	2, 604	26, 000	Free	Egypt.
Raw silk.....do..	73, 641	7, 350, 000	Free	East Indies.
Silk fabrics.....do..	149	11, 000	447. 00	France, Austria.
Grains.....do..	274, 765	51, 000	2, 463. 00	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Oak staves.....number	775	120	23. 25	Austria.
Wood for fuel.....kilograms	12, 000	86	Free	Turkey.
Wood for furniture.....do..	1, 037	827	28. 50	Turkey.
Wood for building.....do..	1, 148, 869	173, 000	Free	Austria.
Paper.....do..	597	1, 461	110. 00	Austria, United States, Egypt.
Books.....do..	523	2, 988	78. 45	Egypt.
Rushes.....do..	517, 600	46, 000	Free	Turkey, Greece.
Hats.....number	162	414	41. 40	Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Machinery.....kilograms	2, 945	3, 200	45. 00	England, Austria, France.
Railway iron, (rails).....do..	239, 677	7, 000	Free	England.
Other fabrics of iron.....do..	64, 419	34, 000	3, 100. 00	France, England, Austria.
Copper and brass fabrics.....do..	634	2, 007	136. 00	Austria, England.
Lead and zinc.....do..	2, 411	1, 600	40. 00	France, Austria.
Fossil coal.....do..	3, 250, 000	3, 250, 000	Free	England.
Pottery.....do..	8, 423	13, 000	1, 000. 00	England, Austria, Turkey.
Glassware.....do..	43, 936	48, 080	3, 573. 00	England, Austria, France.
Tobacco.....do..	310	3, 164	3, 212. 00	Egypt, Greece, Turkey.
Sundries.....do..	34, 952	84, 000	5, 852. 00	
		18, 421, 941	213, 678. 42	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	
Wines liters..	21, 496	12, 081	Austria, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, England.
Beer do....	200	80	East Indies.
Distilled liquors..... do....	1, 290	1, 560	Do.
Olive-oil..... kilograms..	745, 103	805, 516	France, England, Austria, Russia.
Confectionery..... do....	1, 788	2, 400	Turkey, England, Greece.
Resin do....	270	100	Greece.
Medicinals..... do....	5, 153	20, 000	Do.
Chemicals do....	967	975	Austria, Greece.
Chocolate do....	593	4, 000	
Perfumery..... do....	170	300	Turkey, Egypt.
Fruits and plants..... do....	2, 268, 293	195, 112	France, Austria, Greece, Egypt.
Butter do....	31, 127	58, 000	Turkey, Egypt.
Meats..... do....	20, 697	32, 800	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Manure do....	380, 700	19, 500	France.
Cheese do....	3, 546	1, 538	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Fish do....	427	160	Egypt.
Horses and mules number..	35	17, 000	Egypt, Greece.
Skins and hides kilograms..	10, 337	3, 000	Turkey, Austria, Egypt.
Furs do....	160	5, 812	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Gloves pairs..	6, 213	11, 000	Do.
Hemp and flax fabrics..... kilograms..	1, 572	2, 900	Do.
Cotton do....	5, 069	7, 000	Austria.
Wool do....	763	1, 022	Do.
Woolen fabrics..... do....	1, 097	3, 616	Greece, Egypt, Turkey.
Silk fabrics do....	633	16, 050	Egypt, Greece.
Grains do....	1, 646, 818	210, 883	France, Turkey, Austria.
Lumber..... do....	260	264	Egypt.
Paper..... do....	477	2, 240	Egypt, Greece.
Books..... do....	160	200	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Hats do....	18, 122	36, 244	Do.
Machinery..... do....	10, 170	10, 170	Do.
Fabrics of iron and steel do....	78, 612	26, 260	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Copper and brass fabrics..... do....	581	420	Turkey, Greece.
Pottery do....	474, 606	69, 920	Turkey, Greece, Austria.
Sulphur..... do....	2, 262	800	Turkey.
Sundries..... do....	663, 222	96, 280	
Total.....		1, 675, 203	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Brindisi for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	Alexandria	97	79,979	.....	.....	97	79,979
	Ancona	107	67,499	1	45	108	67,544
Austrian	Corfu	102	47,039	17	376	119	47,415
	Bari	40	16,529	18	494	58	17,023
British	Civita Vecchia	1	445	.....	.....	1	445
	Liverpool	1	220	.....	.....	1	220
Turkish	New York .....	.....	.....	4	1,445	4	1,445
	Constantinople .....	.....	.....	1	331	1	331
Greek	Malfetta	5	1,816	4	199	9	2,015
	Trieste	5	1,464	16	2,603	21	4,067
French	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	6	1,613	6	1,613
	Genoa .....	.....	.....	3	310	3	310
Danish	Cardiff	7	5,714	6	2,291	13	8,005
	Port Said	1	981	.....	.....	1	981
Swedish	Malta .....	.....	.....	3	211	3	211
	Barcelona .....	.....	.....	1	208	1	208
Dutch	Monopoli	1	330	12	828	13	1,158
	Poysuali .....	.....	.....	6	741	6	741
German	Viesti	1	314	2	92	3	406
	Durayso .....	.....	.....	18	436	18	436
	Messina	3	1,259	12	1,247	15	2,506
	Newport	1	343	2	636	3	979
	Syracuse .....	.....	.....	2	291	2	291
	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	8	1,123	8	1,123
	Barletta .....	.....	.....	32	3,176	32	3,176
	Scutari, (Albania) .....	.....	.....	5	109	5	109
	Catania	1	330	5	596	6	926
	Gallipoli .....	.....	.....	19	1,677	19	1,677
	Naples	2	741	13	1,409	15	2,150
	Manfredonia	3	851	5	172	8	1,023
	Venice .....	.....	.....	7	805	7	805
	Smyrna	1	515	.....	.....	1	515
	Gaeta .....	.....	.....	3	448	3	448
	Palermo .....	.....	.....	2	216	2	216
	Swansea .....	.....	.....	3	1,120	3	1,120
	Miscellaneous* .....	.....	.....	171	5,097	171	5,097
	Total	379	226,369	407	30,345	786	256,714

NOTE.—The figures under the head of "cleared" would be little else than repetitions of those under "entered." In the first four items, relating to steamer-lines, which make regular weekly trips with the same ships, they would be strictly the same, and nearly so of the clearances of sailing-vessels for all domestic ports. Almost the only variations would be as to "entrances" from foreign ports, which are very few. Believing that with the figures under "entered" these explanations would give a clearer view of the navigation of this port than any mere numerical array, I have omitted it. The steamship-lines above referred to are, first, the Peninsular and Oriental, (English,) arriving from Alexandria and Ancona. Its ships average about 1,500 tons. Second, the Austrian Lloyd, coming from Corfu and Ancona; ships averaging about 450 tons. Third, the Peirano Company's line, arriving from Corfu and Bari, with ships of about 550 tons.

* Distributed among twenty-two unimportant ports and landings along both coasts of the Adriatic and comprising, for the most part, vessels of from five to twenty-five tons.

FLORENCE.

DECEMBER 31, 1872. (Received February 17, 1873.)

A severe illness has prevented me from preparing at an earlier date the annual report required by the consular regulations which I have now the honor to submit to you.

There are few commercial statistics besides the direct exportation from here to the United States which I can furnish to the Department, as Florence is an inland city and most of the goods exported or imported are not registered at this custom-house, but passed through those of the

ports of Leghorn and Genoa, and of the frontier cities of Modane and Ala.

When the capital was removed from here to Rome it was confidently predicted by every one that the prosperity of this city would be seriously affected if not destroyed altogether, but these suppositions have proved erroneous up to the present moment; Florence has never been a commercial city, and its chief attractions being its works of art, the city is yearly visited by a large number of foreigners, who leave a considerable amount of money here, upon which several thousand people depend for their living.

Lately, however, the attention of some prominent citizens has been turned toward the development of the commercial resources of this city, and with this view several banks have been established; among them one for the revival of the manufacture of silk, which was once one of the glories and almost the greatest source of wealth to the city.

The manufacture of straw, which is now almost the only article of exportation of any value, has of late increased considerably in amount. A large quantity of this produce is exported to the United States, South America, Germany, and France. Florentine mosaics, carved wood of different kinds, copies of paintings and statues of old masters, are also sent abroad, but for the reasons given at the beginning of this report it is impossible for me to state the quantity and value.

The following is a statement in detail of the goods exported from here to the United States from September 30, 1871, to October 1, 1872, with their respective price of valuation:

Description.	Where bound.	Value.
		<i>Lire.</i>
Straw goods.....	New York	4,766,786.09
Paintings and frames.....	New York, Philadelphia, and Boston....	316,001.95
Marble statuary	do	369,705.00
Alabaster statuary.....	do	13,304.00
Carved wood.....	do	21,060.00
Mosaics.....	do	16,345.00
Wines	do	2,388.70
Books.....	New York and Boston.....	5,650.00
Total .....	.....	5,511,240.74

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.

LEGHORN

Statement showing the commerce of Leghorn with the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Tobacco.....hhds..	3,926	\$697,405 43	.....
Petroleum.....bbls..	28,863	390,819 00	.....
Do.....cases..	20,973	72,976 00	.....
Extract of logwood.....do..	600	2,400 00	.....
Resin.....bbls..	4,600	18,400 00	.....
Staves.....No..	8,400	603 50	.....
Total ..		1,182,603 93	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Alabaster-works.....cases..	615	\$10,587 20
Argols.....casks..	145	27,667 10
Do.....cases..	176	9,495 11
Boracic acid.....casks..	100	15,303 29
Candied citrons.....cases..	113	12,772 27
Do.....half-cases..	2,831	163,484 04
Candied citron peel.....do..	83	5,502 48
Candied lemon-peel.....cases..	59	3,040 74
Do.....half-cases..	463	14,917 21
Candied orange-peel.....do..	42	1,232 29
Candied canaroid.....cases..	127	9,282 42
Do.....half-cases..	465	19,943 83
Castor-oil.....cases..	10	201 16
Cream of tartar.....casks..	4	750 26
Codilla.....bales..	220	4,793 85
Dried cherries.....barrels..	54	690 06
Do.....cases..	105	379 44
Esparto grass.....bales..	275	707 52
French chalk.....casks..	36	613 87
Filberts.....bales..	100	1,426 86
Fine arts.....cases..	9	397 18
Gum arabic.....do..	2	175 49
Hemp.....bales..	298	15,703 37
Hemp tow.....do..	5	155 20
Juniper berries.....do..	357	641 22
Do.....bags..	3,074	7,010 46
Lemons.....cases..	2,000	6,621 69
Laurel-leaves.....bales..	150	1,732 76
Licorice-paste.....bundles..	92	189 46
Locust beans.....bags..	110	224 53
Marble.....blocks..	11	1,062 84
Marble slabs.....number..	451	1,610 98
Marble-works.....cases..	354	17,882 91
Mustard-seed.....bales..	25	402 89
Nut-galls.....bags..	20	1,076 48
Olive-oil.....casks..	320	14,201 24
Do.....jars..	31	567 84
Do.....quarter-jars..	90	857 49
Do.....boxes..	8,536	37,523 86
Orris-root.....casks..	15	2,135 85
Pumice-stone.....do..	1,807	8,607 89
Pumice-stone bricks.....do..	145	627 21
Paste.....boxes..	1,455	2,801 88
Rags.....bales..	27,312	1,048,488 89
Soap.....boxes..	20,582	62,167 79
Senna.....bales..	1	26 02
Siena earth.....casks..	631	7,019 60
Sundry articles.....cases..	287	8,286 50
Turkey umber.....casks..	346	1,987 53
Wool.....bales..	555	37,750 39
Wine.....casks..	42	901 20
Do.....cases..	267	396 23
Total ..		1,592,024 87

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....		171	117, 119	15	5, 946	15	5, 946	15	5, 946
British.....				281	157, 292	106	37, 406	280	156, 582
Danish.....				4	610	.....	.....	3	501
Dutch.....		28	16, 531	18	2, 704	46	19, 235	14	1, 917
French.....		684	207, 091	50	4, 808	734	211, 899	45	3, 889
German.....		1	600	17	3, 969	18	4, 569	15	3, 230
Greek.....				110	25, 031	110	25, 031	100	21, 534
Italian.....		1, 162	383, 895	3, 929	229, 154	5, 091	613, 049	3, 801	219, 147
Norwegian.....				16	5, 211	16	5, 211	10	2, 710
Russian.....		1	288	24	8, 876	25	9, 164	19	5, 461
Spanish.....		8	5, 075	7	628	15	5, 703	11	923
Swedish.....				4	1, 505	4	1, 505	6	2, 380
Turkish.....				7	1, 274	7	1, 274	6	1, 168
Tunisian.....				6	647	6	647	6	647
United States.....				10	5, 735	10	5, 735	28	19, 028
Genoa.....				11	7, 653	11	7, 653	.....	.....
Marseilles.....				3	1, 499	3	1, 499	.....	.....
Cette.....				1	503	1	503	.....	.....
Valencia.....				1	751	1	751	.....	.....
Venice.....				1	435	1	435	.....	.....
Algiers.....				1	1, 203	1	1, 203	.....	.....
Trieste.....				1	541	1	541	.....	.....
Malaga.....									
Messina.....									
Palermo.....									
Trapani.....									
Total.....		2, 055	730, 599	4, 346	348, 856	6, 401	1, 079, 455	4, 192	328, 833
								6, 232	1, 048, 237

Statement showing the general commerce at Leghorn, Italy, for the year 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Mineral waters kilograms.	9, 538	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	
Wine liters.	266, 516			
Brandy do.	264, 278			
Olive-oil kilograms.	56, 691	4, 074, 684. 00	493, 195. 15	England, France, Holland, United States.
Linseed and other oils do.	405, 150			
Crude petroleum do.	77, 058			
Refined petroleum do.	5, 934, 801			
Cocoa do.	92, 164			
Coffee do.	1, 829, 896			
Cinnamon do.	8, 000			
Molasses do.	29, 472			
Pepper and spices do.	229, 250			
Sirups do.	11, 309			
Thea do.	3, 840			
Sugar, refined do.	6, 689, 602			
Sugar, unrefined do.	2, 698, 788			
Gums, resinous substances, crude and refined . kilograms.	2, 311, 131			
Cassia and tamarind do.	102, 551			
Chemical products, acids, salts, &c kilograms.	2, 959, 321	16, 883, 448. 00	3, 544, 221. 71	England, France, Holland, Egypt, Sweden and Norway, South America.
Colors do.	116, 611			
Varnish do.	23, 924			
Indigo do.	28, 190			
Tan-bark do.	459, 203			
Dye-stuffs do.	1, 170, 689			
Yellow wax do.	15, 703			
White wax do.	378			
Chiccorry, ground do.	137, 991			
Chocolate do.	2, 364			
Soap, ordinary do.	91, 735			
Soap, perfumed do.	37, 208			
Fruit, green, dried seeds, &c. do.	1, 557, 017	524, 472. 00	5, 829. 30	France, Tunis, Greece, &c.
Candles do.	81, 715			
Glue do.	9, 927	288, 600. 00	16, 020. 07	France, Holland, England.
Cheese do.	153, 216			
Panetti di noce do.	1, 049, 375			
Fish, salt, dried, or smoked. do.	7, 753, 137	5, 828, 366. 00	344, 383. 77	{ England, Spain, France, Tunis.
Animals, horses number.	17			
Animals, hogs do.	52	15, 930. 00	185. 85	France.
Skins, raw, green, dried. kilograms.	1, 169, 130			
Furs do.	13, 138			
Leather do.	57, 616	2, 078, 081. 00	16, 127. 98	Egypt, France, Tunis, Turkey, England, Austria.
Leather, varnished do.	4, 095			
Raw hemp and linen do.	40, 399			
Cordage do.	91, 518			
Hemp or linen cord do.	290, 164			
Hemp and linen cloth do.	167, 069	1, 995, 319. 00	91, 459. 90	England, France, Egypt, Tunis, Spain, Turkey.
Hemp & linen cloth, mixed. do.	2, 986			
Carpets do.	29, 289			
Cotton do.	1, 205, 000			
Cotton goods do.	980, 992	8, 386, 334. 00	919, 208. 31	Principally from England.
Cotton velvet do.	7, 844			
Wool do.	263, 720			
Hair do.	16, 840			
Skins of all sorts do.	44, 190	1, 944, 508. 00	332, 139. 60	Belgium, France, England, Russia, Tunis, Germany.
Tissues of wool or furs do.	69, 230			
Woolen carpets do.	15, 449			
Silk cocoons do.	1, 710			
Tissues of silk do.	5, 887			
Silk handkerchiefs do.	2, 403	2, 079, 900. 00	38, 510. 60	Principally from France.
Tulle do.	36, 001			
Silk ribbons do.	1, 724			
Grain or corn do.	52, 254, 062			
Shorts do.	501, 409			
Oats do.	402, 825			
Rice do.	28, 700	14, 942, 711. 00	599, 588. 10	Greece, Russia, Turkey.
Flour do.	17, 466			
Bran do.	1, 366, 669			
Corn flour do.	5, 372			
Charcoal do.	10, 000			
Wood for fuel do.	6, 000			
Wood for furniture do.	146, 273	533, 535. 00	8, 962. 73	France, Sweden and Norway, South America, Austria.
Wood for building do.	479, 378			
Boards do.	21, 097			
White paper do.	8, 223			
Colored paper do.	2, 952			
Paper for upholsterers do.	19, 577	216, 737. 00	8, 201. 17	France, England.
Books, printed do.	27, 376			

Statement showing the general commerce at Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Canes, bushes.....kilograms.	74, 281	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	
Straw hats.....number.	18, 591			
Coral, rough.....kilograms.	26, 476			
Machines, &c.....do.	350, 894	3, 176, 844. 00	115, 042. 71	France, England, South America.
Mercury.....do.	113, 802			
Hard material to cut.....do.	26, 476			
Rags.....do.	25, 707			
Pig-iron, in mass and pieces.....do.	2, 235, 667			
Pig-iron, worked.....do.	787, 097			
Iron, first fabrication.....do.	4, 610, 360			
Wire.....do.	176, 216			
Railroad-iron.....do.	2, 980, 021			
Iron, second fabrication.....do.	385, 475			
Iron beams.....do.	389, 271			
Iron bars.....do.	641, 268	4, 662, 549. 00	477, 133. 37	Principally from England, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland.
Tin, worked.....do.	19, 072			
Tin, not worked.....do.	264, 758			
Steel bars.....do.	173, 440			
Carriage-springs.....do.	11, 626			
Blacksmiths' tools.....do.	259, 204			
Iron, scrap.....do.	933, 179			
Copper and brass.....do.	52, 501			
Copper and brass, unwork'd.....do.	33, 958			
Lead.....do.	261, 970			
Lead bars.....do.	53, 082			
Zinc, sheets.....do.	33, 521			
Zinc, scraps.....do.	5, 231			
Gold jewelry, and by value.....do.	57	260, 865. 00	3, 500. 94	Principally from France and Tunis.
Precious stones, unmount'd.....do.	95, 600			
Marble, in blocks.....do.	8, 585			
Grindstones.....do.	20, 489			
Stone for paving.....do.	149, 620	2, 293, 223. 00	1, 698. 08	France, England, Holland, Austria.
Stone and earth used for art.....do.	2, 839, 045			
Refined sulphur.....do.	13, 322			
Coal.....do.	66, 396, 480			
Earthenware, common.....do.	239, 423			
Earthenware, fine.....do.	36, 796			
.....do.	286, 369			
Porcelain, white and gilded.....do.	73, 048			
Plate glass.....do.	80, 047	948, 203. 00	80, 967. 83	France, England, Holland, Belgium.
Objects in crystal.....do.	20, 938			
Bottles.....do.	131, 509			
Window-glass.....do.	134, 578			
Ground glass.....do.	44, 958			
Tobacco.....do.	3, 197, 600	6, 598, 456. 00	7, 078. 75	United States.
Total.....		77, 732, 765. 00	7, 103, 455. 87	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value ex-ported.	Amount of duties.	Countries whither exported.
Mineral-water.....kilograms	25, 476	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	
Wine.....liters.	522, 331	15, 705, 204. 00	106, 773. 37	France, Egypt, Holland, England, United States.
Brandy.....do.	1, 788			
Olive-oil.....do.	9, 889, 783			
Manna.....do.	7, 514			
Preserved fruits, &c.....do.	789, 152			
Herbs, flowers, and medicinal leaves.....liters.	124, 680			
Orange and lemon peel.....do.	23, 815			
Medicinal obj'ts not named.....do.	1, 367, 178			
Acids, salts, &c.....do.	4, 512, 447	12, 212, 697. 00	81, 260. 23	United States, England, Germany, Russia, France, Holland, Greece.
Colors.....do.	4, 170			
Bark for tanning.....do.	486, 900			
Bark for colors and tanning, ground.....liters.	11, 041			
Bark for colors and tanning, not ground.....do.	211, 365			
Soap, ordinary.....do.	219, 496			
Orange, bergamont, and lemon.....liters.	12, 722			
Dried fruits.....do.	102, 627			
Mandarines.....do.	15, 848	357, 382. 00	4, 659. 60	United States, France, England, Germany.
Nuts.....do.	43, 912			
Forage.....do.	141, 718			
Green vegetables.....do.	57, 817			
Seeds.....do.	350, 000			

Statement showing the general commerce at Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value ex- ported.	Amount of duties.	Countries whither exported.
Fresh butter.....liters.	3, 490	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	
Fresh meat and chickens ..do..	430, 113			
Smoked and salt meat ..do..	628, 743	3, 622, 972. 00	39, 139. 39	France, England.
Manure.....do..	296, 118			
Cheese.....do..	58, 052	1, 307, 782		
Grease.....do..	1, 307, 782			
Honey.....do..	86, 918	411, 024		
Eggs.....do..	411, 024			
Panetti di noce ..do..	575, 332	215, 836	No duty	Principally to France and England.
Fish, salt, smoked, sardines, &c.....kilograms.	215, 836			
Beeves.....number.	1, 525	2, 170, 429. 00	25, 277. 50	All to France.
Calves.....do..	1, 000			
Sheep.....do..	4, 096	1, 669, 491. 00	5, 550. 14	Principally to France and England.
Hogs.....do..	15, 477			
Skins, raw, green, and dried ..do..	277, 507	7, 606, 151. 00	55, 699. 57	Principally to France and England.
Leather.....do..	41, 909			
Boots and shoes.....pairs.	116, 149	8, 472, 954		
Hemp, linen, raw and manu- factured.....kilograms.	8, 472, 954			
Hemp cordage ..do..	272, 515	26, 656		
Hemp or linen thread.....do..	26, 656			
Cloth of hemp or linen, mixed.....kilograms.	19, 936	112, 671. 00	No duty	France, Egypt, Tunis.
Cloth of hemp or linen, mixed.....kilograms.	1, 234			
Cloths and linen ..do..	1, 819	412, 808		
Raw cotton.....do..	3, 169			
Cotton thread, twilled, col- ored.....kilograms.	4, 916	1, 378, 697. 00	24, 768. 48	Principally to France and England.
Tissue of cotton ..do..	9, 623			
Wool.....do..	412, 808	276, 959. 00	3, 448. 09	France, England, Egypt, Tu- nis.
Tissue of wool.....do..	8, 906			
Vestments of wool.....do..	7, 891	2, 837, 541		
Silk, raw, in cocoons.....do..	9, 957			
Tissue of silk.....do..	1, 216	150, 166		
Vestments of silk.....do..	396			
Grain.....do..	2, 837, 541	335, 950		
Oats.....do..	150, 166			
Chestnuts.....do..	335, 950	16, 869		
Potatoes.....do..	16, 869			
Rice.....do..	639, 949	36, 443		
Flour.....do..	36, 443			
Bran.....do..	31, 984	95, 934		
Corn-flour.....do..	95, 934			
Bread and biscuits ..do..	169, 180	35, 485		
Lumber for building.....do..	35, 485			
Lumber, boards ..do..	38, 250	140, 333	935, 935. 00	Spain, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, France.
Furniture.....do..	140, 333			
Utensils in wood ..do..	3, 813	81, 671		
White paper.....do..	81, 671			
Wrapping-paper.....do..	281, 719	11, 161		
Card-board.....do..	11, 161			
Books, printed and blank ..do..	26, 818	2, 940, 922	440, 762. 00	No duty Egypt, Tunis, Turkey.
Straw hats.....number.	2, 940, 922			
Hats not straw.....kilograms.	23, 945	819		
Rough coral.....do..	819			
Worked coral.....do..	26, 178	2, 161		
Machines.....do..	2, 161			
Mercery.....do..	6, 941	1, 986, 875	24, 010, 622. 00	820, 614. 64 United States, England, France.
Hard material for cutting ..do..	1, 986, 875			
Rags of all sorts ..do..	10, 350, 809	389, 038		
Straw braids.....do..	389, 038			
Fine arts.....do..		5, 100		
Pig-iron in mass and pieces ..do..	5, 100			
Pig-iron, worked ..do..	1, 916	361		
Iron, first fabrication ..do..	361			
Iron, second fabrication ..do..	93, 332	8, 693		
Blacksmiths' tools.....do..	8, 693			
Copper ore.....do..	287, 601	6, 316		
Copper and brass in mass ..do..	6, 316			
Copper, worked.....do..	2, 515	6, 000		
Lead, in pieces and cakes ..do..	6, 000			
Lead, in balls and scraps ..do..	17, 849	3, 916		
Solder cakes and pieces ..do..	3, 916			
Zinc, mineral.....do..	5, 171	65, 176		
Quicksilver.....do..	65, 176			

Statement showing the general commerce at Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value ex- ported.	Amount of duties.	Countries whither exported.
Gold and precious stones		<i>Lire.</i> 762, 631. 00	<i>Lire.</i> No duty	United States, Tunis.
Marble blocks, rough tons.	45, 500	7, 354, 601. 00	9, 468. 86	United States, England, Hol- land, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, France.
Marble slabs kilograms.	100, 937			
Marble tiles number.	330, 613			
Marble, worked do.				
Alabaster, rough and pulver- ized kilograms.	737, 662			
Alabaster, sculptured and mod- eled kilograms.				
Bricks and tiles number.	2, 991, 273			
Material not named. kilograms.	986, 504			
Stone and earth used for arts and trades kilograms.	2, 789, 813			
Sulphur do.	186, 877			
Bitumen, solid and fluid do.	4, 976	89, 749. 00	No duty	Egypt, France, Tunis, Greece.
Coal and charcoal do.	344, 000			
Earthen ware, common do.	101, 983			
Queensware do.	45, 765			
Porcelain, white, colored, and gilded kilograms.	2, 756			
Glass bottles or flasks. number.	56, 503			
Glass objects kilograms.	5, 055			
Total		80, 865, 626. 00	1, 194, 803. 51	

JAY T. HOWARD.

MARSALA, SICILY.

Statement showing the commerce at Marsala for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Coffee and sugar kilograms..	67, 655	\$20, 680 00	England, France, and Malta.
Pepper do.	463	136 00	England.
Coal do.	21, 200	1, 600 00	England and Malta.
Staves number..	815, 200	55, 430 00	United States.
Salt fish kilograms..	3, 800	550 00	Tunis.
Iron and other metals do.	124, 462	5, 432 00	England, France, and Malta.
Animals number..	26	120 00	Tunis.
Cloth stuffs do.		2, 961 00	England, France, and Malta.
Wheat, barley, oats, and rice		10, 100 00	Tunis and Malta.
Tobacco kilograms..	2, 366	1, 015 00	Malta.
Glass and earthenware		495 00	Do.
Petroleum liters..	4, 565	470 00	Do.
Total		98, 989 00	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Marsala wine liters..	4, 900, 800	\$320, 977 00	Great Britain, Malta, and colonies.
Do. do.	176, 740	21, 655 00	France.
Do. (in natural state) .. do.	144, 920	5, 000 00	Tunis.
Do. do.	26, 000	4, 100 00	United States.
Marine salt tons.	830	500 00	Holland.
Olive-oil kilograms..	42, 974	10, 500 00	England and Malta.
Fruits do.	19, 824	880 00	England and France.
Linseed and other seeds do.	251, 498	5, 574 00	France, Malta, and Holland.
Cheese do.	1, 210	90 00	England and France.
Building stone do.	64, 000	120 00	Tunis.
Total		369, 396 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marsala for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian...	Malta			66	3, 569	66	3, 569			62	3, 354	62	3, 354
	French			7	592	7	592			4	432	4	432
	Tunis			30	726	30	726			29	782	29	782
	Algiers			7	178	7	178			8	181	8	181
English..	England	16	8, 819	11	1, 737	27	10, 556	16	8, 819	11	1, 737	27	10, 556
	Malta			35	1, 960	35	1, 960			36	2, 032	36	2, 032
	Tunis			1	72	1	72						
American	Norfolk, U. S.			4	1, 418	4	1, 418			4	1, 418	4	1, 418
Swedish .	do			1	355	1	355						
	England									1	355	1	355
Prussian.	Holland			1	108	1	108			1	108	1	108
Dutch ...	Austria			1	136	1	136			1	136	1	136
	Total	16	8, 819	164	10, 851	180	19, 670	16	8, 819	157	10, 535	173	19, 354

JAMES D. HORE.

MESSINA, SICILY.

AUGUST 31, 1872. (Received September 28.)

Commercial report for the year 1871.

The inclosed tables A, B, C, contain as correct and full statement of the imports, exports, and movements of the port of Messina as has been in my power to obtain. The destination of the vessels may not be always correct, as many do not give their true destination.

No changes have been made in the health-office and port-regulations; I therefore refer on these subjects to my report of October 7, 1871.

The trade of Messina with the United States was more considerable in the year 1871 than at any former period; but, I am sorry to state, not at all profitable to our American merchants. The losses have been immense, and many houses in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have been obliged to withdraw from the trade partially, if not entirely. The principal reasons are the large orders sent out here in the beginning of the season, commencing in October and November, for green fruit, say oranges and lemons, by which the prices were considerably driven up by the fruit-packers. This year orders are held back, and it is to be hoped that at least a great part of the losses sustained will be regained.

There will be of all the products of this island sufficient to supply the wants of our commerce, as the crops so far have proved very abundant. The wine and the olive are not secured. The present appearance is extremely favorable regarding quantity and quality, but a few days of *sirocco* may ruin the whole prospect, principally the olive, which is not regarded as secure before the month of November. The oranges and lemons will be of much better and durable quality than last year; the disease of the lemon-tree has nearly ceased, except in some places round this city. This can have no influence on the price, as considerable quantities of lemons are now brought in from districts which heretofore had no communication with Messina.

MANUFACTURES.

Since my last report, industries in the province of Messina have improved. We now possess large wine-factories at Milazzo and Lipari. The wine there produced is shipped off principally to Naples, France, and Germany. Cream of tartar is also manufactured in large quantities; so

is boiled and raw lemon-juice, which is mostly exported to England and France. Flour and macaroni, sea-biscuit, and starch, which formerly were imported from Genoa and Naples, are now manufactured here nearly in sufficient quantities to supply the wants. We also possess several steam and other silk filatures in the city and villages in the district. The silk produce is chiefly sent to France and Italy.

QUARRIES.

In Taormina, near Messina, are several quarries of variegated marble, and there are deposits of lignites at Salice and Bauso. At Gesso there are mountains of good gypsum and alabaster; at Lipari inexhaustible quarries of pumice-stone. If these resources were taken into consideration, they might increase the business with the United States.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public works are very slowly progressing. Among those of some consequence is the dry-dock, which was begun five years ago. The same is expected to be finished by next spring, if the two or three steam-pumps, working night and day, can stop the water which oozes out from the sides and bottom. The dimensions of this dock, when completed, are as follows: Inside length at bottom, English feet, $323\frac{8}{12}$; inside length at top, English feet, 338; width at entrance to the dock at bottom, $52\frac{6}{12}$; width at entrance to the dock at top, $72\frac{2}{12}$; width of the dock at bottom, 46; width of the dock at top, 82.

Since the year 1866 the government and city authorities have in contemplation the establishment of public warehouses, the government paying a large portion of the expenses, the town the remainder, and provide for the ground. It is hoped that an agreement will be possible, but it is still regarded doubtful, as many members of the city council and of the chamber of commerce possess large and comfortable warehouses, which they fear will remain unoccupied if the project succeeds, and this produces continued opposition.

In the city a number of new streets are opening. The marina, or quay, which had become nearly impracticable for the transport of goods to and from ships, will be paved with large blocks of lava; the greatest portion to be finished by October. This is an improvement greatly interesting our shipping interests.

AGRICULTURE.

To agriculture, in this district, little attention is devoted; the fertility of the soil is such that everything grows without much labor, and therefore improved implements are neither desired nor needed.

EDUCATION.

Education has made very considerable progress. Day and night schools have increased and are well attended to by children of the working classes. Training-schools for masters and mistresses have been successfully established.

It is with regret that I have to mention the withdrawal of the French mail and passenger steamers, which ran regularly between Marseilles, Messina, Constantinople, Alexandria, and intermediate ports. This line will be established at Naples. The removal will prevent many American travelers from visiting this island, which is already nearly abandoned by our countrymen. Not a single American is established in Messina or Palermo. These ports are, nevertheless, of great commercial importance.

F. W. BEHN.

Statement showing the commerce at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Blank and printed books.....kilograms.	10, 460	\$9, 410	\$312	Austria, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria.
Coals.....do.....	29, 560, 400	248, 307	Free	England, France, Holland, Belgium.
Coffee.....do.....	203, 000	66, 990	10, 150	Brazil, Belgium, France, East Indies, Egypt.
Cheese.....do.....	192, 594	51, 997	3, 851	Austria, France, Greece, Holland, Switzerland.
Cotton, raw and spun.....do.....	325, 000	133, 250	13, 000	Austria, Brazil, Greece, Egypt, France, England, United States.
bleached and colored.....do.....	24, 800	20, 088	1, 488	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
raw, colored and printed, woven.....do.....	272, 000	266, 560	5, 440	Austria, France, England, Belgium.
velvet.....do.....	10, 000	9, 810	1, 500	Austria, France, England, Spain, Switzerland.
Copper and brass.....do.....	18, 660	5, 598	744	Austria, France, England, Egypt, Tunis, Switzerland.
Cacao.....do.....	1, 470	573	73	Brazil, France, England, Holland, Portugal, United States.
Corkwood.....do.....	722	21	1	Austria, France.
Empty casks.....do.....	9, 620	9, 620	96	Austria, France, England, &c.
Earthen ware and glass.....do.....	140, 200	580, 450	3, 364	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, Zollverein.
Furniture.....do.....	8, 231	7, 575	820	Austria, France, Switzerland.
Gold and silver.....value.	.....	16, 400	820	Do.
Galloons and ribbons.....kilograms.	10, 430	34, 419	1, 251	Austria, France, Switzerland, England, Zollverein.
Hats.....value	.....	8, 340	498	Austria, France, Switzerland, England.
Hemp and flaxen thread.....kilograms.	78, 878	53, 637	3, 152	Austria, France, Switzerland, England, Belgium.
Iron.....do.....	3, 520, 000	176, 000	35, 200	Austria, France, England, Belgium.
utensils.....do.....	126, 700	32, 940	2, 027	Do.
Linseed, hempseed, and palm-oil.....do.....	39, 450	7, 890	395	Austria, France, Hanse-Towns, Turkey, &c.
Lead.....do.....	101, 000	10, 100	101	Austria, France, England, Belgium, Spain.
Leeches.....do.....	6, 980	27, 920	414	France, Greece, England.
Linen cloth.....do.....	54, 380	41, 293	9, 681	Austria, France, Switzerland, England, and other countries.
Medicinal preparations.....do.....	2, 577	1, 288	55	Austria, France, England.
Machinery.....do.....	184, 673	81, 256	1, 846	England, France, Austria, Switzerland.
Pepper and pimento.....do.....	8, 400	2, 520	420	Austria, Brazil, France, East Indies, England, America.
Petroleum.....do.....	451, 500	51, 922	Free	America.
Potash-salt.....do.....	140, 535	81, 080	140	Austria, France, Holland.
Pianofortes.....value.	.....	3, 400	62	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
Pewter.....kilograms.	4, 980	2, 690	10	Austria, Holland, France, England.
Resin.....do.....	171, 920	5, 157	1, 702	France, Austria, England, Holland.
Ropes, cables, &c.....do.....	13, 664	1, 229	40	Austria, France, England, Algiers, United States.
Skins, raw and dried.....do.....	2, 800, 000	1, 400, 000	Free	Algiers, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Hanse-Towns.
tanned.....do.....	42, 960	22, 340	3, 432	Different countries.
Stock fish and codfish.....do.....	940, 000	112, 800	7, 520	England, Sweden, Norway, America, &c.
Salt fish.....do.....	458, 000	45, 800	4, 580	England, Sweden, &c.
Sugar.....do.....	1, 472, 598	323, 980	73, 630	Holland, Belgium, Brazil, France.
Steel.....do.....	103, 000	9, 270	2, 472	Austria, Belgium, France, England.
Seeds.....do.....	18, 940	2, 270	37	Austria, France, England, and other countries.
Salt beef.....do.....	18, 940	2, 270	10	Austria, France, England, United States, Switzerland, &c.
Silk cloth.....do.....	7, 000	266, 000	14, 000	Austria, France, England, South America, Greece.
Wool.....do.....	141, 282	29, 769	145	Algiers, Turkey, Egypt, Greece.

Statement showing the commerce at Messina, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Tobacco	8, 400	\$1, 680	\$2, 000	Austria, France, England, America.
Timber for ship-building .....	.....	128, 290	Free	Austria, France, England, United States, Switzerland, &c.
Tin	50, 600	8, 090	804	Austria, Belgium, France, England.
Tanners' bark	2, 773, 400	221, 872	Free	Austria, France, England, Turkey.
Umbrellas	3, 460	6, 920	519	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
White and colored paper for tapestry	9, 890	3, 956	336	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland.
Wine, in casks	700	4, 200	2, 520	Austria, France, England, Greece, Spain.
in bottles	4, 000	1, 920	720	Austria, France, England, Holland, Zollverein.
Woolen cloths, ad valorem .....	.....	60, 000	3, 000	Austria, France, England, South America, Greece.
per weight	50, 000	180, 000	19, 500	Do.
Wheat	17, 800, 000	890, 000	Free	Algiers, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt.
Zinc	44, 380	5, 335	532	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Holland.
Sundry articles .....	.....	37, 669	2, 000	Different countries.
Total .....	.....	5, 812, 036	236, 410	

Statement showing the commerce at Messina, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds.....	1, 246, 686	\$413, 900	Austria, France, England, United States, &c.
Brimstone.....	4, 498, 550	125, 960	England, France, United States, Germany, Russia, &c.
Bricks.....	100, 000	800	Turkey.
Concentrated lemon-juice.....	1, 263, 678	202, 190	England, France, Germany.
Citrons and oranges in salt water.....	6, 000	1, 320	England, Germany, America.
Chemical products.....	9, 000	2, 160	Austria, France, England, Holland.
Dyeing drugs.....	287, 277	12, 060	Austria, England, Holland, United States.
Dried fruits.....	600, 000	42, 000	Austria, France, England, United States.
Essences of oranges, lemon, and bergamot.....	225, 091	1, 596, 500	Do.
Filberts.....	2, 615, 885	261, 590	Do.
Horns.....	122, 000	2, 440	England, France.
Juices not otherwise mentioned.....	103, 818	43, 600	England, France, Germany, Russia.
Lemons and oranges.....	1, 010, 500	2, 446, 805	France, England, Germany, Russia, United States, &c.
Manna.....	86, 326	55, 250	France, England, Germany, United States.
Olive-oil.....	12, 773, 097	2, 682, 350	France, England, Germany, Russia, Austria, &c.
Pumice-stone.....	254, 300	3, 050	Austria, France, England, United States.
Raw silk.....	58, 159	907, 450	England, France.
Raw skins.....	54, 376	11, 420	Austria, France.
Rice.....	129, 401	10, 350	Austria, Belgium, United States.
Rags.....	603, 920	24, 150	Do.
Soap.....	16, 000	2, 240	Austria, Belgium, United States, England.
Seeds.....	775, 218	38, 760	Austria, France, England, United States, &c.
Salt fish.....	99, 713	18, 000	Austria, Egypt, France, Russia, Turkey.
Shelled pistachios.....	12, 000	1, 200	Austria, France, Greece, England, Turkey.
Tartars.....	427, 631	104, 000	England, France, Austria, Germany, United States.
Tanned skins.....	24, 450	13, 700	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Wine.....	518, 000	36, 000	France, England, Holland, United States.
Wheat.....	751, 746	38, 400	France, Spain.
Sundry articles.....	.....	50, 000	
Total.....	.....	9, 147, 645	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States, France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, &c.	.....	.....	59	21,083	.....	.....	57	19,972
Austrian	Austria, Turkey, Black Sea, Germany.....	2	1,850	55	20,801	57	22,651	53	19,601
Belgian	Belgium, Holland, England, Germany.....	1	1,018	.....	.....	1	1,018	.....	.....
British	England, Italy, Turkey, America, Baltic, &c.	263	195,065	115	25,649	378	220,714	102	21,749
Danish	England, Denmark, Germany .....	.....	.....	43	5,501	43	5,501	40	4,930
Dutch	Holland, Belgium, Russia, Germany.....	29	20,185	22	3,230	51	23,415	19	2,900
French	France, Italy, Egypt, England, Black Sea.	296	259,883	5	809	301	260,692	4	603
German	Germany, Russia, Holland, England.....	1	700	27	4,607	28	5,307	20	3,787
Greek	Black Sea, Turkey, Austria, Egypt .....	.....	.....	359	72,071	359	72,071	350	69,000
Norwegian	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England .....	.....	.....	33	6,885	33	6,885	30	6,399
Russian	Black Sea, Baltic, Turkey, Egypt, England, France, &c.	55	80,086	22	5,993	77	86,079	20	5,393
Spanish	Greece, Spain, Italy	3	1,278	.....	.....	3	1,278	.....	.....
Swedish	Norway, Sweden, England, Russia .....	.....	.....	10	2,569	10	2,569	9	2,409
Turkish	Turkey, Egypt, Black Sea, France .....	.....	.....	24	4,337	24	4,337	20	3,800
Wallachian	Black Sea, Egypt, Turkey .....	.....	.....	3	421	3	421	2	301
Italian	England, France, Austria, Black Sea, Ger- many, United States, Holland, Italy, in- cluding the considerable coasting-trade.	651	249,256	2,596	199,627	3,247	448,883	2,480	164,827
Total .....	.....	1,301	809,321	3,373	373,583	4,674	1,182,904	3,206	325,671
						1,292	800,709	4,498	1,126,380

PALERMO, SICILY.

OCTOBER 2, 1872. (Received November 4.)

There has been no material change in the general trade of this port since my report of last year, so that I have very little to add to it.

The trade with the United States has, however, increased, as I expected and stated in that report. The value of exportation to the United States last year was \$1,776,952, while this year it has been \$2,067,226.81, being an increase of \$290,274.81, and to all appearances it will increase still.

This season we shall have probably more sailing-vessels and fewer steamers, owing to the increase of the price of coal. This will be an advantage to our flag, for merchants here prefer the American to any other sailing-vessels for carrying the fruits, on account of their fast sailing; so that if there will be fewer English steamers, their place will be mostly supplied by our sailing-vessels.

There has been hardly anything done for the improvement of the internal means of communication in the island during this year. What with one question or another the railroad that was to connect Palermo with Catania and Messina has remained in a *statu quo*; and there is very little prospect that it will be accomplished for some years yet.

For particular details of the general commerce of this port I refer to the statements marked A, B, C, and for the commerce with the United States to the statement marked D, which last contains totals of exports to the United States in vessels of all flags, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The consular agencies under my jurisdiction have also forwarded their annual reports of trade, which I inclose with mine.

LUIGI MONTI.

Statement showing the commerce at Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

[Quantity and amount of duties not stated.]

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whither imported.
Colonials :		
Cowa and cochineal.....	\$7, 172	France, England.
Coffee.....	81, 444	France, English colonies.
Indigo.....	1, 831	England.
Pepper.....	9, 840	France, England.
Rum.....	27, 907	United States via France and England.
Spices.....	2, 348	France, England.
Sugars.....	230, 769	France, Holland.
Teas.....	456	England.
Woods.....	5, 868	France, England, Austria.
Manufactures :		
Cotton and cotton-yarn.....	525, 222	France, England.
Cotton and wool.....	972, 097	France, England, Germany.
Earthen ware and glass.....	30, 541	France.
Fancy goods.....	9, 172	France, Germany.
Hardware.....	19, 459	France, England.
Linens.....	120, 653	France.
Silks.....	80, 751	France, Italy.
Woolens.....	256, 327	France, England, Germany.
Divers :		
Copper.....	11, 583	France, England.
Copperas.....	6, 237	France.
Coals.....	530, 355	England.
Deal-boards and shooks.....	31, 793	France, United States, Austria.
Drugs and colors.....	8, 877	France, England.
Fish, dry and salt.....	13, 486	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Palermo, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whither exported.
Divers—Continued:		
Flax.....	\$21, 840	Prussia.
Hides and skins	97, 366	South America via France, England, and Italy.
Iron	200, 602	England.
Lead.....	15, 636	France.
Leather.....	22, 343	France, Prussia.
Pitch and tar.....	7, 500	England.
Saltpeter	7, 755	France, England.
Stationery and books	8, 118	France.
Steel.....	6, 902	Do.
Tin plates	28, 017	Do.
Tobacco	88, 290	United States via England and France.
Wax.....	2, 706	Italy, Austria.
Wool.....	605	Barbary States.
Live stock:		
Horned cattle.....	260, 750	Italy, Barbary States.
Horses and mules.....	71, 150	Italy, Tunis.
Total	3, 823, 706	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Argols and cream of tartar....cantars..	290	\$6, 675	United States, England.
Brimstone.....do.....	306, 132	612, 040	United States, France, Germany.
Corn and grain .....bushels..	100, 500	189, 136	France.
Essences.....pounds..	9, 753	16, 252	United States, France, England.
Tunny fish and anchovies, salted and in oil	3, 449	34, 507	France, England, Italy.
Fruits, (dry,) almonds, walnuts, and filberts.....bags..	12, 176	97, 223	United States, France, England, Germany.
Fruits, (green,) oranges & lemons.boxes	1, 737, 248	3, 297, 084	United States.
Lemon-juice .....pipes..	445	45, 794	Do.
Linseed.....bags..	4, 574	26, 712	Do.
Liquorice paste.....cantars..	54	1, 451	Do.
Macaroni.....boxes..	4, 235	10, 587	United States, England.
Manna.....do.....	600	29, 940	United States, France, Germany.
Oil, linseed.....barrels..	52	1, 355	France, Italy.
olive.....do.....	2, 697	42, 367	United States, France, England.
lemon.....jars..	125	27, 250	United States.
Rags.....bales..	3, 108	68, 117	United States, England.
Sumach .....bags..	597, 703	3, 014, 018	United States, France, Germany, Italy.
Skins of kid.....dozens..	14, 760	44, 270	France, England, Italy.
Wine.....pipes..	2, 240	181, 680	United States, France, England, Italy.
Sundry other articles.....		75, 000	France, England, Italy.
Total		7, 821, 458	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria			22	4,885	22	4,885
Belgian	Belgium	5	3,125			5	3,125
British	England	152	105,776	141	31,519	293	137,295
	United States	17	8,675	51	14,337	68	23,012
Italian	Italy	570	201,311	1,042	60,420	1,612	261,731
	France	24	9,675	52	13,856	76	23,531
	England			31	8,795	31	8,795
	United States			27	7,846	27	7,846
	Barbary States and Levant	48	28,996	19	3,232	67	32,228
French	France	48	55,840	22	4,692	70	60,532
German Empire	Germany	2	1,770	22	6,227	24	7,997
Greek	Greece and Russia			46	9,340	46	9,340
Norwegian	Sweden and Norway	4	3,892	16	4,132	20	8,024
	United States			5	1,675	5	1,675
Nicaraguan	do			1	264	1	264
Ottoman	Turkey			15	2,216	15	2,216
Prussian	Black Sea			7	1,812	7	1,812
Spanish	Spain	2	1,216	6	1,376	8	2,592
United States	United States			24	9,561	24	9,561
Total		872	420,276	1,549	186,185	2,421	606,461

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria			22	4,885	22	4,885
Belgian	Belgium	5	3,125			5	3,125
British	England	152	105,776	141	31,519	293	137,295
	United States	17	8,675	51	14,337	68	23,012
Italian	Italy	570	201,311	1,042	60,420	1,612	261,731
	France	24	9,675	52	13,856	76	23,531
	England			31	8,795	31	8,795
	United States			27	7,846	27	7,846
	Barbary States and Levant	48	28,996	19	3,232	67	32,228
French	France	48	55,840	22	4,692	70	60,532
German Empire	Germany	2	1,770	22	6,227	24	7,997
Greek	Greece and Russia			46	9,340	46	9,340
Norwegian	Sweden and Norway	4	3,892	16	4,132	20	8,024
	United States			5	1,675	5	1,675
Nicaraguan	do			1	264	1	264
Ottoman	Turkey			15	2,216	15	2,216
Prussian	Black Sea			7	1,812	7	1,812
Spanish	Spain	2	1,216	6	1,376	8	2,592
United States	United States			24	9,561	24	9,561
Total		872	420,276	1,549	186,185	2,421	606,461

D.—Statement showing the exports from Palermo to the United States in vessels of all nations for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1871.	First quarter, 1872.	Second quarter, 1872.	Third quarter, 1872.	Year ending September 30, 1872.
Almonds, unshelled bags.	482	636	.....	.....	1, 118
shelled boxes.	3, 920	1, 320	.....	250	5, 490
Argols casks.	13	20	.....	.....	33
Brimstone cantars.	45, 610	66, 164	62, 490	46, 554	220, 818
Canary-seed bags.	271	131	.....	.....	402
Cosmetics dozens.	3, 281	.....	.....	.....	3, 281
Filberts bags.	3, 113	457	.....	.....	3, 570
Lemon-juice casks.	.....	2	35	.....	37
Lemon-oil jars.	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Macaroni boxes.	.....	1, 038	773	3, 121	4, 932
Manna do.	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Olive-oil casks.	25	153	20	.....	198
Oranges and lemons boxes.	194, 115	264, 591	110, 983	22, 850	592, 539
Rags bales.	930	630	875	50	2, 485
Sumac bags.	35, 755	20, 680	8, 255	14, 152	78, 842
Walnuts do.	1, 173	329	.....	.....	1, 502
Wine casks.	2	132	19	307	460
Total value	\$594,622 71	\$786,313 22	\$453,052 56	\$233,238 32	\$2,067,226 81

ROME.

JANUARY 30, 1872. (Received February 27.)

AGRICULTURE.

In agriculture nothing particularly new has been done in the way of cultivating the Roman Campagna, although lately, and indeed for ages past, many plans have been proposed by the leading men of Italy for its improvement, and some of the Popes have tried, by exceptional laws, to encourage the cultivation of the land. Still the result of all their efforts, which have not been great, has been a failure, and it is still a problem how its condition can be ameliorated.

The main causes why this country is still uncultivated are: 1st. The malaria. 2d. The monopoly of property. 3d. The difficulty arising from the river Tiber, which, in winter, often overflows its banks and inundates the whole lower part of the plain from Ostia to Orte, a distance of sixty miles. This happened last year, when the Campagna and lower part of the city were overflowed for weeks. Numerous remedies for this are suggested, although, as yet, no actual work has been done. Now a commission is making surveys, &c., preparatory to preventing, by some means, such overflows, and a bill has been introduced which proposes to appropriate a considerable amount toward keeping in order the bed and banks of the river. The Papal government devoted only a small sum, about \$7,500 yearly, to this purpose, which was entirely inadequate. Doubtless, before the close of the present year, extensive works of some sort will be begun toward averting this great danger, which keeps the entire population, both of the country and city, in continual apprehension. To accomplish this it is proposed either to divide the river, diverting a part of it to a new channel, or to build levees, or to widen and deepen the mouths of the river where it enters the sea, near Ostia, any of which would take much time and money.

As to the malaria, its origin is accounted for in many ways, and I believe that even the best writers of modern times are not agreed as to its

causes. Some say that it is owing to the great and sudden changes of temperature. Others maintain that the only cause of malaria is want of cultivation; but against this opinion stands the fact that, in the time of Livy and Dionysius, this territory was cultivated and flourishing with towns and villages, and yet these writers mention the existence of malaria, which they called *pestem*. Still, large masses of vegetation do collect upon the uncultivated surface of the ground, through the long droughts of summer, caused by the absence of trees, and in consequence of the violent and continuous rains of early autumn, noxious exhalations are undoubtedly produced. It is proposed, by the advocates of this theory, to colonize the Campagna by offering large bounties and other inducements to settlers; but, as it would require about one hundred thousand men and a hundred millions of dollars to carry it out, it would be almost impossible. Other writers, like Guglielmotti, in a book just published, state that the malaria comes from marshes and streams that stagnate in summer. It is suggested by these that the Pontine marshes should be open to the sea, so that they should have the benefit of the ebb and flow of the tide, and the rest of the Campagna drained, as far as practicable, by removing obstructions from streams and rivers. Whatever may be the causes, the Campagna is at present almost uninhabited and uninhabitable. Its entire surface, about 550,000 acres, is, for the most part, a barren and uncultivated waste. It is owned by a few noble families and religious corporations, about seventy proprietors in all. More than half of it is held by the Church of Rome.

The Italian law abolishing the rights of primogeniture and fideicommissums has lately been applied to Rome. The bill in regard to the property of religious corporations, held in mortmain, will probably be passed by the Parliament in a few days. From inquiries that I have made, I hear that this law, which now prevails in the rest of Italy, will be somewhat modified here in favor of the Roman Church, with a view both of gratifying the Pope and quieting the catholic spirit of the French.

As a consequence, upon the passage of these laws, land will be more divided, and naturally better cultivated. As it is now, the Campagna, within a radius of three miles beyond the city-walls, is well cultivated, producing vegetables, fruit, and wine; beyond this radius, the land is, for the most part, used for the pasturage of huge herds of cattle, horses, and sheep, or for the production of hay, which grows without cultivation; still, corn and wheat are planted more and more every year, and in some farms of the Campagna are important articles of produce, although other parts, for miles and miles, do not appear to have been disturbed by the plow for years.

Horses and cattle, both of which are very fine, are a profitable source of industry. Cheese and butter are produced in large quantities. The other chief products of the plain are beans, hemp, wine, and silk. Viterbo and Corneto are the richest in corn and wheat, Velletri and Marino in wine.

Taking an average of ten years past, the productions of this territory (*i. e.*, the Papal States) have not been generally sufficient for the support of the population, about 600,000 souls, although a good deal of Indian corn, wheat, and beans are sometimes exported. In old times, when the Campagna was flourishing and filled with villages, and the population of Rome was about 2,000,000, large quantities of wheat were imported from Egypt and Sicily, which latter was called by Cicero the great Roman wheat warehouse; now much is brought here from Romagna and Tuscany.

Rice is imported altogether from Romagna and Lombardy. On the surrounding hills, the Castelli Romani, in the territory of Velletri, and in the higher parts of Viterbo, wine is produced in large quantities. A great part of the soil is volcanic, the best for grapes, but owing to defective manufacture, not being sufficiently fermented, I believe, it will not bear export; many attempts have been made to export it, hermetically sealed and otherwise, but without success. Were it properly made, it would equal the best produced in France or other countries, many of the wines being distinguished by a delightful aroma, caused by the presence of ether, to which quality the Bordeaux, the Rhine, Tokay, and other wines owe much of their celebrity.

The last year's crop of grapes was a very fine one, owing to the absence of the usual autumnal rains. Notwithstanding the quantity of wine produced in the Roman territory, the import from the rest of Italy and foreign countries is very great. It is a curious fact that intemperance, intoxication, and the diseases arising from the excessive use of stimulants are rarely known in Rome.

Olive-oil is produced, but in rather small quantities and inferior to that of Tuscany, Bari, and Genoa. The lemons and oranges are the best in Italy, but not sufficient for export. Those imported from Sicily are cheaper, but cannot compare with the Roman. The past season has not been thought a very good one agriculturally, except for grapes, on account of the long droughts, and produce is, generally speaking, rather dear.

No doubt, these crops could be increased tenfold if more enterprise and knowledge were given to the cultivation of the land. Fertilizers are not used at all, although rags, bones, hoofs, &c., are exported to other countries.

The princely owners, who, as I have said above, are very few in number, divide their great estates into farms, and let them, to avoid trouble; and as these farms are very large, only wealthy men, called *mercanti di campagna*, can hire them. These again sublet them to agents and seldom visit them themselves. The church never leases for a longer period than three years, so that the tenant cannot afford to make improvements. In drawing leases, the tenant is placed under many vexatious restrictions; he is, besides, always forbidden to plant more than a *quarto* in one year. Every farm is divided into four *quarti*, so that crops grow in each *quarto* once in every four years, and as there is a strong impression that, above all things, the soil needs rest, a *quarto* generally becomes an *octavo*.

Farm-labor is plenty and wages low. An ordinary laborer receives 10 cents a day, a half-bottle of wine, and a small loaf of bread. But this abundance of labor is counteracted by the rudeness of their agricultural implements, which are the same as those used by their ancestors two thousand years ago. None of the powerful supports that science elsewhere yields to industry are looked for here. They still beat out grain by driving horses over it. Threshing, reaping, and mowing machines are only beginning to be known. They are naturally inclined to cling to the memory of their ancestors, and they accept new discoveries and inventions with difficulty. They say, "Our fathers did not so; why should we?"

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

One important natural resource of this territory is the *pozzolano* earth, the supply of which is inexhaustible; it is exported to a considerable extent, and its superiority over other earths and sands, in building, is acknowledged everywhere.

Coal is found to some extent near Tivoli, but not enough to be of any practical value. The travertine rock is also found here, and it is unsurpassed as a building-stone; from the earliest times it has been used to build palaces and monuments. Saint Peter's and the Coliseum are built of it.

INDUSTRY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In industry and enterprise, Rome, which has hitherto been far behind the rest of Italy, now begins to awake, and the city, since it became the capital, has been the main center for speculators, who flock here from all parts of Italy. New and beautiful shops are being constantly opened, where better and cheaper goods are to be had than in the old ones, and the Romans who cannot keep pace with the times will soon be ruined.

Extensive plans are proposed by the municipality for widening and laying out new streets and parks. A large portion of the upper part of the city is still not built upon. This has been laid out, and is now being worked. As soon as it is ready to be built upon, the owners will be compelled by law either to build themselves or sell to others who will improve immediately, so that in a few years a new and beautiful quarter will be added to the city. Building is also increasing in other parts, and land has trebled in value since the Italian occupation.

The people are generally contented with the new government, and hopeful of the future, although the taxes are much higher, being more than six times as much as formerly, military duty obligatory, and the expenses of living much increased. Still, a new spirit seems to pervade the whole community. Formerly an inert fatalism was encouraged by the government; for instance, patents were not granted to inventors, but *privativas* were issued to favorites, whether they were the inventors or not. Formerly, indeed, the Romans seemed destined to lead a life of contemplation, as in the famous brochure by Laguerronière. Rome was a kind of silent island of the blessed, a refuge for tired people amidst the roaring waves of European movement. Neither brains nor muscles seemed to have been the programme of this people. Time was never money to them. They had no future. All their popular proverbs and songs point to this nonchalance as to the coming day. Nowhere is there a richer soil than in the Roman Campagna; still, it remains a desert. Nowhere is there a greater abundance of the finest water-power than at Tivoli; but it is only utilized for one or two small and rude manufactures.

Naturally, as the political excitement has not yet subsided, industry, although awaked, is still in its infancy. The fine arts have been, and still are, the principal pursuit of the Romans. These, with mosaic work, jewelry, mock-pearls, silk, bronze, and marble-work, are a source of wealth of great importance, and form the principal articles of exports. About 3,000,000 francs yearly is the value of the works of fine arts exported from Rome. Beyond these things, with the exception of grain, the exports from Rome are comparatively trifling.

POPULATION.

The population of Rome, from the latest statistical reports, has increased during the last year from about 200,000 inhabitants to 240,000, not including foreign legations, consulates, and their employés.

I give below the amount of some articles of export and import and the price of produce :

Hay is rather dear at present, 8 francs, 100 kilograms; butter, 324 francs, 100 kilograms; cheese from 118 to 250 francs, 100 kilograms.

Import.—Wheat imported, 19,000 rubbrios, annual, (1 rubbio=600 kilograms;) Indian corn, 57 rubbrios, annual; beans, 419 rubbrios, annual.

Export.—Wheat exported, 88 rubbrios, annual; Indian corn, 7,387 rubbrios, annual; beans, 108 rubbrios, annual.

Wheat sells now at 36.40 francs the best quality, the quintal, 100 kilograms; Indian corn, 33 francs; beans, 18.45 francs; rice, imported altogether, 59 francs. A good wine sells for from 16 to 20 francs the barrel of sixty liters=about twelve gallons. A municipal duty of \$1 is put upon each barrel brought within the city-walls, which increases the price here. Olive-oil sells at 1 franc the liter.

D. M. ARMSTRONG.

SPEZIA.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol, under 22°	gallons. 7,491	\$272 80	\$17 02	Not reported.
over 22°	do. 91,870	4,450 00	350 62	
Acid, muriatic	tons. 23.40	2,345 86	81 10	
Antiquities	do. 152	152 00	Free	
Anvils	do. 4.50	721 60	51 40	
Beer, in barrels	gallons. 10	2 20	15	
Bark, for tanning	tons. 1.32	55 00	Free	
Beef, salt	pounds. 194	19 80	3 52	
Books	do. 792	266 20	8 41	
Blankets, woolen	do. 48	39 60	3 05	
Bran	tons. 71	1,131 46	106 10	
Bitumen	do. 30.45	3,638 80	Free	
Bricks, for floors	do. 6.81	272 36	23 61	
Bottles, glass, common	number. 1,350	185 00	14 03	
Cocoa, in berries	tons. 0.27	27 28	10 23	
Coffee	do. 16.90	3,701 30	1,898 28	
Confectionery	pounds. 36.30	4 84	1 32	
Colors	tons. 0.99	498 50	7 65	
Chocolate	pounds. 12.10	4 40	55	
Carob-fruit	tons. 108.23	1,964 48	324 82	
Candles, stearine	do. 0.21	82 35	4 21	
Cheese	pounds. 4,388	452 89	18 16	
Canvas, hemp	tons. 2.20	528 00	88 07	
tarred	pounds. 115.50	73 90	7 92	
Carpets, hemp	do. 49.50	25 70	3 00	
woolen	do. 103.30	57 32	8 32	
Cotton, spun	do. 12.10	8 58	33	
Clothing, woolen	do. 60.50	137 50	7 70	
Clocks	number. 78	297 00	45 40	
machinery for	pounds. 120	10 00	5 50	
cases for	number. 8	16 00	2 40	
Copper, sheet	tons. 38	17,749 00	606 80	
hammered	do. 2	1,318 00	47 30	
wire	pounds. 16	15 40	19	
Chalk	tons. 13.20	79 20	Free	
Cements	do. 626.18	66,671 90	do	
Coal	do. 13,895	108,911 00	do	
Cigars, Havana	number. 250	4 50	2 50	
Drapery, common and fine	pounds. 1,169.50	648 10	55 61	
Engines, steam	tons. 2.37	594 00	13 92	
Fruit, dried	pounds. 210	5 06	1 53	France.
Fish, in oil	do. 26.40	2 64	24	America.
pickled and salt	tons. 0.70	85 60	5 53	Do.
sardines, salt	do. 0.50	56 00	22	France.
Fancy work, woolen	pounds. 12.10	22 00	1 54	Do.
Flour	tons. 0.76	27 00	1 89	Do.
Firewood	do. 4.00	24 00	Free	England.
Furniture, common	pounds. 383.00	37 40	3 45	Do.
fine	do. 135.30	25 74	6 10	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Fowling-pieces.....number.	11	\$77 00	\$6 60	France.
Flowers, artificial.....pound.	1	10 00	1 20	England.
Fancy goods, divers.....do.	120	154 00	15 40	France.
Gunpowder.....do.	11	64 00	7 40	England.
Grain, various kinds.....tons.	496	18,570 00	744 40	France, England.
Grindstones.....number.	12	9 00	Free.....	Do.
Glass, panes.....tons.	5.63	787 14	48 73	Do.
Herbs, medical.....pounds.	194	53 00	90	Do.
Hides, raw.....tons.	21.80	1,311 00	Free.....	Do.
Hats, felt and cloth.....		51 00	5 10	Do.
Iron, oxide of.....tons.	5.42	1,280 30	13 77	Not reported.
cast.....do.	231.05	11,266 60	Free.....	Do.
rough.....do.	18.90	1,630 86	141 05	Do.
bar.....do.	171.96	16,802 06	1,375 70	Do.
rails.....do.	4.83	286 00	9 66	Do.
wire.....pounds.	2,450	159 28	16 28	Do.
worked.....do.	6,848	1,608 64	204 54	America.
plate, thick.....tons.	147.60	17,501 30	1,181 58	France.
thin.....do.	23.75	2,942 72	380 03	Switzerland, France.
slag.....do.	567	2,347 40	Free.....	England.
Ink, common.....pounds.	169.40	77 00	1 54	Do.
Lead, ore.....tons.	7,369.10	331,639 00	Free.....	Switzerland, France.
Linen, superior.....pounds.	253	145 42	17 44	France, America, Austria.
Medicines.....do.	20	7 00	1 80	Do.
Mattresses, woolen.....do.	110	18 00	1 00	Do.
Manuscripts.....		70 40	Free.....	Do.
Mats, straw.....pounds.	34	50	30	Do.
Machinery, small.....do.	2.20	3,300 00	8 36	England.
various.....		44 00	27 00	France.
Marble slabs, polished.....number.	6	24 00	1 80	Do.
Materials, building.....tons.	170	1,019 00	Free.....	France, England.
Mirrors, large.....pounds.	82	38 00	4 50	England.
Oil, mineral.....tons.	10.48	1,315 40	91 90	England, France, Turkey.
linseed.....do.	6.05	727 70	61 60	France.
Olives, pickled.....do.	145.20	3 96	92	Spain.
Ocher, ground.....do.	0.31	38 50	1 92	France.
Pepper.....pounds.	1,006.40	86 50	35 56	England, France.
Paint, black.....tons.	0.18	18 00	1 25	France.
Perfumeries.....pounds.	10	3 74	53	Do.
Plants, green.....pounds.	145	3 96	Free.....	Do.
Pigs.....number.	20	160 00	8 00	England.
Paper.....pounds.	310	47 30	2 80	France.
Pistols, common.....number.	20	40 00	6 00	Do.
Rope, hemp.....tons.	44	6,200 00	265 00	England.
Ribbons, silk.....pounds.	4.40	44 00	1 32	France.
Sugar, refined.....tons.	41.59	7,484 60	2,100 28	Holland, France.
unrefined.....pounds.	61.50	3 96	1 00	America.
unrefined.....tons.	40.40	6,000 38	1,393 00	France, England, Holland.
Soda, carbonate of.....pounds.	264	14 08	12	France, England.
Soap, common.....tons.	3.10	391 80	32 64	France.
Spices, various.....pounds.	96.80	13 20	2 64	Do.
Sponges, common.....do.	315	42 90	5 72	Do.
Silk, waste.....do.	8	14 90	1 32	Do.
handkerchiefs.....do.	63	700 00	14 86	Do.
Swords.....number.	10	20 00	3 00	Do.
Straw hats.....pounds.	218	356 00	85	Do.
Steel, bar.....tons.	10.36	2,073 00	248 70	Do.
bar.....pounds.	50	4 40	60	England.
Sulphur, refined.....tons.	8.75	6 13	Free.....	France.
Texture, woolen, raw.....pounds.	476	350 00	19 30	Do.
bleached.....do.	89	66 00	5 00	Do.
colored.....do.	63	68 60	4 45	Do.
colored.....do.	5	1 70	34	England.
printed.....do.	9	13 20	88	Do.
wool and cotton.....do.	105.50	283 80	18 92	France, England.
cotton.....do.	371.50	220 00	16 95	England.
woolen, various.....do.	1,174	2,732 08	147 79	England, France, Austria.
silk, pure.....do.	16.50	154 00	4 60	Island of Sardinia.
mixed.....do.	22	111 00	5 95	France.
trimmings.....do.	10	255 00	10 55	Do.
Timber, for ship-building.....		68,680 00	Free.....	Do.
planks.....		2,400 00	do.....	Do.
Tools, wooden.....pounds.	500	27 20	2 75	Do.
Toys.....do.	170	88 00	6 00	England.
Texture, esparto grass.....do.	1,694	70 00	3 10	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Tin, sheet..... tons.	7	\$1, 121 50	\$112 15	Roman Provinces, France.
Tools, various..... tons.	4. 94	1, 775 00	78 75	England, France.
Tiles, for roofs..... number.	78, 000	450 00	Free	England.
Tubes, earthen..... do.	300	7 00	do	France.
drainage..... do.	700	14 00	do	America.
Tobacco..... pounds.	8	12 80	6 40	Austria.
Wine, in casks..... gallons.	25, 968	157 04	57 30	France.
bottles..... lumber.	378	107 00	11 30	France, Holland.
Water, mineral..... pounds.	260	6 82	23	France.
Wine, spirits of..... bottles.	16	7 00	30	Do.
mixed..... do.	100	36 00	4 00	America, France.
Wool, raw..... tons.	1	400 00	Free	France.
Ware, earthen, common..... do.	6. 60	299 20	12 65	America, France.
jars of..... do.	0. 85	52 05	5 30	France.
white..... pounds.	63. 00	2 86	45	America.
superior quality..... tons.	6. 10	985 00	125 50	France, England.
porcelain..... pounds.	685	79 60	14 60	England, Russia.
glass, common..... pounds.	200	30 10	2 75	France.
fine..... do.	278	129 00	5 50	Do.
superior..... tons.	1. 06	117 25	10 15	America.
Varnish..... pounds.	100	16 00	90	Do.
Velvet, cotton..... do.	15	24 00	1 20	England.
Total.....		738, 177 04	13, 033 81	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Provisions.....		368, 660 00	Free	England.
Timber, various sorts.....		75, 000 00	do	Do.
Oakum, hemp, hides, &c.....		69, 000 00	do	France.
Grease, oil, drugs, paints.....		55, 000 00	do	England.
Machinery, metals, tools, &c.....		190, 000 00	do	Do.
Guns and ammunition.....		20, 000 00	do	Do.
Coals, various, and fire-wood.....		90, 000 00	do	France.
Grand total.....		1, 605, 837 04		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Antiquities..... pounds.		\$9 24	France.
Beef, salt..... tons.	0. 04	15 62	America.
Cheese..... do.	0. 10	31 27	Do.
Candles, stearine..... do.	0. 04	6 25	Do.
Colors, various..... do.	0. 86	451 60	Do.
Cork, worked..... do.	0. 16	11 00	France.
Chestnuts..... do.	0. 13	4 50	America.
Drapery, common..... pounds.	14. 30	11 00	France.
Fruits, preserved..... tons.	0. 06	10 00	America.
Fish, preserved..... do.	0. 07	33 00	Do.
Furniture, common..... do.	0. 25	40 70	France.
Grain..... do.	0. 55	33 55	America.
Do..... do.	2. 20	46 20	France.
Iron, bar..... pounds.	435. 00	27 70	America.
bar..... do.	440. 00	28 10	France.
scrap..... tons.	4. 40	90 60	Do.
Lead, pig..... do.	4, 262. 50	403, 027 00	Italy.
Lime, quick..... do.	0. 22	11 00	France.
Mushrooms, dried..... do.	1. 45	275 00	America.
Manure..... do.	17. 74	106 20	France.
Mattresses, woolen..... do.	0. 06	18 90	Do.
Manganese..... do.	0. 04	1 10	Do.
Marble..... do.	62. 48	741 60	Do.
Do..... do.	1. 20	12 34	Turkey.
Do..... do.	4. 20	43 70	Roman Provinces.
Marble, worked..... do.		1, 745 35	France.
slabs..... number.	3. 00	12 00	Do.
Olive oil..... tons.	10. 00	1, 702 00	America.
Pastry, corn..... pounds.	49. 00	2 00	England.
Roots for brooms..... tons.	0. 33	9 00	France.
Sardines, salt..... do.	0. 06	15 40	America.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Stones, for paving.....tons..	800.00	\$24,014 00	Ireland.
Silver, from lead ore.....do...	1.73	99,965 00	Do.
Texture, cotton.....do...	0.10	158 00	France.
Texture, woolen.....pounds..	20.00	45 75	Do.
Timber.....		632 80	Do.
Vinegar.....gallons..	90.00	18 00	America.
Vegetables.....tons..	0.90	36 00	Do.
Wine, in barrels.....gallons..	708.00	200 00	Do.
Do.....bottles..	830.00	127 00	Do.
Walnuts.....tons..	0.07	2 25	Do.
Total.....		533,771 72	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Spezia for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Different countries.....	460	36,800	1,107	54,560	1,567	91,360
English.....	Sardinia.....	1	13			1	13
	Cardiff.....			2	901	2	901
	Newcastle.....			4	1,656	4	1,656
American.....	Bahia.....						
Russian.....	Baltic.....			2	826	2	826
French.....	Marseilles.....			1	200	1	200
Norwegian.....	Norway.....			1	278	1	278
Swedish.....	do.....			1	230	1	230
	Total.....	461	36,813	1,118	58,651	1,579	95,464

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Different countries.....	458	36,740	1,112	54,920	1,570	91,660
English.....	Sardinia.....	1	13			1	13
	Cardiff.....			2	901	2	901
	Newcastle.....			4	1,656	4	1,656
American.....	Bahia.....			1	217	1	217
Russian.....	Baltic.....			2	826	2	826
French.....	Marseilles.....			1	200	1	200
Norwegian.....	Norway.....			1	278	1	278
Swedish.....	do.....			1	230	1	230
	Total.....	459	36,753	1,124	59,228	1,583	95,981

* This statement also includes the navigation at the ports of Lerici, Fezzano, and Portovenere within the Gulf of Spezia.

WILLIAM T. RICE.

TRAPANI, SICILY.

Statement showing the commerce at Trapani for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Coffee kilograms..	14,663	\$6,274 00	\$1,594 00	France.
Do do.....	742	200 00	89 00	England.
Dates, (fruit) do.....	560	90 40	9 00	Tunis.
Cotton..... do.....	84	20 00	Free	England.
Flour..... do.....	1,473	88 00	7 00	France.
Olive oil..... do.....	3,700	700 00	22 40	Tunis.
Fish oil..... do.....	340	80 00	4 00	Do.
Do do.....	500	100 00	5 60	France.
Do do.....	46	10 00	40	Turkey.
Petroleum..... do.....	44,517	3,040 00	801 00	France.
Do do.....	36,147	2,240 00	650 60	America.
Do do.....	293	120 00	29 20	Holland.
Pepper..... do.....	1,476	441 00	118 00	France.
Sugar..... do.....	18,613	3,701 00	925 40	Holland.
Do do.....	119,164	20,567 00	5,982 00	France.
Do do.....	7,106	1,030 00	355 20	England.
Wax, rough..... do.....	1,463	877 80	26 20	Tunis.
Common sponges..... do.....	1,600	524 00	69 60	Do.
Cheese..... do.....	10,563	2,016 00	84 40	England.
Different seeds..... do.....	57,000	3,720 00	Free	Tunis.
Dry and smoked fish..... do.....	5,844	406 00	46 60	England.
Do do.....	680	50 00	5 40	France.
Sardines and salt fish.....	177,170	9,868 20	296 40	Tunis.
Do do.....	13,600	1,290 10	95 40	England.
Do do.....	59,490	1,900 00	29 40	France.
Horses..... head.....	1	50 00	1 20	Tripoli.
Mules..... do.....	3	160 00	1 80	Tunis.
Sheep and lambs..... do.....	80	181 60	Free	Do.
Asses..... do.....	2	15 00	25	Do.
Large he goats and kids..... do.....	23	21 00	1 00	Do.
Grass cordage..... kilograms..	7,412	282 00	22 00	Do.
Hemp linen..... do.....	59	163 60	5 40	Do.
Tissues of cotton and wool..... do.....	1,281	671 40	117 40	Do.
Do do.....	605	615 80	88 20	England.
Do do.....	13	80 00	3 40	France.
Tissues of wool..... do.....	360	120 00	Free	Tunis.
Rice..... do.....	3,760	360 00	.....	England.
Wheat..... do.....	1,674,410	92,570 00	4,695 00	Tunis.
Do do.....	492,038	29,816 00	1,375 60	France.
Grain and barley..... kilograms..	74,386	2,720 00	148 60	Tunis.
Bran..... do.....	6,150	94 00	9 20	England.
Timber..... do.....	.....	7,695 00	Free	Austria.
Fire-wood..... do.....	81,800	183 20	Free	Tunis.
Clay bricks..... number.....	900	16 00	Free	France.
Pit. coal..... kilograms..	1,093,600	7,720 00	Free	England.
Tobacco..... do.....	2,647	667 00	718 20	Do.
Do do.....	11,419	2,325 00	2,968 60	Tunis.
Iron..... do.....	173,139	607 00	48 20	Do.
Total .....	.....	206,487 10	21,450 25	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Oats..... kilograms..	50,000	\$1,600	France.
Barley, beans, &c..... do.....	299,700	8,099	Do.
Do do.....	702,000	18,270	England.
Do do.....	13,000	360	Turkey.
Do do.....	34,600	850	Tunis.
Cordage..... do.....	1,700	1,600	Do.
Hemp ropes..... do.....	670	130	Do.
Cheese..... do.....	80	13	England.
Rough stone..... do.....	40,000	60	Do.
Do do.....	20,000	40	Turkey.
Salt fish and sardines..... do.....	14,000	884	England.
Do do.....	17,000	800	Russia.
Do do.....	53,000	2,600	Greece.
Do do.....	2,100	610	Tunis.

Statement showing the commerce at Trapani, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Seeds..... kilograms..	632,300	\$36,805	Holland.
Do..... do.....	86,380	3,915	England.
Do..... do.....	515,573	38,049	France.
Wooden hoops..... number..	4,300	180	Turkey.
Do..... do.....	119,500	346	Tunis.
Do..... do.....	52,000	104	England.
Olive oil..... kilograms..	2,500	16	France.
Do..... do.....	7,000	1,015	England.
Do..... do.....	662	101	France.
Wooden utensils, &c..... do.....	133,700	4,980	Do.
Do..... do.....	90,800	4,046	Tunis.
Do..... do.....	8,000	300	Turkey.
Do..... do.....	800	30	Russia.
Do..... do.....	13,600	460	England.
Wine..... liters..	255	2,209	Tunis.
Do..... do.....	8	31	France.
Do..... do.....	78	396	England.
Marine salt..... tons..	33,797	42,321	Sweden, Norway.
Do..... do.....	570	719	Turkey.
Do..... do.....	2,025	3,306	France.
Do..... do.....	4,957	6,255	England.
Do..... do.....	269	429	Tunis.
Do..... do.....	11,098	14,958	United States.
Do..... do.....	5,886	10,595	East Indies.
Do..... do.....	457	426	Spain.
Do..... do.....	140	185	Greece.
Do..... do.....	6,648	6,650	Brazil.
Do..... do.....	7,336	9,314	Russia.
Vegetables..... kilograms..	6,500	120	Tunis.
Do..... do.....	10,600	200	England.
Do..... do.....	4,400	66	Turkey.
Total.....		224,444	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trapani for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Italy.....			6	1,751	6	1,751			1	279	1	279
	Austria.....			4	1,995	4	1,995						
	Turkey.....			3	1,514	3	1,514						
	Brazil.....									8	2,736	8	2,736
	United States.....									3	1,709	3	1,709
	East Indies.....									1	536	1	536
British.....	Italy.....	3	2,066	27	4,924	30	6,990						
	Spain.....			5	813	5	813						
	England.....			2	554	2	554	3	2,066	33	4,702	36	6,768
	Turkey.....			2	267	2	267						
	Austria.....			2	1,318	2	1,318						
	Brazil.....									4	1,877	4	1,877
	Norway.....									1	411	1	411
French.....	Italy.....			2	178	2	178						
	France.....			1	166	1	166			3	344	3	344
German.....	Italy.....			2	509	2	509						
	Spain.....			1	507	1	507						
	Austria.....			2	696	2	696						
	Brazil.....									3	836	3	836
Greek.....	United States.....									2	876	2	876
	Italy.....			4	556	4	556						
	Danube.....									3	409	3	409
	Turkey.....									1	147	1	147
Italian.....	Italy.....	117	33,927	24	5,510	141	39,437	114	31,490	17	3,278	131	34,768
	Tunis.....	48	14,400			48	14,400	48	14,400			48	14,400
	France.....									3	709	3	709
	East Indies.....							3	2,437			3	2,437
	England.....									2	445	2	445
	United States.....									2	1,078	2	1,078

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trapani, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian ...	Italy			33	12,080	33	12,080						
	France			10	3,776	10	3,776						
	Turkey			5	240	5	240						
	Austria			4	1,263	4	1,263						
	Spain			13	4,341	13	4,341						
	England			6	2,278	6	2,278						
	Greece			1	331	1	331						
	Norway									67	23,297	67	23,297
	Brazil									4	1,073	4	1,073
	United States									1	639	1	639
Russian	Italy			12	6,083	12	6,083						
	France			1	465	1	465						
	Turkey			1	344	1	344			1	136	1	136
	Austria			1	542	1	542						
	England			1	466	1	466						
	Spain			2	611	2	611						
	Norway									4	1,910	4	1,910
	Sweden									3	1,749	3	1,749
	Denmark									3	1,893	3	1,893
	Russia									7	2,803	7	2,803
Swedish	Italy			6	1,968	6	1,968						
	France			9	3,056	9	3,056						
	Spain			7	2,630	7	2,630						
	Austria			1	444	1	444						
	Turkey			3	1,333	3	1,333						
	Sweden									21	8,012	21	8,012
	Brazil									2	530	2	530
	Norway									3	889	3	889
United States ..	Italy			5	2,047	5	2,047						
	France			1	766	1	766						
	Turkey			1	390	1	390						
	Austria			2	914	2	914						
	United States ..									9	4,117	9	4,117
		168	50,393	212	67,420	380	117,813	168	50,393	212	67,420	380	117,813

L. MARRONE.

VENICE.

OCTOBER 26, 1872. (Received November 20.)

The progressive improvement of the trade of this port since the accession of the Italian government, which has been shown by the annual statistical tables published by the chamber of commerce, transcripts of which have been furnished by this consulate, has greatly increased in importance since 1870, the aggregate amount of imports and exports in 1871 having been 318,562,336 Italian livres, being an increase of 57,398,687 Italian livres on the trade of 1870.

This vast amelioration in the commerce of Venice has been produced principally by the development of an extensive commerce with Egypt and the East Indies, consequent on the establishment, two years ago, of regular weekly steam communication between this port and Alexandria in Egypt, aided by the systemization of the Brenner and other lines of railways communicating with Lower Germany and Switzerland, by which Venice has been rendered the most convenient and economical port for the introduction of the produce of the East to the industrial districts of those countries, as well as for the exportation to the East of the industrial productions of Central Europe.

The tables of navigation and commerce of 1871, which accompany the present report, show the following results:

1st. That although the number of ships entered and cleared in 1871 was somewhat less, the amount of their tonnage exceeded that of 1870 by 17,679 tons inward and 20,104 tons outward, in consequence of the numerous large steamers, of nearly 2,000 tons register, which now run between Venice and Liverpool.

2d. That in the amount of trade by sea in 1871 there was an increase, compared with 1870, of 23,300,972 Italian livres in the imports and 7,172,000 Italian livres in the exports, together 30,472,972, mainly attributable to the development of the Oriental trade, which shows the following increase compared with 1870:

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Italian livres.</i>	<i>Italian livres.</i>
In India.....	9,549,800	1,293,997
In Egypt.....	5,142,516	216,934
In Turkey.....	3,550,014	5,424,809
Moldo-Wallachia.....	1,590,519	24,370
Greece and Ionian Islands.....	1,963,903	428,636
Total.....	21,796,952	7,388,746

It must be observed that the direct trade with India commenced only in 1871.

In order to promote the further development of the Oriental trade a convention has been entered into between the Italian government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, per their steamer which arrives weekly at Brindisi with the mails from India, to extend their voyages to this port with goods and passengers, which they commenced doing in July last. These steamers arrive at Venice on Sunday, and leave on the following Friday for Brindisi and Alexandria, and they afford an opportunity of receiving and shipping goods, from and to not only Egypt, but all the ports of India, China, and Australia to which the steamers of that powerful company now run.

The Italian government has likewise entered into a convention with the Trinacrea Steam Navigation Company of Palermo to run a steamer weekly between Venice and Constantinople, touching at the principal intermediate ports of Greece. These steamers, in conjunction with the other lines between Constantinople and the ports of the Black Sea and the Danube, will afford to Venice the opportunity of direct steam communication with Turkey, Russia, and the Danubian Provinces already greatly augmented.

The principal articles of traffic with India, Egypt, and Turkey in 1871 were as follows:

INDIA.

Italian livres.

<i>Imports.</i> —Cotton, coffee, pepper, indigo, silk, &c.....	9,547,984
<i>Exports.</i> —Glass beads, cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, raw silk, hardware, jewelry, copper, &c.....	1,293,977

EGYPT.

<i>Imports.</i> —Cotton, gums, bees-wax, coffee, sugar, dye-woods, natron, hides, silk-worms' eggs, raw silk, furs and skins, flax, medicinal oils, bronzes, hardware, porcelain.....	19,411,266
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Italian livres.

Exports.—Butter, lard, glass beads, cotton and linen, and woolen manufactures, cordage, cheese, fruit, lumber, cotton, woolen and silk manufactures, metal goods, cabinet-makers' goods, medicinal oils, medicines, marbles, books and prints, indigo and colors, papers, hardware, jewelry, wine, salted provisions, rice, starch, maize flour..... 4, 270, 119

TURKEY.

Imports.—Cotton, bees-wax, wool, gums, olive oil, raw hides, silk-worms' eggs, valonia, wine, paper, drugs, dye-woods, colors, cotton, woolen, silk and linen manufactures, leather, furs and skins, tobacco, linseed, medicines, fire-wood..... 4, 032, 994

Exports.—Cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures, glass beads, rice, cheese, cotton, linen and woolen yarns, lumber, metal goods, leather, butter, lard, &c., wines and spirits, wax and composition candles, paper, hemp, and tow, salted provisions, copper, hardware, jewelry, cochineal, sugar, comfits, fruits, cordage, cabinet-makers' goods, marbles, books and prints, medicinal oils, metal ores, porcelain, works of art, raw hides, stock-fish and herring..... 6, 061, 380

The increased trade with Greece and the Ionian Islands in 1871 was caused principally by large importations of olive oil.

Besides the increase in the Oriental trade there was likewise an increase in the trade with the United States arising from the renewal of cotton importations, which are susceptible of augmentation, and the trade with Great Britain again increased both in exports and imports, and there was a slight improvement in the imports from Spain, Portugal, and France, while the trade with Austria showed a decline, which may be attributed to the establishment of direct steam navigation to the ports of the East.

From the statistical tables annexed to the foregoing report it is manifest that the exertions of the Venetians to obtain for their port a return of somewhat of its former celebrity have during the last year been eminently successful, and it cannot be doubted that the regular steam communication established between Venice, Egypt, and India, as well as the ports of the Levant and the Black Sea, together with the perfect systemization of railway communication with Northern and Central Europe, will afford increased inducement to commercial enterprise and tend to a further development of commercial prosperity.

PORT OF VENICE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The works, as indicated in former reports of this consulate, some time since commenced for the improvement of the port, and for deepening and widening the channel from the harbor of Venice to the port of Malamocca, are progressing gradually, and ships with an immersion of 25 to 26 English feet (8 meters) can now safely enter the port of Malamocca, and proceed to the anchorage ground at the Alberoni; they cannot, however, as yet pass the whole of the channel to the harbor of Venice with an immersion of more than 21½ feet, but the excavation will be continued through the whole of the channel to the depth of 8 meters.

The works for the construction of a commercial dock (bacino maritimo) surrounded by public warehouses, contiguous to and connected by rail with the railway station, have been commenced, and the foundation of the wall on which the warehouses will be built to surround the basin was successfully laid in June last, and the work is progressing.

A dry dock and patent slip are being constructed in the arsenal.

A royal commission for the preservation and amelioration of the ports and lagunes of Venetia was some time since appointed, in consequence

of the vast and increasing injury caused to them by the quantities of sand emitted from the rivers Brenta, Novissimo, and Sile, by which the lagunes were being rapidly filled up, the navigation of them impeded, and the port of Chioggia menaced with total ruin, while the ports of Treport, Saint Erasmo, and the Lido, (which latter was formerly the principal port of Venice,) which are already, as is well known, rendered inaccessible except to vessels of very shallow immersion by a sand-bank formed by the accumulation of the sand washed down by the shore-current from the rivers of Friuli, are constantly becoming more difficult of access, with the prospect of being in a few years totally obstructed.

The commission was charged by the government to examine into these facts, and to study and propose to government the most advantageous and efficient remedies for the evil, and having, with the co-operation of the most eminent hydraulic engineers, completed their labors, in February last presented their report to the government with projects and estimates for the works necessary to be executed, as follows:

1st. In order to save the port of the Lido, and to make it again the principal port of Venice, which, on account of its immediate vicinity to the city and arsenal, would be most desirable, and at the same time to open the ports of Saint Erasmus and Treporte, the commission proposes the construction of two "dighe," or breakwaters, so placed as to comprise the three ports, with an entrance from the sea of half a kilometer in breadth, the mass of water between which would, as exemplified at Malemocca, carry away the sand washed down from the rivers, and likewise remove the sand-bank which obstructs the approach to the port. The short channel between the harbor of Venice and the port of the Lido to be deepened by excavation to the extent of eight meters. The city would thus have the advantage of two ports of approach at a distance of about four miles from each other, each of which would be more or less convenient for ships to enter, according to the state of the weather and the direction of the wind. The whole cost of these works is estimated at five and a half millions of Italian livres.

2d. To prevent further injury to the navigation of the lagunes and preserve the port of Chioggia, the commission has proposed to fill up that arm of the Brenta which falls into the lagune, and to divert the course of that river partly by the old bed and partly by a new one, with an outlet to the sea at Brondolo, near the fortifications. The Bachigleone also to be reconducted to the "Conca" at Brondolo. The estimated cost of these works is seven and a half millions of Italian livres.

3d. A third work proposed by the commission is the suppression of the "Basinello," which would oblige the agricultural association of Valleo and Meolo to construct an under passage for their drainings at the "taglio of the Sile," the relative expenses of which would be inconsiderable.

It is confidently hoped that these necessary works proposed by the commission will be approved by the government, and receive the sanction of Parliament, as they would greatly tend to the prosperity of Venice and afford employment to numerous artisans and workmen. The report of the committee appointed to examine and report on the bill presented to Parliament by the ministers of public works and of finance, on the 6th of May last, for the sanction of the convention made with the General Bank of Rome for the construction of a line of railway from Udine to Pontebba, has been sent in, read at the sitting of the Chamber, and published.

The report, which approves of the convention, shows the important

advantages which will result to Italy generally from the construction of this railway, which will open a direct line of railway communication from Venice to Northern Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and likewise to Russia, affording to Italy the opportunity of increasing her trade with Austria, already very considerable, and of extending it to the more distant countries of Northern and Eastern Europe.

The pass of the Pontebba, from the most remote periods, has been the road of communication between Italy and Northern and Eastern Germany; it was always maintained by the ancient republic of Venice with the most careful solicitude, and it was afterwards improved by the Austrian government, and rendered the finest, most secure and easy post-road in the empire, to facilitate its relations and traffic with Venice and Milan. Venice being now united with Italy, this road has become one of the most important roads in the Italian monarchy. The pleasant valley of Fella, through which the road passes, offers every advantage for the construction of an excellent railway, it being wide, straight, and, with but slight acclivity, it affords to the railway a regular topographical course, with ample curves, and a regular longitudinal level, and will cross the Alps at Camporosso, 17 kilometers beyond Pontebba, at the height of 783 meters *less* above the sea than any other pass of the Alps. This small elevation, joined to the other advantages of a temperate climate, will prevent the transit by the railway from being impeded by snow.

The small borough town of Villach, in Carinthia, is the nucleus from which branch out three grand lines of European railways, the line to Vienna, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg, the line to Prague, Dresden, Berlin, and Stettin, and the line to Villach Franzenforte, recently opened in communication by the Brenner with Inspruch, Bavaria, and the Lake of Constance.

Austria has undertaken the construction of the line Villach Tarvis, and to unite the Italian net of railways with the three grand lines which, branching from Villach, join the whole net of German railways. There is now only wanting the line Udine Pontebba of 70 kilometers in the Italian territory, which is the subject of the present law, and the line Pontebba Tarvis, of 24 kilometers, in the Austrian territory, the construction of which is secured by the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with Austria the 23d of April, 1869.

By the pass of the Pontebba the distance of Venice from Prague, Dresden, and Berlin will be shortened by 69 kilometers; that by Bologna and the other lines which there conjoin by 71 kilometers.

Finally Hungary, Croatia, the Banater, the Danubian Provinces, and Turkey will all find the pass of the Pontebba the nearest road to Italy.

The construction of the line of railway Udine Pontebba is a national public work, which without doubt will greatly benefit the trade of Venice in its traffic with the northern and eastern parts of Europe, a great part of the goods received from and sent to which by Italy will be sent by the Pontebba, instead of by way of Trieste.

AGRICULTURE.

Grain.—The harvests of the present year in the Venetian provinces have on the whole been satisfactory. The wheat crops were in some parts prejudiced by the inclemency of the winter and spring, and there is a larger proportion than usual of light and inferior quality, but the yield does not appear to have been deficient in quantity, and the prices have receded, though not sufficiently at present to give rise to exporta-

tion to any extent. The present prices of wheat are from 33 to 36 Italian livres per metrical quintal, equal to 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel on board.

The maize harvests have been very abundant and good, and the importations from the Danube have been considerable. Prices have declined to 17 to 18 Italian livres per metrical quintal, equal to 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per bushel.

Rye, barley, and oats are not cultivated here to any extent, but they are imported for consumption, when required, from the Levant.

Hemp.—The hemp crops in Italy have again been deficient in consequence of the devastation caused by the outbreak of the Po in the province of Ferrara, but the quality of the hemp is good, and Ferrara 1st cordage is selling at £42 sterling per ton cost and freight to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow per steamer.

Silk.—The cultivation of this important article, which so deeply affects the interests of the Italian provinces, has this year been more successful than for several years past, the production having been generally good and abundant, and there being a good demand for the article especially for France. Prices are well sustained, at rates which will be sufficiently remunerative to the cultivator.

Vintage.—The production of grapes has also on the whole been good and abundant, although in some districts of the Venetian provinces the vines were much injured by numerous storms of hail. A good yield of wine is looked for, which is essential to the prosperity of a large portion of the population who depend principally on the production of the vineyards for a subsistence.

POPULATION.

A census of the population of Italy was made on the 31st of December, 1871, at which period the population of Venice, as shown by the municipal register, was as follows :

	Present population.		Absent. population.
	Permanent residents.	Occasional residents.	
Commune of Venice.....	120,959	6,706	6,350
Island of Murano	3,509	151	67
Island of Burano	6,809	118	279
Lido Malemocca	2,037	57	133
Permanent residents.....	133,316	7,032	6,829
Occasional residents.....	7,032		
Population present.....	140,348		
Population absent.....	6,829		
Total.....	147,177		

JOHN HARRIS.

Statement showing the commerce at Venice for the year ending December 31, 1871, as published by the chamber of commerce, July, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity: metrical quintals.	Value en- tered.	Countries whence imported.
Animals for slaughter		\$135, 988	Italy, Sicily.
Butter		480	Austria, Hungary.
Cheese	480	69, 900	Italy, Sicily, Holland, Great Britain, Austria.
Hides and leather	4, 191	237, 772	Italy, Brazil, Egypt, Turkey, Holland, Great Britain.
Wax	837	78, 678	Italy, Egypt, France, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Fish, dried and prepared	60, 496	614, 086	Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland.
Oils	93, 678	2, 124, 120	Do.
Petroleum	92, 933	360, 192	United States, France, Austria.
Soap	2, 681	45, 576	Naples, Malta, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Grain	169, 304	764, 844	Italy, Turkey, Russia, Austria, Barbary, Moldavia, &c.
Oleaginous seeds	9, 172	74, 506	Brazil, Great Britain, Austria, Egypt.
Colonials and drugs	69, 486	1, 690, 512	Brazil, Great Britain, Austria, Egypt, Holland, France.
Wine and spirits		434, 068	Italy, Egypt, Ionian Islands, Austria, Great Britain.
Fruit	45, 320	346, 780	Italy, Egypt, Ionian Islands.
Gums	2, 692	161, 520	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, Austria.
Medicines, medicinal preparations		60, 112	France, Austria, Italy, Great Britain, Egypt.
Niter	2, 625	45, 450	Great Britain, Austria.
Colors and dye-woods	6, 377	113, 924	France, Austria, Great Britain, Egypt, Turkey.
Silk-worms' eggs	9	180, 000	Austria, Egypt.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste	434	287, 520	Turkey, Austria, Great Britain.
Hemp		308	Austria, Italy.
Cotton	156, 207	6, 561, 954	Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Malta, Great Britain.
Wool	4, 308	215, 400	Naples, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Other material for weaving		5, 816	Austria, Italy.
Woven goods and twist		1, 234, 890	Italy, Malta, Great Britain, Austria, France.
Paper, books, and prints	1, 360	29, 644	Naples, Egypt, Great Britain, France, Austria.
Natron	7, 295	20, 426	Egypt, Austria.
Glass beads and enamels	380	80, 924	France, Austria.
Hardware, earthen ware, jewelry		251, 310	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain.
Metals, rough and wrought	31, 359	280, 082	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria, France.
Combustibles, (coal, wood, &c.) ..	969, 937	1, 152, 216	Italy, Malta, Great Britain, Austria, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Timber, rough and worked		89, 932	Italy, Sweden, Norway, Austria, France, United States.
Tobacco		37, 090	United States, Austria.
Salt	81, 258	81, 258	Naples.
Stone, lime, cement		230, 200	Austria, Italy, Great Britain.
Stearine candles		12, 420	Naples, Holland, Austria.
Gall-nuts and bark	226	182, 034	Sicily, Naples, Austria.
Sulphur	16, 894	60, 818	Do.
Sundries		329, 512	
		18, 682, 262	

NOTE.—No duties, Venice being a free port.

The weights of those articles not filled in cannot be given with accuracy.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity: metrical quintals.	Value, in- cluding costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Animals for slaughter		\$9, 058	Egypt, Austria.
Butter		297, 160	Sicily, Egypt, Turkey, Hungary.
Cheese	4, 182	182, 688	Italy, Egypt, Austria.
Hides and leather	2, 921	206, 956	Italy, Sicily, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Wax	420	91, 584	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Fish, dried and prepared	9, 020	148, 352	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Holland, Sicily, Naples.
Oils	5, 128	28, 128	Sicily, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Holland.
Petroleum		23, 216	Sicily, Naples, Egypt, Moldavia, Wallachia.
Soap	36	9, 128	Do.
Grain	54, 450	409, 728	Naples, Hungary, Umbria, Barbary, Egypt, Russia.
Oleaginous seeds	523	9, 150	Egypt, Holland, Ionian Islands, Austria, Hungary.
Colonials and drugs	2, 136	89, 492	Sicily, Naples, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria.
Wine and spirits		34, 726	Do.
Fruits	29, 170	177, 380	Egypt, Russia, Hungary, Austria.
Gums	129	9, 540	Naples, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria, Hungary.

Statement showing the commerce at Venice, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity : metrical quintals.	Value, in- cluding costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Medicines and medicinal preparations.		\$247, 210	
Niter		1, 008	Roman provinces, Umbria, Austria, Hungary.
Colors and dye-woods	2, 161	73, 970	Naples, Umbria, Roman provinces, Hungary.
Silk-worms' eggs	1. 6	22, 800	Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Egypt.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste	53	43, 210	East Indies, Egypt, Turkey, Austria, Hungary.
Hemp	149, 612	3, 205, 444	Barbary, Turkey, Holland, Great Britain.
Cotton	2, 259	94, 878	Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Wool	485	24, 250	Do.
Other materials for weaving		60, 222	
Woven goods and twist		3, 438, 530	
Paper, books, and prints	10, 744	195, 164	Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Natron	1, 620	4, 586	Umbria, Austria, Hungary.
Glass beads and enamels	22, 063	878, 654	Sicily, Naples, United States, Barbary, Egypt, Great Britain, &c.
Hardware, earthen ware, and jewelry.		134, 800	Italy, East Indies, Barbary.
Metals, rough and wrought	7, 492	183, 122	Naples, Roman provinces, Hungary.
Combustibles, (coal, &c.)	10, 431	8, 666	Roman provinces, Barbary, Egypt.
Timber, rough and worked		812, 056	Sicily, Naples, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey.
Tobacco	300	3, 954	
Stone, lime, and cement		44, 428	Naples, Egypt, Malta, Ionian Islands.
Stearine candles		32, 246	
Gall-nuts and bark	146	1, 314	Naples, Hungary, Italy, Austria.
Sulphur	2, 527	8, 376	Naples, Germany, Ionian Islands, Hungary.
Sundries		499, 728	
		11, 751, 902	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Venice for the year ending December 31, 1871.

From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sicily	4	1, 441	39	7, 670	43	9, 111	3	973	65	12, 869	68	13, 842
Naples, Puglia, Abruzzo.	3	1, 389	80	4, 837	83	6, 226	15	6, 750	101	8, 239	116	14, 989
Roman States.	14	2, 250	147	6, 492	161	8, 742	13	2, 112	108	4, 236	121	6, 348
Tuscany									1	431	1	431
Genoa & Sardinia			6	722	6	722	1	313			1	313
Venetia			84	4, 790	84	4, 790			285	9, 143	285	9, 143
Italian ports.	21	5, 080	356	24, 511	377	29, 591	32	10, 148	560	34, 918	592	45, 066
East Indies	3	2, 530			3	2, 530			1	646	1	646
United States.			14	4, 191	14	4, 191						
Barbary			2	426	2	426			6	1, 812	6	1, 812
Egypt	54	30, 801	2	429	56	31, 230	52	30, 224	20	6, 726	72	36, 950
Moldavia and Wallachia			22	5, 293	22	5, 293	1	461			1	461
Turkey			25	1, 324	25	1, 324	10	5, 243	96	30, 188	106	35, 431
Russia			5	1, 696	5	1, 696	2	983	2	811	4	1, 794
Norway & Sweden			24	3, 215	24	3, 215						
Belgium			1	133	1	133	1	1, 296			1	1, 296
Holland	7	3, 035	2	300	9	3, 335	3	1, 175			3	1, 175
Malta			6	1, 344	6	1, 344			11	2, 982	11	2, 982
Great Britain.	75	65, 044	115	44, 337	190	109, 381	60	56, 772	5	942	65	57, 714
Portugal			1	213	1	213						
Spain			2	448	2	448			2	279	2	279
France	34	14, 704	4	822	38	15, 526	17	7, 423	5	1, 768	22	9, 191
Greece			5	669	5	669			26	5, 994	26	5, 994
Ionian Islands			21	2, 361	21	2, 361	1	528	36	5, 017	37	5, 545
Austria and Hungary	285	82, 200	1, 652	85, 755	1, 937	167, 955	301	89, 213	1, 492	91, 934	1, 793	181, 147
Foreign ports.	458	198, 314	1, 903	152, 956	2, 361	351, 270	448	193, 318	1, 702	149, 099	2, 150	342, 417
Total	479	203, 394	2, 259	177, 467	2, 738	380, 861	480	203, 466	2, 262	184, 017	2, 742	387, 483

Statement of ships entered and cleared at the port of Venice, according to the flags and amount of tonnage.

Flags.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Total.		Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	188	56, 158	1, 498	108, 380	1, 616	164, 538	120	56, 996	1, 479	106, 682	1, 599	163, 678
American			3	1, 135	3	1, 135			3	1, 135	3	1, 135
Austro-Hungari'n	271	72, 598	643	43, 726	914	116, 324	269	71, 984	657	51, 112	926	123, 096
British	85	72, 262	38	11, 745	123	84, 007	86	72, 110	40	12, 461	126	84, 571
Danish			12	1, 566	12	1, 566			16	2, 048	16	2, 048
Dutch	3	1, 130	2	300	5	1, 430	3	1, 130	5	756	8	1, 886
Belgian	1	928			1	928	1	928			1	928
French	1	318	2	360	3	678	1	318	3	527	4	845
Greek			21	5, 085	21	5, 085			17	4, 148	17	4, 148
German			13	2, 003	13	2, 003			16	2, 128	16	2, 128
Moldo-Wallachian			2	364	2	364			1	196	1	196
Norwegian and Swedish			7	1, 834	7	1, 834			7	1, 834	7	1, 834
Russian			1	216	1	216			1	216	1	216
Ottoman			16	540	16	540			16	561	16	561
Portuguese			1	213	1	213			1	213	1	213
Foreign flags...	361	147, 236	761	69, 087	1, 122	216, 323	360	146, 470	783	77, 335	1, 143	223, 805
Italian flags...	118	56, 158	1, 498	108, 380	1, 616	164, 538	120	56, 996	1, 479	106, 682	1, 599	163, 678
Total	479	204, 394	2, 259	177, 467	2, 738	380, 861	480	203, 466	2, 262	184, 017	2, 742	387, 483

Table showing the value of merchandise imported and exported, by sea, at Venice in 1871, compared with 1870.

Countries whence imported and whither exported.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Sicily	\$731, 131	\$1, 312, 793	\$1, 023, 018	\$1, 248, 521
Naples, Puglia, Abruzzo, Calabria	7, 049, 128	4, 610, 365	1, 651, 728	1, 224, 888
Coast of Roman Umbria, the Marches, and Emilia....	901, 780	1, 148, 056	1, 380, 887	1, 373, 438
Tuscany			5, 650	
Genoa and Sardinia	273, 500	257, 310	3, 265	1, 600
Venetia	217, 763	212, 040	40, 472	51, 427
Italian ports	9, 173, 302	7, 540, 564	4, 105, 020	3, 899, 874
Japan			1, 227	
East Indies	9, 547, 980		1, 293, 977	
Brazil		1, 593, 925		
United States	3, 053, 881	1, 938, 218	3, 040	
Barbary		215, 004	390, 826	173, 694
Egypt	19, 411, 206	14, 268, 690	4, 270, 119	4, 145, 279
Moldavia and Wallachia	1, 689, 562	99, 043	24, 370	
Turkey	4, 032, 994	482, 980	6, 061, 380	636, 511
Russia	804, 538	439, 754	141, 168	9, 840
Sweden and Norway	1, 815, 220	2, 377, 800		
German Empire			40, 772	
Belgium	146, 320	285, 278	23, 830	
Holland	1, 390, 730	2, 932, 505	370, 470	386, 059
Great Britain	15, 780, 752	13, 459, 153	19, 735, 614	17, 812, 397
Malta	91, 035	121, 552	573, 206	614, 196
Portugal	101, 764		2, 470	
Spain	70, 510			
France	379, 006	185, 114	131, 370	324, 474
Greece	87, 800	4, 152	669, 095	530, 865
Ionian Islands	2, 435, 958	555, 703	1, 086, 114	795, 708
Austria and Hungary	23, 398, 817	23, 610, 968	19, 770, 716	22, 193, 688
Foreign ports	84, 238, 073	62, 569, 839	54, 589, 764	47, 622, 711
Total	91, 411, 375	70, 110, 403	58, 694, 586	51, 522, 585

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Alum.....* catties	76,060	\$2,028 00	\$38 00
Ammunition.....cases	2,341	5,192 00	244 00
Aloes.....catties	514	829 00	41 00
Alpacas.....yards	11,476	1,836 16	183 60
Bunting.....do.	63,631	22,270 85	313 00
Blankets.....number	217,163	651,849 00	3,886 00
Boots and shoes.....pairs	175,729	162,713 00	8,202 00
Buffalo-horns.....catties	1,383	1,113 00	53 25
Brass.....do.	28,885	6,932 34	274 00
Beer.....		500 00	25 00
Broadcloth.....yards	5,259	7,888 50	315 54
Candles.....catties	218,420	46,596 32	1,667 25
Cordage.....do.	221,911	38,464 53	1,008 25
Canvas.....yards	314,516	69,193 52	2,604 00
Cotton, raw.....catties	89,518	22,677 91	372 50
velvet.....yards	325,340	169,176 80	2,142 00
piece goods.....pieces	242	1,711 25	85 50
Chintz.....yards	597,640	53,787 60	1,444 00
Cloth.....do.	1,191,456	655,300 80	20,163 00
Camlets.....do.	99,039	14,855 85	1,352 00
Cashmeres.....do.	659	395 40	29 70
Cigars.....boxes	20,944	155,080 00	1,746 00
Clocks.....number	6,537	2,380 50	760 00
Coral.....catties	965	27,040 00	1,352 00
Crockery.....cases	284	5,896 00	341 00
Coffee.....catties	26,149	3,349 00	167 00
Curios.....cases	12	2,340 00	117 00
Chinese matting.....yards	2,585	258 50	16 00
Copper.....catties	4,344	357 00	46 00
Carpets.....		4,304 00	215 20
Drilling.....yards	320,204	38,424 48	839 50
Damask.....do.	13,878	4,860 30	65 50
Drugs.....catties	110,105	58,283 00	7,143 50
Dye-stuffs.....do.	65,849	54,594 25	2,719 00
Deer-horns.....do.	2,187	29,160 00	22 00
Fustians.....yards	1,500	675 00	8 50
Furniture.....cases	407	18,171 50	1,061 25
Fish-skins.....catties	778	42 80	2 20
Flour.....do.	67,500	2,425 00	
Flannel.....yards	54,904	16,364 12	2,470 68
Gray shirtings.....do.	2,763,214	193,224 98	9,397 25
Gray shirtings, mixed.....do.	18,749,530	1,593,620 05	55,102 50
Gypsum.....catties	2,000	5 10	2 16
Guns.....cases	18	6,340 00	327 00
Glass ware.....do.	1,779	32,804 25	1,632 25
Ginseng.....catties	633	650 00	32 00
Glue.....do.	168	18 48	75
Gold lace.....		13,418 50	268 97
Handkerchiefs.....dozens	20,319	18,287 10	338 50
Hides.....pieces	37,467	65,567 25	3,238 76
Hardware.....cases	879	26,042 00	1,401 00
Horses.....number	2	93 25	6 50
Hemp.....catties	3,850	479 00	23 95
Indigo, dry.....do.	32,149	857,308 00	402 00
Imitation listings.....yards	2,231	446 20	66 90
Iron wire.....catties	130,429	3,912 86	1,043 20
Ivory.....do.	13,032	1,066 50	299 25
Italian cloth.....yards	94,500	31,230 00	283 50
Indigo, liquids.....gallons	505	2,272 00	4 00
Jeans.....yards	24,000	4,080 00	204 00
Jewelry.....		2,389 50	119 47
Linen.....yards	105,130	32,590 30	707 50
Long ells.....do.	87,885	23,728 95	1,313 00
Lastings.....do.	583,227	192,464 91	5,819 00
Leather.....catties	459,591	171,580 64	9,197 00
cloth.....yards	667	834 00	10 00
Ly cheese, Chinese fruit.....catties	4,800	70 25	4 25
Looking-glasses.....		5,000 00	250 00
Lusters.....yards	485,595	103,974 95	14,567 85
Muslins.....do.	170,749	15,367 41	1,765 00

* One cattie = 1½ pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Merinos.....yards.	2, 159, 709	\$496, 733 07	\$21, 597 00
Muskets.....number	9, 688	72, 012 00	3, 433 95
Machinery.....cases	1, 058	49, 288 50	4, 130 50
Matting.....rolls	1, 468	13, 743 00	689 25
Miscellaneous stores.....catties	7, 422	15, 764 25	1, 420 50
Musk.....do	24	1, 340 00	67 00
Mohair.....yards	307	89 03	4 45
Nail-rod iron.....catties	3, 993, 486	153, 083 63	3, 919 50
Orleans.....yards	219, 291	24, 122 01	2, 956 00
Oil.....gallons	1, 842, 337	127, 772 50	8, 053 00
Oil, kerosene.....		26, 991 00	539 82
cloth.....yards	2, 911	2, 619 90	87 33
tea.....gallons	286, 185	177, 434 70	8, 871 73
rape-seed.....catties		2, 054 00	102 70
Put chuck.....do	2, 300	350 00	17 00
Plants.....cases	3	617 50	27 00
Paint oil.....gallons	276, 069	289, 872 45	3, 370 25
Pig-iron.....catties	413, 370	2, 764 00	656 00
Pepper.....do	10, 631	1, 488 34	74 40
Quicksilver.....do	562	562 00	42 00
Quinine.....do	3, 750	15, 200 00	1, 888 50
Red-wood.....do	34, 000	588 00	29 00
Rhinoceros-horns.....do	475	1, 266 00	16 00
Rattan.....do	366, 483	21, 988 00	1, 699 00
Rhubarb.....do	600	300 00	6 00
Rape-seed.....		5, 250 00	26 25
Spanish stripes.....yards	9, 800	2, 254 00	735 00
Satins.....do	521	468 90	15 00
Satins, China.....pieces	254	8, 263 00	508 00
Singlets, cotton.....dozen	9, 748	48, 740 00	2, 537 00
woolen.....do	603	6, 935 00	417 00
Steel.....catties	25, 800	1, 585 50	153 00
Silk.....pieces	584	6, 088 50	303 50
Sulphuric acid.....catties	11, 902	1, 556 00	77 50
Sulphur.....do	15, 955	14, 921 00	745 50
Stationery.....cases	1, 458	22, 452 50	1, 488 50
Soap, toilet.....catties	267	6, 482 50	337 25
bar.....do	938, 588	75, 089 00	4, 692 50
Sheet-lead.....do	46, 294	2, 314 70	462 00
Sea-horse teeth.....do	2, 504	3, 739 68	187 50
Snuff.....do	609	324 80	162 00
Sugar, brown.....do	938, 588	81, 344 31	1, 497 00
white.....do	5, 228, 498	348, 566 50	13, 071 00
loaf.....do	165, 677	30, 926 28	1, 656 00
Sandal-wood.....do	72, 028	6, 722 58	300 00
Salt fish.....do	2, 575	242 41	6 50
Spelter and zinc.....do	5, 308	353 85	10 50
Saddlery.....cases	18	2, 297 00	102 25
Sundries.....catties	20, 002	243, 009 00	12, 150 00
Sheet-iron.....do	408, 048	21, 762 56	1, 224 00
Saltpeter.....do	67, 200	5, 824 00	211 20
Taffachelass.....do	817, 429	130, 788 60	6, 812 00
T-cloth.....yards	2, 450, 981	153, 188 56	9, 397 00
Thread, cotton.....dozens	5, 951	1, 785 30	316 00
Toilet articles.....cases	71	4, 243 00	212 00
Tea, (China).....catties	7, 382	2, 042 00	101 00
Tobacco.....do	13, 812	2, 209 92	82 40
Tin-plates.....boxes	992	9, 424 00	6 30
Traveling rugs.....number	620	1, 085 00	103 50
Table-cloths.....pieces	255	637 50	5 00
Tin.....catties	108	58 80	1 00
Turkey red.....yards	42, 200	3, 798 00	189 90
Thread, hemp.....		1, 990 00	99 50
Treasure.....		21, 978, 638 00	
Tortoise-shell.....catties	8, 079	34, 572 00	1, 277 50
Vermilion.....do	22, 367	32, 805 30	671 00
Varnish.....gallons	13, 705	34, 462 00	1, 713 10
Woolen goods.....yards	1, 649, 929	1, 649, 929 00	24, 749 00
and cotton mixed.....do	3, 496, 866	1, 748, 433 00	30, 963 00
satins.....do	86, 408	23, 330 00	864 00
Window-glass.....boxes	4, 845	11, 802 00	565 00
Watches.....number	2, 327	68, 285 00	1, 137 00
Wines and liquors.....casks	13, 800	317, 228 00	9, 745 00
Wild-cat.....number	1	5 00	1 00
White lead.....catties	25, 000	2, 012 00	125 00
Wax.....do	240, 200	80, 031 00	10, 094 00
Yarn.....do	9, 610, 037	3, 075, 211 00	213, 555 00
		37, 561, 335 14	590, 832 46

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties.
Awabi, sea ear.....catties	190,289		\$1,898 25
shells.....do.	106,352		19 25
Amber.....	21	\$15 00	3 00
Bêche de mer.....	11,885		118 50
Bamboo-ware.....cases	75	685 25	27 50
Brass.....catties	50	5 00	75
Bells.....number	2	268 25	13 25
Bark.....catties	328	13 25	1 75
Bronze-ware.....do.		6,980 25	
China-root.....do.	194,882	8,613 00	486 00
Cuttle-fish.....do.	3,000		
(dried).....do.	19,583		68 25
Camphor,(crude).....do.	28		36 25
Cocoons.....	498,500	149,820 00	
Coal.....catties	55,865		7 25
Copper.....do.	3,176,274	564,602 00	27,299 00
nails.....do.	5,550	897 25	41 25
ware.....do.	200	97 00	4 50
Crockery.....cases	1,039	12,265 25	311 50
Cotton goods.....pieces	25	107 00	6 25
Curios.....cases	3,801	51,195 00	2,420 50
Cartridges.....do.	67	334 00	16 00
Cotton, raw.....catties		114 00	
Deers' horns.....do.	2,832		8 25
Fish dried.....do.	66,874		167 00
Furniture.....cases	12	206 25	11 00
Fish-oil.....gallons	127,379		127 25
Fans.....cases	200	64 00	4 00
Guns.....number	474	1,864 00	93 00
Hides.....catties	10,250	464 00	27 25
Hogs.....number	36	161 00	8 25
Isinglass.....catties	4,712		35 25
Iron ware, (hardware).....cases	8	12 00	2 00
Lily bulbs.....do.	50	104 00	5 00
Lead.....catties	34,490		100 75
Lumber.....	174,462	386 00	19 00
Mushrooms.....catties	126,059		2,149 50
Medicines.....do.	7,693	896 00	242 00
Minerals.....do.	95,028	8,330 00	431 00
Mats.....number	20	20 00	3 00
Nuts, China.....catties	19,412		29 00
Peon-bark.....catties	5,355		66 50
Pony.....number	1	60 00	3 25
Potatoes.....	175,130	1,167 53	34 00
Prawns, dried.....	7,767	155 34	46 25
Pease.....	3,044	101 45	3 00
Plants.....cases	320	1,152 00	57 50
Pumps.....	1,000	500 00	25 00
Paper umbrellas.....cases	35	420 00	21 00
Rags.....	371,600	17,376 35	130 25
Sea-weed.....	228,802	9,140 07	1,972 25
cut.....	212,764	11,351 06	426 00
Silk.....	1,751,146	3,459,184 00	17,508 75
waste.....	598,800	254,079 00	17,964 00
gowns.....number	71	572 00	28 00
goods.....pieces	409	3,762 25	187 50
Silk-worm eggs.....cards	1,345,166		34,579 00
Shark's fins.....	17,966		107 50
Sauce.....	1,841		6 00
Sulphur.....	76,912		77 00
Saki, (Japanese liquor).....	157		75
Sundries.....cases	6,760	12,765 00	1,382 00
Tea.....pounds	13,114,847	1,180,887 50	152,131 68
Tobacco, leaf.....	145,431		368 00
Tools.....cases	75	477 50	39 50
Toilet articles.....do.	13	159 25	7 25
Tin.....	6,300	2,047 00	102 00
Treasure.....		18,237,811 00	
Vermicelli.....	600		1 00
Zinc.....catties	85,000	4,373 00	218 00
Ware, (lacquer).....cases	3,331	36,050 00	1,802 00
Total.....		24,042,109 99	265,536 43

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Japan	77	125, 398. 89	5	2, 220. 87	74	134, 363. 59	2	1, 016. 29
	China			1	300. 00				
	United States	16	65, 953. 34	2	850. 82	14	57, 439. 81	6	2, 436. 64
	England and colonies	16	64, 949. 44	6	3, 521. 02	15	61, 599. 44	1	270. 00
	Sold							1	272. 00
	Destroyed by fire					1	4, 454. 00	1	4, 454. 00
	Spain and colonies							2	2, 050. 08
British	England and colonies	30	24, 378. 00	48	29, 177. 00	27	22, 365. 00	22	10, 778. 00
	China	10	6, 422. 00	27	8, 638. 00	11	7, 359. 00	59	29, 220. 00
Prussian	Prussia			3	994. 50				
	England and colonies			4	1, 774. 50			6	2, 319. 00
	Japan			2	1, 207. 50			7	2, 681. 00
	United States			1	321. 00			1	408. 00
	China			9	3, 058. 00			4	1, 197. 50
Hawaiian	Japan	2	1, 196. 00	1	113. 60				
	Whaling			1	368. 00				
	United States							2	481. 00
	Hong Kong							2	1, 196. 00
Dutch	Japan			1	250. 00	2	1, 196. 00	2	588. 00
	Batavia			1	338. 00				
Danish	China			2	574. 00				
French	China							2	574. 00
	England and colonies	24	22, 854. 00	3	1, 455. 84	24	22, 854. 00	4	1, 592. 84
	Japan							1	376. 00
Russian	Siberia	1	498. 00			1	498. 00	1	498. 00
Tunisian	Tunis	1	729. 00						
	Japan					1	729. 00	1	729. 00
Peru	Macao			1	350. 00				
	Total	177	312, 338. 67	118	55, 502. 05	170	312, 862. 84	122	56, 060. 35
								292	368, 923. 19

C. O. SHEPARD.

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

Statement showing the commerce at Osaka and Hiogo for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.*
Gray shirtings	pieces.. 269,529	\$692,690
White shirtings	do. 1,797	4,726
T-cloths	do. 5,352	9,528
Brocades and spots	do. 1,780	5,020
Handkerchiefs	dozen 1,619	1,117
Chintz, assorted	pieces.. 16,733	39,825
Velvets	do. 12,601	94,507
Lawns	do. 20,680	22,334
Taffachelass	do. 41,779	109,361
Cotton yarn	piculs.. 15,609	629,563
Turkey red cambrics	pieces.. 39,075	100,032
Drills	do. 9,040	32,544
Camlets	do. 2,970	38,610
Lastings	do. 4,878	57,168
Crape lastings	do. 250	1,643
Camlet cords	do. 250	1,313
Serges	do. 475	3,800
Lasbes and Orleans	do. 37,883	226,857
Thibets	do. 13,393	93,751
Alpacas	do. 2,619	20,297
Cloth, assorted	do. 7,495	272,818
Italian cloth	do. 3,035	33,495
Long ells	do. 254	1,440
Blankets	pairs.. 20,317	54,043
Mausselines de laine	pieces.. 65,082	585,738
Fancies or mixtures	do. 16,061	112,427
Merinos	do. 1,790	18,795
Baratheas	do. 1,920	19,200
Dyes	catties.. 12,089	45,481
Iron	piculs.. 10,728	31,251
Tin	do. 9	198
Lead	do. 2,689	16,592
Tin plates	do. 60	355
Cotton	do. 1,836	27,030
Coals, (English)	tons.. 473	4,967
Sugars	piculs.. 80,448	472,273
Sugar-candy	do. 2,662	29,823
Pease	do. 49,618	99,692
Rice	do. 29,091	65,653
Bean-oil	do. 7,403	54,360
Bean-cake	do. 12,280	19,648
Sapan wood	do. 1,445	5,062
Sandal wood	do. 259	5,057
Saffron	catties.. 762	3,150
Safflower	piculs.. 773	105,212
Licorice-root	do. 305	1,940
Medicine	pieces..	62,325
Clothing	pieces.. 25,462	18,751
Paints	tons.. 173½	31,230
Sundries	dozen..	839,161
Umbrellas	dozen.. 234	4,308
Flour	barrels.. 550	4,276
Arms	stands.. 3,977	36,102
Arms	battery.. 1	35,410
Ships	number.. 5	209,000
Treasure	value..	5,511,049
Total		2,255,100
		7,766,149

* Mexican dollars.

Statement showing the commerce at Osaka and Hiogo, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Silk..... bales of 80 catties..	1,346	\$665,958
Tea..... pounds..	4,751,081	1,451,615
Waste silk..... piculs..	816	53,080
Silk worm's eggs..... cards..	5,406	5,990
Cocoons..... piculs..	189	10,206
Wax..... do..	1,536	45,671
Camphor..... do..	7,089	106,288
Copper..... do..	25,755	386,325
wire..... do..	30	728
Isinglass..... do..	3,519	119,370
Mushrooms..... do..	1,905	47,992
Cuttle-fish..... do..	1,440	25,765
Fish, dried..... do..	648	24,644
Sharks' fins..... do..	63	2,796
Seaweed, long and cut..... do..	30,942	101,268
Tobacco..... do..	7,737	65,228
Gambier..... do..	120	400
Sulphur..... do..	1,270	7,620
Rags..... do..	14,907	17,888
Coals..... tons..	1,587	9,628
Coir..... piculs..	100	312
Rice..... do..	2,908	5,000
Planks and poles..... pieces..	49,738	3,270
Cattle..... head..	3,571	71,420
Medicine..... piculs..	2,799	35,776
Ginseng..... do..	53	13,886
Bêche de mer..... do..	1,986	58,533
Awabi..... do..	33	1,191
Shell fish..... do..	1,009	29,843
Deer horns..... do..	72	841
Bricks..... number..	61,657	665
Curios.....		13,881
Cinnamon..... piculs..	315	963
Umbrellas..... number..	4,000	403
Peony..... piculs..	24	456
Tempoes..... value in boos..	9,600	2,400
Total.....		3,387,300
Treasure..... value..		5,019,011
Total.....		8,406,311
In addition, coastwise shipments of tea in foreign bottoms, by native merchants..... pounds..	827,824	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Osaka and Hioga for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	Total entered.		Total cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	122	206,419	125	212,706
British.....	61	30,728	64	32,203
North German.....	22	6,498	21	6,610
French.....	4	2,300	5	2,379
Russian.....	2	1,022	2	1,022
Dutch.....	3	772	4	1,222
Swedish.....	2	380	2	380
Danish.....	2	491	2	491
Norwegian.....	1	213	1	213
Hawaiian.....	1	378	1	378
Total.....	220	249,201	227	257,669

P. FRANK.

NAGASAKI.

Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Accouterments cases	4	\$150	Impossible to ascertain the amount of duties paid.	Unknown.
Alpacas pieces	1,907	16,977		
Ammunition cases	556	10,735		
Arms stands	276	1,380		
Bean cake piculs	49,927	87,768		
Beer barrels	578	4,624		
Blankets pairs	568	2,840		
Brass packages	259	4,000		
Brocades pieces	1,495	4,391		
Camlets do	5,000	79,400		
Carpets rolls	280	5,600		
Chintz pieces	22,297	55,969		
Cloth do	2,518	62,950		
sail do	6,269	43,883		
T do	26,646	46,585		
Coals tons	200	3,550		
Copper piculs	223	4,870		
Cotton do	3,363	66,383		
yarn bales	577	72,125		
Drill pieces	2,250	8,976		
Drugs piculs	7,760	46,300		
Drugs cases	111	2,500		
Emery paper do	11	555		
Flour barrels	1,609	19,208		
Glass cases	750	4,500		
Handkerchiefs do	15	992		
Hides number	11,788	35,340		
Iron, pig piculs	9,412	5,938		
nail, rod do	1,568	4,707		
bar do	2,375	5,093		
Lasting pieces	3,269	47,075		
crap do	575	4,025		
Lead piculs	1,124	6,977		
Long ells pieces	900	6,300		
Lusters and orleans, plain do	4,970	29,700		
figured do	868	4,833		
Machinery cases	642	176,640		
Marine vests cases	4,250	16,050		
Muslin pieces	4,250	4,340		
Oil piculs	17,682	150,397		
Pease do	28,079	56,158		
Rice do	4,150	58,640		
Shoes and boots pairs	10,962	21,900		
Shirts dozens	2,585	16,050		
Shirting, figured pieces	3,449	8,622		
gray do	61,105	126,880		
white do	7,404	18,610		
Stores, oilman cases	6,474	32,370		
Sugar, brown piculs	24,400	97,602		
loaf do	3,165	38,030		
white do	17,105	136,840		
Taffachelass pieces	14,598	42,748		
Tobacco piculs	688	10,320		
Turkey reds pieces	17,596	52,788		
Velvets do	2,820	28,170		
Watches and clocks cases	9,293	12,000		
Wines and spirits cases	4,731	55,861		
Wool fancies pieces	4,731	23,685		
Miscellaneous articles cases		157,382		
Total		2,148,782		

Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whence imported.
Arms stands.	1,545	\$7,725	Unknown.
Awabi *piculs.	1,596	63,840	
Blankets pairs.	20	100	
Bronze piculs.	664	11,952	
Camphor do.	827	11,578	
Charcoal do.	2,469	1,235	
Coal tons.	117,117	584,585	
Chintz case.	400	1,040	
Cloth pieces.	950	23,750	
Cockscomb piculs.	782	3,910	
Copper do.	1,215	20,655	
Cuttle-fish do.	7,451	146,471	
Drugs do.	3,733	13,143	
Fish do.	652	3,260	
Gallnuts do.	29	203	
Gengsing do.	1,534	398,840	
Irice do.	785	28,260	
Iron do.	10	18	
Isinglass do.	2,409	59,186	
Lacquer-ware cases.	691	13,736	
Lead-ore piculs.	160	480	
Long ells pieces.	40	320	
Lusters and orleans do.	178	890	
Machinery do.		5,000	
Mushrooms piculs.	2,925	96,525	
Oil do.	127	1,000	
paint tins.	100	800	
Paper piculs.	3,015	36,780	
Pease do.	4,280	8,560	
Porcelain ware cases.	975	18,790	
Seaweed piculs.	29,085	116,340	
Sharks fins do.	450	900	
Sheeting pieces.	200	460	
Silk bales.	2	1,000	
Silver-ore piculs.	90	900	
Stores, (oilman) cases.	203	1,050	
Sugar, white piculs.	1,484	11,872	
brown do.	340	1,360	
Sulphur do.	555	11,665	
Taffachelass pieces.	120	300	
Tea piculs.	37,528	666,504	
Timber planks.	693,766	69,376	
Do logs.	1,300	6,500	
Tobacco piculs.	35,346	475,174	
cigars cases.	24	4,320	
Turkey red pieces.	1,000	3,000	
Umbrellas number.	24,605	12,303	
Wax piculs.	10,543	189,774	
Wool fancies pieces.	14	98	
Wines and spirits cases.	104	624	
Miscellaneous articles do.		61,660	
Total		3,197,812	

* Picul, 133½ pounds, avoirdupois,

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Unknown					87	33,027
Danish	do			2	556	2	556
Dutch	do			4	1,173	4	1,173
French	do	2	1,600	7	2,891	9	4,491
German	do	2	914	24	7,404	26	8,318
Russian	do	4	2,044			4	2,044
United States	China	54	133,780	13	2,739	67	136,519
	Japan	54	137,781	7	3,118	61	140,899

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nagasaki, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Unknown					85	34,214
Danish	do			2	556	2	556
Dutch	do			4	1,173	4	1,173
French	do	2	1,600	7	2,891	9	4,491
German	do	2	914	24	7,404	26	8,318
Russian	do	4	2,044			4	2,044
United States	China	49	130,418	18	4,813	67	135,231
	Japan	53	151,135	6	1,647	59	152,782

W. P. MANGUM.

M A D A G A S C A R .**TAMATAVE.**

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received January 2, 1873.)

COTTON CULTURE.

Since my last report several parties of English subjects have commenced to plant cotton in the southern part of this island, having brought seed from the Fiji Islands, which promises to be very successful, and to which I beg to call the attention of our Government. One of the above parties arrived here in March last, started for the capital, received free grant of land to whatever extent they desired, (which is extended to all strangers,) returned to Maharnaroo, planted about 20 acres of their seed, and are ready to do their cotton-picking this month, viz, October, 1872. As the labor in Madagascar is not to be relied upon, they have made a requisition to the government of Mauritius for Madras coolies, engaging them for the term of five years, at \$3 per month and found. Merchants and traders are anxiously awaiting the result of this branch of industry, knowing that through it, if successful, their business will be materially increased, and tend to a larger circulation of money.

SUGAR.

Sugar-manufacturing still continues, though, owing to the illness of the superintendent of government mills, that establishment will not turn out their usual quantity this year. Up to date no sugar of Madagascar has been refined in Madagascar, being exported to Mauritius as *grezo* or brown.

INDIA RUBBER.

In my last report I stated that the Madagascar government prohibited the sale of India rubber, retaining the entire stock produced. Since then the government having been furnished the desired amount, the trade is again opened to foreigners, prices ruling from \$34 to \$35 per 100 pounds.

HIDES.

Hides remain unchanged in prices.

COFFEE.

Coffee is being planted in several parts of the island with good success; prices, according to quality, ranging from \$8 to \$12 per 100 pounds, (50 kilograms.)

A general effort is made to render the island more productive, the south and north being regularly visited by coasting crafts of 16 to 20 tons, whereby English, French, and American manufactures are exchanged for produce. These crafts are as yet exclusively English and French, the owners of which find it very profitable, especially with regard to rubber, as said article is cheaper north or south of Tamatave, in consequence of less competition.

AMERICAN COTTONS.

American cottons (gray sheetings) still hold the market, though the sales received a slight shock from the arrival of some Manchester mills, English imitations introduced by some firms of Mauritius, evidently not satisfactory to the importers, since it has not been repeated.

DUTIES.

Duties remain unchanged 10 per cent. in kind on imports, and 10 per cent. in money on exports.

MONEY.

Money (French silver) has lately advanced, and is now to be had, for drafts on Mauritius at from 10 to 12 per cent., in addition to 5 to 6 per cent. on England.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum oil is still in demand, at prices unchanged.

In compliance with circular of February 9, 1872, I inclose tables of imports and exports during last year; also, tabular statement showing the navigation at this port.

J. P. FINKELMEIER.

Statement showing the commerce at Tamatave for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Unbleached sheeting kilograms..	321,060	\$229,165 00	England, France, America.
Bleached sheeting.....do.....	24,815	35,700 00	Do.
Haberdashery.....do.....	280	1,090 00	England, France.
Crockery.....do.....	79,300	8,725 00	Do.
Iron pots.....do.....	4,416	822 90	Do.
Jar fruit.....do.....	110	125 00	England, France, America.
Hardware.....do.....	1,540	1,060 00	England, France.
Drugs.....do.....	220	580 00	Do.
Pig-lead.....do.....	100	60 00	Do.
Gunpowder.....do.....	12	11 00	Do.
Blue cloth.....do.....	2,650	4,400 00	Do.
Calico prints.....do.....	12,890	29,080 00	Do.
Umbrellas.....do.....	217	252 00	Do.
Shoes.....do.....	1,000	2,160 00	Do.
Onions.....do.....	1,500	100 00	Mauritius, Bourbon.
Sugar.....do.....	1,950	408 00	Mauritius.
Salt.....do.....	365,000	7,520 00	England, France.
Perfumery.....do.....	1,400	2,200 00	Do.
White rice.....do.....	22,560	1,350 00	Mauritius.
Sundries, drugs and medicines.....do.....	960	2,659 00	England, France.
Pilot bread.....do.....	350	80 00	England, France, America.
Writing paper.....do.....	1,000	2,280 00	England, France.
Flour.....do.....	1,600	224 00	America.
Sirup.....liters..	450	540 00	France.
Cognac.....do.....	662	1,818 00	Do.
Sulphuric acid.....do.....	2,640	542 00	Do.
Rum.....do.....	787,600	37,170 00	Do.
Beer and porter.....do.....	3,520	1,352 00	Do.
Petroleum.....do.....	400	50 00	Do.
Claret.....do.....	15,620	2,090 00	Do.
Sherry.....do.....	450	160 00	Cape Town.
Liqueurs.....do.....	120	180 00	France.
Vermouth.....do.....	2,688	2,688 00	Do.
Olive oil.....do.....	600	600 00	Do.
Absinthe.....do.....	120	120 00	Do.
Liters.....	814,870	377,361 90	
Kilograms.....	844,870		

NOTE.—Amount of duties—Ten per cent. in kind.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Hides .....kilogs..	66,400	\$19,781 02	England, France, and America.
India rubber .....do..	203,850	229,780 50	Do.
Starch, (arrowroot and manioc) .....do..	28,700	1,722 00	England and France.
Rabbanas .....do..	15,525	3,125 00	Do.
Mats .....do..	1,500	120 00	Do.
Beeswax .....do..	15,600	6,310 00	Do.
Paddee .....do..	8,000	380 00	Mauritius.
White rice .....do..	700	28 00	Do.
Tallow .....do..	16,250	2,600 00	Do.
Lard .....do..	4,940	1,590 00	Do.
Salt pork .....do..	15,300	2,754 00	Do.
Raffia, (palm fiber) .....do..	10,000	950 00	England.
cloth, (palm fiber) .....do..	600	400 00	Do.
Straw hats .....do..	480	700 00	England and Bourbon.
Salt lemons .....do..	2,000	160 00	England.
beef .....do..	2,600	1,250 00	Do.
Bones .....do..	58,000	928 00	Do.
Horns .....do..	100	100 00	
Beef, heads .....7,609 }	7,910	{ 107,728 00	Mauritius & Bourbon.
Swine, heads .....301 }			
Total .....kilogs..	450,545	382,066 02	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tamatave for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	London.....			1	470	1	470
Do.....	Mauritius.....			88	20,714	88	20,714
French.....	Bourbon.....	6	11,200	6	730	12	11,930
American.....	Zanzibar.....			2	1,056	2	1,056
Hamburg.....	Mauritius.....			1	615	1	615
Norwegian.....	London.....			1	270	1	270
	Total.....	6	11,200	99	23,855	105	35,055

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	London.....			1	470	1	470
Do.....	Mauritius.....			88	20,714	88	20,714
French.....	Bourbon.....	6	11,200	6	730	12	11,930
American.....	Zanzibar.....			2	1,056	2	1,056
Hamburg.....	Mauritius.....			1	615	1	615
Norwegian.....	London.....			1	270	1	270
	Total.....	6	11,200	99	23,855	105	35,055

MEXICO.

DECEMBER 20, 1872. (Received February 6, 1873.)

AMERICANS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The number of persons claiming to be American citizens residing in this consular district is still at least one hundred, and they represent a combined capital of not less than \$1,000,000. They are employed in industrial, agricultural, scientific, and commercial pursuits, as follows: administration and direction of cotton and woolen factories, railroad administration and railroad machinery, and mining, management of farms, education, newspaper editing, civil engineering, medicine and surgery, banking, hardware, fire-arms, coining, &c.

The exports from this consular district which may have reached the United States during the past year, have been the same as mentioned in my report of last year, viz, goat-hides from rural neighborhoods, and silver from the mines of Pachuca and Real del Monte, with, perhaps, the single addition of a small quantity of gold, the product of mines which are being newly worked, in the States of Querataro, Michoacan, and upon the northern border of Guerrero.

MINING INTERESTS.

Mining interests continue to attract great attention in the district, and give promise of great wealth to their proprietors. The silver mine of Guatimoctzin still holds its position as the most productive in the country. The gold mines in the neighborhood of the Mescala River have been reasonably productive during the past year, considering the limited amount of capital employed. It is understood that new capitalists may enter this field during the coming year.

The lack of transportation prevents, as yet, the working of the immense deposits of native leaf copper found in the southern part of this consular district.

The law mentioned in my last report, and proposed by the late President Benito Juarez, favoring the development of mines, unfortunately did not become a law, owing to the efforts in congress of persons representing private, and it may be said anti-Mexican, interests. Some laws were passed, however, favoring mines, in certain prescribed regions, and the free exportation of their products. Later, a more enlightened legislation may better protect this important branch of industry and wealth. Great credit is due to the Hon. Matias Romero, late secretary of the treasury, for such favorable legislation as has thus far been secured.

PRODUCTS.

The principal products of the district are silver, gold, goat-hides, cattle, barley, wheat, corn, pulque, (a national beverage obtained from the agave,) pork, cotton and woolen fabrics, paper, and sugar.

SHIPPING.

Movement of foreign vessels in the following-named ports of the republic during the six months ending December 31, 1871, viz, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Progress, Isla de Carmen, Matamoras, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcas, Acapulco, Mazatlan, and La Paz.

Nationality of vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.
American	69	96, 111
French	44	17, 722
English	38	17, 921
German	45	11, 071
Spanish	19	4, 975
Danish	4	1, 048
Norwegian	10	3, 061
Peruvian	1	1, 657
Belgian	2	730
Italian	2	522
Dutch	1	269
Total	235	155, 087

Importations from the United States into Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Ports.	Value per bill of lading.	Value of place through which imported.	Duties.
Vera Cruz	\$971, 557 03	\$1, 272, 822 22	\$489, 423 67
Matamoras	398, 550 00	540, 608 73	140, 856 70
Tampico	86, 970 89	135, 190 69	34, 886 40
Tuxpan	15, 145 14	31, 852 27	9, 331 96
Tabasco	97, 231 07	215, 098 83	29, 945 00
Campeachy	43, 441 72	153, 690 59	45, 860 64
Isla de Carmen	24, 330 64	44, 332 76	8, 481 52
Sisal	646, 856 36	1, 121, 420 08	260, 255 80
Coatzacoalcas	6, 812 73	10, 758 35	6, 885 64
Total	2, 290, 895 58	3, 525, 775 52	965, 927 33
Importations from other countries into Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	11, 988, 499 17	16, 466, 868 04	6, 317, 342 94
Total importations	14, 279, 394 75	19, 992, 641 56	7, 283, 270 27

Exportations to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Ports.	Value per bill of lading.
Vera Cruz	\$4, 666, 488 06
Matamoras	496, 189 19
Tampico	331, 781 88
Tuxpan	23, 413 86
Tabasco	24, 013 25
Campeachy	7, 287 00
Isla de Carmen	10, 768 26
Sisal	66, 842 17
Coatzacoalcos	43, 193 50
Total	5, 669, 981 17
Exportations to other countries	12, 960, 481 08
Total exportations	18, 630, 462 25

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.

Kilometers.

Steam—4 feet 8½ inches gauge :

From New Mexico to Vera Cruz	429, 692
Branch of former from Apizaco to Puebla	46, 169
From Vera Cruz to Medellin	17, 650
From Mexico to Flalpam	25, 539
	<u>519, 050</u>

Steam—3-foot gauge :

Mexico City and Toluca line, (part finished) ..	10, 000
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Horse or mule—4 feet 8½ inches gauge :

Mexico City to Tacubaya and Popotla and branches	13, 688
Vera Cruz to Puebla, via Jalapa, (part finished)	39, 000
	<u>52, 688</u>

Total	<u>571, 738</u>
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Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad.—This road is finished, and the inauguration of the line by the president of the republic, Sebastian Lerdo de Téjada, will take place during the first week of the year 1873, soon after which the road will be opened to the public. The final success of this great work is due to the energy of Messrs. Barron, Escaudon, Gibbs, Crawley, and Braniff, and the corps of engineers.

Extent of the road.

Miles.

Mexico City to Apizaco	86½
Apizaco to Boca del Monte	69½
Boca del Monte to Orizaba	25½
Orizaba to Vera Cruz	82
Total of direct line	<u>263½</u>
Apizaco branch to Puebla	28½
Total	<u>291½</u>

The gauge of this road is 4 feet 8½ inches; weight of rails per yard, 70 pounds; radius of important curves, 350 feet; important grades, 4 per cent. The above occur in the Cumbres Mountains.

There are employed on the plains, English, French, and American engines, and for the ascent of the mountains the Fairlie engines, averaging 1,000 horse-power, having four cylinders, each 15 inches in diameter, and each having twelve wheels, which are 3 feet and 6 inches in diameter.

The bridges of the road are principally iron girders manufactured in England.

List of important bridges.

	Total length.	Number of openings.	Height from ground.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
Bridge.....	103	9	21
Bridge.....	100	7	19
Bridge.....	121	9	20
Soledad bridge.....	1,057	52	65
Bridge.....	105	12	8
Muerto bridge.....	166	14	28
Paso Ancho bridge.....	209	9	51
Paso del Macho bridge.....	269	3	89
Auteburro bridge.....	103	3	30
San Alejo bridge.....	332	5	63
Chiquihuite bridge.....	221	3	90
Atoyac bridge.....	333	3	77
Rio Seco bridge.....	250	5	26
Metlac bridge.....	450	9	92
Cambres bridge.....	282	5	100

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

General William S. Rosecrans and Mr. E. L. Plumb have proposed the construction of other lines in Mexico, connecting the capital with the Rio Grande and the Pacific. The former has sought from the congress of the nation amendments to the concession already granted him by that body, and the latter has sought an original concession.

No final action was taken by congress, which has now adjourned, beyond a reference of the entire question to the executive for his action and reference thereof to the coming congress for its examination.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN MEXICO.

Lines of the general government.

	Kilometers.
From Mexico to Queretaro.....	209.50
From Queretaro to San Luis, by San Miguel.....	251.40
From San Luis to Matamoras, by Saltillo, Monterey, Cadereyta, Cerraloo, and Mier.....	900.00
From Queretaro to Leon, by Salamanca, Guanajuato, and Silao.....	272.35
From Guanajuato to Dolores Hidalgo, (branch).....	58.66
From Irapuato to Penjamo, (branch).....	62.85
From Celaya to Salvatierra, (branch).....	41.90
From Salamanca to Santiago Valley, (branch).....	50.28
From Mexico to Tixtla, by Cuernavaca and Chilpancingo.....	336.82
From Tehuacan to Oaxaca.....	251.40
From Durango to Mazatlan.....	337.10

	Kilometers.
From Merida to Campeche.....	159.22
From Hechilchacan to Iturbide, (branch).....	83.00
From Merida to Sisal.....	52.37
From Merida to Progreso.....	33.52
From Merida to Ixmal.....	67.04
From Merida to Tekax.....	105.75
From Merida to Maina.....	56.00
Total.....	<u>3,368.16</u>

Federal government lines being constructed and decreed.

	Kilometers.
From San Luis to Tampico.....	444.14
From Minatitlan to Campeche.....	620.00
From Chilpancingo to Acapulco.....	167.00
From Ismal to Valladolid.....	90.00
Total.....	<u>1,321.14</u>

Lines belonging to States.

	Kilometers.
From San Luis to Durango by Pinos, Ojo Caliente, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Sombrerete, Chalchihuites, and Nombre de Dios.....	500.00
From Ojo Caliente to Aguas Calientes, (branch).....	80.00
From Zacatecas to Jerez and Villanueva, (branch).....	125.00
From Salvatierra to Maravatio and Patzcuaro by Morelia.....	180.00
From Jalacingo to Tampico by Oruluma.....	452.00
From Vera Cruz to Minatitlan by Alvarado, Tlalcotalplam, Cosmaloapam, Tuxtla and Acayucan.....	404.96
Total.....	<u>1,741.96</u>

Lines belonging to private persons.

	Kilometers.
From Leon to San Blas by Guadalajara.....	320.00
From San Juan de los Lagos to Aguas Calientes, (branch).....	90.00
From Guadalajara to Manzanillo.....	370.00
From Mexico to Toluca.....	67.40
From Mexico to Vera Cruz by Rio Frio, Puebla, Cañada, Orizaba, &c.....	411.34
From Mexico to Vera Cruz by Ometusco, Humantla, Jalapa, &c.....	381.29
From Apizaco to Puebla by Tlaxcala, (branch).....	51.95
From Ayotla to Ameca.....	20.00
From Ometusco to Tulancingo by Pachuca.....	113.13
From Perote to Tezuitlan by Jalacingo, (branch).....	39.38
From Jalapa to Coatepec, (branch).....	8.38
From Huamantla to the Cañada by Chalchicomula, (branch).....	99.51
From the Cañada to Tehuacan, (branch).....	34.56
Railroad line from Mexico to Vera Cruz.....	415.00
From Puebla to Apizaco, (branch).....	45.00
Total.....	<u>2,667.10</u>

Summary.

	Kilometers.
Lines of the general government.....	3,368.16
Lines of the State government.....	1,741.96
Lines belonging to private persons.....	2,677.10
Total.....	<u>8,777.22</u>
Lines being decreed and constructed.....	<u>1,321.14</u>
Grand total.....	<u>9,098.36</u>

NOTE.—One kilometer equals 1093.6 yards.

PORTS OPEN TO THE COMMERCE OF THE HIGH SEAS.

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Progreso.

On the Pacific coast.—La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Guaymas, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonalá, Soconusco.

On the frontier.—Matamoras, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, Monterey, Laredo, Guerrero, Piedras Negras, Presidio del Norte, Fronteras, Bapiste, Altar, Santa Cruz, Magdalena.

PORTS OPEN TO COASTING TRADE.

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Soto la Marina, Tecolota, Santicomapan, Alvarado.

On the Pacific and Gulf of California.—Cabo de San Lucas, San José del Cabo, Mulegé, Loreto, Libertad, Topalcampo, Altata, Navachiste, Navidad, Sihuatanajo, Chacahua, Puerto Escondido, Chamela, Barra de Ocos.

PRODUCTS OF THE MARITIME CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.....	\$9,566,360 99
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	9,606,441 73
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.....	8,526,098 09
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.....	10,689,117 92
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.....	10,145,860 80

CASH RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY OF MEXICO.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.....	\$15,389,416 26
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	14,216,464 86
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.....	13,301,076 45
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.....	14,289,451 59

TOTAL REVENUE TO THE TREASURY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

For the year ending June 30, 1871.....	\$15,785,901 48
For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	15,198,638 38
Reduction in revenues for the last fiscal year.....	<u>587,263 10</u>

Expenditures in combating, and occasioned by the revolution in Mexico, which occurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, \$2,975,635 07.

REAL ESTATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The value of the real estate, rural and city, in the republic of Mexico may be fairly estimated at about \$1,000,000,000.

Population of the republic of Mexico, according to latest census.

States.	Capitals.	Inhabitants.
1. Sonora	Ures	109,388
2. Chihuahua	Chihuahua	179,971
3. Coahuila	Saltillo	98,397
4. Nuevo Leon	Monterey	174,000
5. Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	108,778
6. San Luis Potosi	San Luis	476,500
7. Zacatecas	Zacatecas	397,945
8. Aguas Calientes	Aguas Calientes	140,630
9. Durango	Durango	185,077
10. Sinaloa	Culiacan	163,095
11. Jalisco	Guadalajara	924,580
12. Colima	Colima	63,333
13. Michoacan	Morella	618,240
14. Guanajuato	Guanajuato	674,043
15. Queretaro	Queretaro	153,286
16. Hidalgo	Pachuca	404,207
17. Mexico	Toluca	650,663
18. Morelos	Cuernavaca	150,384
19. Guerrero	Tixtla	300,029
20. Puebla	Puebla	697,788
21. Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	121,665
22. Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz	459,262
23. Oaxaca	Oaxaca	646,725
24. Chiapas	San Cristobal	193,987
25. Tabasco	San Juan Bautista	83,707
26. Campeche	Campeche	80,366
27. Yucatan	Merida, including the Indians	422,365
Territory of Lower California	La Paz	21,645
Federal District .....	.....	275,996
		9,176,052

Money coined in the mints of the republic for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Hermosillo	\$649,409 00	\$80,736 00	.....	\$730,145 00
Alamos	789,706 00	7,376 00	.....	797,082 00
Chihuahua	605,500 00	24,752 00	.....	630,252 00
Culiacan	1,284,932 00	223,744 00	.....	1,508,676 00
Durango	887,479 00	35,312 00	.....	922,791 00
Zacatecas	4,656,000 00	28,000 00	.....	4,684,000 00
San Luis	2,267,098 00	.....	.....	2,267,098 00
Guadalajara	680,485 00	5,376 00	.....	685,861 00
Guanajuato	3,556,000 00	444,000 00	.....	4,000,000 00
Oaxaca	152,211 00	61,932 00	.....	214,143 00
Mexico	4,289,000 00	271,400 00	\$18,793 20	4,579,193 30
Total	19,817,820 00	1,182,628 00	18,793 20	21,019,241 30

Reports of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico.....	\$6, 375, 198 45	\$302, 940 00	\$6, 750 00	\$6, 684, 888 45
Guanajuato.....	3, 815, 000 00	423, 000 00	.....	4, 238, 000 00
Zacatecas.....	4, 758, 880 00	63, 120 00	.....	4, 822, 000 00
Durango.....	555, 174 00	31, 212 00	.....	586, 386 00
Chihuahua.....	672, 500 00	36, 694 00	.....	709, 194 00
Oaxaca.....	187, 167 00	18, 290 00	.....	250, 907 00
Guadalajara.....	798, 882 40	53, 728 00	.....	817, 172 40
Hermosillo.....	654, 696 00	139, 328 00	.....	708, 424 00
Culiacan.....	971, 005 80	.....	.....	1, 110, 333 80
San Luis Potosi.....	2, 210, 351 00	.....	.....	2, 210, 351 00
Total.....	21, 198, 854 65	1, 132, 052 00	6, 750 00	22, 137, 656 65

NOTE.—This list does not contain the report from the mint of Alamos, the coinage of which for the year ending June 30, 1870, was \$797,082.

Reports of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico.....	\$6, 225, 402	\$339, 280	\$14, 825	\$6, 579, 507
Guanajuato.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 465, 000
Zacatecas.....	3, 700, 170	119, 830	.....	3, 820, 000
Durango.....	226, 954	7, 340	.....	234, 294
San Luis Potosi.....	1, 375, 650	.....	.....	1, 375, 650
Oaxaca.....	59, 437	18, 500	.....	77, 937
Hermosillo.....	472, 923	25, 408	.....	498, 331
Guadalajara.....	444, 125	8, 500	425	453, 050
Total.....	12, 504, 661	518, 858	15, 250	17, 503, 769

NOTE.—The reports from Chihuahua, Alamos, and Culiacan are wanting.

JULIUS A. SKILTON.

ACAPULCO.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received December 23.)

POLITICAL CONDITION.

Referring to my annual report for the year 1871, I have now to state that the State of Guerrero during the last year, against all expectations, has again suffered severely by reason of the local revolution, which, arising from personal hatred between the two contending parties, broke out anew and was carried on more barbarously than ever before between the governor of the State on one side and the rebel Jimenes with his lawless hordes on the other side. Commerce and agriculture in the most populous districts of the State have thereby received a rude blow, and numerous bands of desperate robbers and assassins, proclaiming to belong to either of the two parties, were waylaying muleteers and other peaceful citizens, not forgetting the mail-rider, on the public highways, when all at once the sudden death of President Juarez in a great measure stopped all political dissensions, and many nefarious depredations, committed under cover of politics, throughout the entire country. The decree of amnesty for political offenses, issued by Mr. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, who on the death of the President became President *ad interim* in virtue of his office as president of the supreme court of justice of the republic, has apparently been submitted to by all the rebels in arms against the government; also in this State, Jimenes,

finding himself entirely isolated, and in an awkward position, found it good to feign submission; but it was soon discovered that instead of delivering to the government commissioner all his arms and ammunition he had attempted to hide the largest part of them, presenting only some three hundred old, useless muskets; he then, with the most noted of his partisans—his so-called staff—was promptly arrested, and is now being tried for his misdeeds. The unanimous election of Mr. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada to the presidency—the only event of this nature in the history of the Mexican republic—is a feature which shows plainly that the people are fully aware how essential to their future prosperity are peace, concert of action, and a strongly sustained government. During the present administration the contemplated system of railroads, as proposed to the republic of Mexico by American capitalists, will probably begin to be realized, and will open a new, prosperous era in the history of the country.

Also in the State of Guerrero the State elections are drawing near, and General Diego Alvarez is, at present, the only candidate for the governorship, his antagonists having retired from the field. The State of Guerrero sends eight members to the general congress, while the State legislature consists of twelve members. General D. Alvarez is, without any doubt, the proper man to take charge of the reins of the government of this State in the present emergency. With his great experience and intimate knowledge of his own native State, he promises to make strenuous efforts to better the at present ruined—seemingly hopeless—condition of one of the States of the Mexican confederacy which, on account of its great natural mineral and agricultural wealth, in a few years, under a peaceful and wise government, would find its place among the first and richest of the Mexican Union. At present the greatest disorder prevails throughout all the branches of the public administration of the State, not excepting the municipal affairs of the city of Acapulco.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State of Guerrero is quite desperate. The actual revenue system does not work well. Taxes, State as well as municipal, are levied generally without equity and with great partiality, foreign merchants being assessed much higher in proportion than Mexican merchants and owners of real estate. Reclamations so far have always proved useless.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction in the State, in primary schools for both sexes, is tolerably well attended to, notwithstanding the low and irregularly paid pittance the poor teachers are allowed. The State government sustains, as well as possible out of its scanty means, a higher educational establishment at the seat of government, the city of Bravos.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

Semi-weekly regular postal communication between the cities of Mexico and Acapulco is re-established.

ROADS.

Of these this State cannot yet boast. All the roads are mere mule-paths and trails.

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph is in operation between the city of Mexico and the city of Bravos, and will probably be extended to Acapulco in the course of the coming year.

CIVIL AND PENAL CODES.

The new civil and penal codes, adopted by the federal government for the federal district and the territory of Lower California, have been adopted by the legislature of this State.

SHIPPING.

The shipping interests of the port of Acapulco consist now of five schooners, of from thirty to one hundred and ten tons measurement, and of two small sloops, all employed in the coasting trade, and of some thirty lighters and boats, used in port for embarking and landing cargo and passengers.

PORT REGULATIONS.

Nobody is allowed to work in boats, lighters, and vessels, except the men of the *matricula* of the port, under the immediate command of the captain of the port. There not existing any light-house at this port, according to the new tariff, no light-dues are exacted. Pilotage, amounting to \$3.50 for each foot of draught, inward and outward, is paid only when a vessel actually receives the services of the pilot. Steamers, as well as vessels bringing coal, are exempt from the payment of tonnage-fees. Foreign sailing-vessels pay tonnage-fees at the rate of \$1 for each cubic meter (35 feet and 4 inches, English) measurement. The new tariff of customs, in force since July 1, ultimo, adopts the French metrical system. The former tariff rates and all the various additional dues have been united into one rate, but have not materially changed. The import duty on flour, which formerly was largely imported from San Francisco at all the ports of the west coast of Mexico, has been raised from \$1.50 for 200 pounds to 10 cents per kilogram, which is equal to a prohibition. Here I would remark that, in the course of last year, the Mexican Government decided that, there being no ports of deposit in Mexico, all merchandise, even provisions sent exclusively for the use of United States vessels of war, landed at any port of Mexico, must pay import dues. The question arose on account of twenty barrels of salt beef and pork, which had been sent by order of the admiral to my care for the United States ship *Cyane*. However, the payment of the dues caused by the said provisions, as per tariff, was remitted by the minister of finance. The same minister approved also the action of the collectors of the ports of Guaymas and Acapulco, who refused to permit the embarkation, free of export dues, on board of United States vessels of war, of funds needed for the current expenses of the said vessels of war during their stay on this coast.

Although according to the tariff silver and gold, coined and in bullion, was to be exported free of any dues, the government, by decree of May 31, 1872, again imposed the following export dues: on silver coin, 5 per cent.; on gold coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on silver bullion, 9.41 per cent.; on gold bullion, 5.118 per cent. The two latter besides have to pay the expense of the assay. To compensate for these export dues, the tariff rates for

importations were reduced 10 per cent. The merchants in general do not approve of this measure, which benefits probably only some bankers of the city of Mexico.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The steamship service on the west coast of Mexico, performed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ships, touching regularly at this port, which is their coaling-station, is conducted as follows: We have every month one arrival via San Pedro, San Diego, Magdalena Bay, and Cape San Lucas, from San Francisco; two arrivals from San Francisco via San Pedro, San Diego, Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo; three arrivals from Panama direct; one arrival from Panama via Central American ports and Mexican ports of San Benito, Tonalá, Salinas Cruz, and Puerto Angel; one arrival from Panama via Central American ports only; one departure for San Francisco via Cape San Lucas, San Diego, and San Pedro; two departures for San Francisco via Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Cape San Lucas, San Diego, and San Pedro; three departures for Panama direct; one departure for Panama via Mexican ports of Puerto Angel, Salinas Cruz, Tonalá, and San Benito, and Central American ports; one departure for Panama via Central American ports only. All the passengers and freight from and to Central American ports are transshipped at Acapulco. For the service performed between Acapulco and San Francisco the Mexican government pays a subsidy of \$2,000 per month; for the service performed on the coast east of Acapulco a subsidy of \$2,500 for each monthly voyage. Trade on the latter coast is still in its infancy, its agricultural resources not being developed as yet; but the inhabitants commence to understand the convenience and importance of the steam service for the future welfare of their country, which through it is now brought in direct contact with the rest of the world. They have before them the good example of their neighbors of Guatemala to spur them on to activity and to excite their ambition; and the subsidy of \$2,500 for a voyage is most certainly well laid out, and will bear rich fruit at no distant day. The increased movement of steamers and coal-vessels of course greatly contributes to the material welfare of the town of Acapulco.

FREIGHT.

Rates of freight have not changed at all since my last report.

MINING.

Mining interests within this consular district do not show any new feature, and are rather neglected.

AGRICULTURE.

The cotton-crop of this year produced 27,250 quintals of clean cotton, which, at the average price of \$16 per quintal, represents a value of \$346,000. One hundred and seventy-five bales, with 295 quintals, of cotton were sent to Liverpool, where, according to information received from the shippers, the staple was classed with "New Orleans middling-best;" 3,049 bales, with 5,031 quintals, were shipped from this port in coasting-vessels to the ports of Manzanillo, San Blas, and Guaymas, for the factories in the vicinity of those ports; 1,000 quintals were con-

sumed in the mill at Atoyac for brown yarn and cloth; the rest, of 20,924 quintals, was, as usual, transported by mules to the interior of the republic for home consumption. The area planted now with the growing crop is by one-third larger than last year. There are now in operation—

Gins driven by steam-power.....	9
Gin driven by water-power	1
Gins driven by mule-power	11
Gins driven by hand-power	3
In all	24

A new steam-engine of 12 horse-power is already on the ground for next season; another one of 25 horse-power, with 2 gins holding together 150 saws, is to arrive per next steamer. The latter engine is to be set up in the vicinity of Acapulco, and, besides the gin, will have to work the press, which heretofore everywhere has been worked by mules. The bales will be better pressed and better adapted for export to England.

SUGAR.

Sugar until now never has been prepared as “muscovado” for export. Near the city of Bravos is an important sugar-estate, provided with a new American steam sugar-mill. Another sugar-estate possesses a turbine, and another one a large water-wheel, both set up by an American mechanic; and a second turbine, for another estate, has been ordered from New York. It is to be hoped that the estates near the coast, consequently well situated for exportation, will soon commence to make “muscovado” for foreign markets.

INDIGO.

The production of indigo appears to receive a little more attention, although still in its infancy. Small trials this year have given excellent results.

CEREALS.

Corn, rice, beans, &c., for home consumption are quite abundant and cheap. Nothing of interest is to be reported as to these and other branches of agriculture.

IMPORTS.

The imports at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1872, as per Schedule A, amount to \$501,590, and the import dues thereon to \$314,692.50.

EXPORTS.

The total exports, as per Schedule B, are very correct. They amount to \$349,182.76, inclusive of treasure, the export dues on which amount to \$11,420. The discrepancy between imports and exports has already been explained in former reports.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

American capital invested in this State remains the same.

REAL ESTATE.

The value of real estate is merely nominal, none changing hands.

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.

Statement showing the commerce at Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour, lumber, kerosene, arms and ammunition, machinery, groceries, paper, fresh vegetables and fruit, iron and hardware, wines and liquors, and ship-chandlery.	.....	\$44,390 00	.....	United States.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, wines and liquors, ale, iron, hardware, preserves, paper, boots and shoes, olive-oil, paints.	.....	395,780 00	.....	Europe, mostly Great Britain, Germany, and France.
Coffee.....quintals..	213	2,420 00	.....	Central America.
Cocoa.....do.....	480	7,000 00	.....	Ecuador.
Coal.....tons.....	2,600	52,000 00	.....	Great Britain.
Total.....	.....	501,590 00	\$314,692 50	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Dry ox and cow hides.....pieces..	5,943	\$13,017 45	New York.
Do.....do.....	114	223 44	San Francisco.
Do.....do.....	16,167	42,303 65	Hamburg.
Deer-skins.....bales..	2	140 00	New York.
Do.....pounds..	491		
Do.....bales..	25	1,550 95	Hamburg.
Do.....pieces..	3,594		
Kids.....bale..	1	40 00	Do.
Do.....pounds..	164		
Goat-skins.....bales..	21	833 52	New York.
Do.....pounds..	4,294		
Silver ore.....tons..	60	15,800 00	Hamburg.
Mother-of-pearl.....do.....	6	240 00	Do.
Cedar logs.....cubic feet..	97,000	25,600 00	Do.
Oil-nuts.....tons..	15	975 00	Do.
Wool.....bales..	26	335 00	New York.
Do.....pounds..	4,000		
Cotton.....bales..	175	5,024 00	England.
Do.....quintals..	295		
Tropical fruit.....packages..	3,576	9,962 75	San Francisco.
Palm-leaves.....bales..	83	1,005 00	Hamburg.
Do.....mil..	40		
Treasure.....		28,500 00	San Francisco.
Do.....		203,632 00	Bank of England.
Total.....	.....	349,182 76	

Export dues on treasure, \$11,420.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	San Francisco	15	46, 239	1	183	16	46, 422
	Panama	24	65, 050	.....	.....	24	65, 050
	Guaymas .....	.....	.....	1	71	1	71
	Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	San Francisco .....	.....	.....	2	590	2	590
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	2	508	2	508
	European markets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	Cardiff .....	.....	.....	1	1, 192	1	1, 192
	Belfast .....	.....	.....	1	527	1	527
	Callao .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	Panama .....	.....	.....	1	286	1	286
	European markets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		39	111, 289	9	3, 357	48	114, 646

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	San Francisco	21	62, 234	.....	.....	21	62, 234
	Panama	18	49, 055	.....	.....	18	49, 055
	Guaymas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central America .....	.....	.....	2	254	2	254
Germany	San Francisco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	European markets .....	.....	.....	4	1, 098	4	1, 098
Great Britain.....	Cardiff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belfast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Callao .....	.....	.....	1	1, 192	1	1, 192
	Southampton .....	.....	.....	1	527	1	527
Norway.....	Panama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	European markets .....	.....	.....	1	286	1	286
		39	111, 289	9	3, 357	48	114, 646

GUAYMAS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 19.)

I have the honor to submit, in conformity to instructions, my first annual report, and regret that this *résumé* of the condition of the navigation, commerce, trade, and industrial interests in this consular district is not more satisfactory. The same stagnation and general deterioration of preceding years are observed. But little has occurred to render this report particularly interesting, or any change in any way affecting American interests in this district since the able and exhaustive report for last year of Mr. A. Willard, consul, and I find it unnecessary to amplify the subject, but, as all statistics are deemed of vital importance, I will go over the ground and make such additional information as may be necessary, with such alterations as the seasons and change of circumstances demand, (omitting some of the minor details as superfluous.) Inclosed you will please find tabular statements A, B, and C. The difficulty is very great in Sonora of obtaining any correct statistical information respecting the various departments of commerce, navigation, trade, agri-

culture, mining, capital, &c., as there are no published reports to be relied upon.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports from Europe and the United States during the year was.....	\$1,279,000
The total value of duties is estimated at.....	620,000
And the total invoice value and estimated duties.....	<u>1,899,000</u>

This statement shows about five times more imported this year than last year's report, which was only \$276,852; imported value and duties, \$131,172; evidently a great error in the collector who furnished the information. In March last, the State authorities of Sonora took forcible possession of the custom-house at Guaymas, and the ousted federal collector took the custom-house books away with him when he left, so that the records of the custom-house at present are only for the last six months. I have, with great labor and care, collated information of the imports from various sources, viz:

1st. From the consignees of the four foreign vessels which brought merchandise from Europe, who personally reported to me that their several imports amounted to.....	\$715,000
That their several duties amounted to.....	330,000
2d. Amounts taken from the entries by Mr. A. Willard for first nine months, and three months by myself, from the consular daily register, made at the time of arrivals from the United States of the United States vessels and goods, which shows.....	373,000
Estimated duties.....	198,000
3d. Information from merchants in Guaymas of merchandise brought from the United States in vessels under Mexican flag.....	191,000
Estimated duties.....	92,000
Total invoice value and estimated duties and imports.....	<u>1,899,000</u>

I could not collect any very definite statement as to the different items of merchandise and the separate quantities; I therefore made the best estimate I could; and I believe that my reported imports fall short of the real value, which I believe would amount to over one and a half million dollars. There is much foreign merchandise that comes to this port in an indirect way by the coasting native vessels from Mazatlan, &c., of which I have no account.

EXPORTS.

The exports, as shown by Table B, are:

10,806 beef-hides, amount, with charges.....	\$29,240 93
Gold and silver coin and bullion from Guaymas, with duties.....	919,450 00
Ores, hog-skins, pepper, and gum.....	2,355 19
Total shipped from port of Guaymas.....	<u>951,046 12</u>
Estimated amount of coin shipped to Mazatlan from Alamos mostly.....	478,900 00
Total exports.....	<u>1,429,946 12</u>

The above report of gold and silver coin and bullion exported was furnished by Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, by whom all is shipped abroad. The amount sent to Mazatlan by water and land is variously estimated from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

NAVIGATION.

Table C shows that the vessels entered at the port of Guaymas during the year were—

	Tonnage.
From the United States, steamers, 10 ; sailing-vessels, 12	10,814
From England, sailing-vessels, 1	269
From Denmark, sailing-vessels, 1	171
From Germany, sailing-vessels, 2	536
Small Mexican sailing-vessels, 136	4,784
Total vessels entered, 162 ; total tonnage	16,572

Vessels under the Mexican flag are mostly small coasting-craft, generally carrying the native produce from this port to the States south, Jalisco and Sinaloa ; some of the larger go to San Francisco. Vessels arriving from San Francisco mostly leave in ballast. The packet-steamer on its way takes a return cargo of salt from Camono Island, one hundred and twenty miles south, in the gulf, which is owned by the packet company. Sailing-vessels frequently get return cargoes of lumber and Brazilwood or logwood for dyeing from the States south, and are from Lower California. The Northern Pacific Transportation Company (only packet) makes a trip about every thirty-five days from San Francisco to this and intermediate points. But one United States ship of war, the Saranac, has visited the port of Guaymas this year, remaining only six days. In this connection I would beg leave to respectfully suggest the propriety of United States ships of war more frequently visiting this port in the present disturbed condition of the country. Guaymas has been captured and contributions levied three times in the last few months by raiders, and they are growing more audacious. Our Navy is the only check or power we can present here against lawlessness. The republic of Mexico has no navy upon this coast, and her ports and commerce are left at the mercy of the buccaneers who infest these waters.

PORT CHARGES.

These remain the same as last year, except that the light-house dues and pilotage are abolished.

ILLEGAL INTRODUCTION OF GOODS—IMPORTS.

It is a universally acknowledged fact, to which I would beg leave to call your particular attention, that foreign merchandise brought to the Pacific coast in foreign vessels direct from Europe is admitted at many ports upon this coast, by arrangements between the importers and custom-house officials, at greatly reduced rates or duties, and thence distributed through the country, which enables foreigners to control the principal trade and commerce on this coast. Merchandise brought by American merchants in packets and schooners from the United States, and paying full duties, cannot successfully compete with this fraudulent system of introducing goods into the country under such arrangements at greatly reduced duties, amounting to a large percentage, thus driving the American merchant from the market. I do not know of an American house of any magnitude upon the Mexican Pacific coast. The wholesale trade upon this coast is a German and English monopoly.

TARIFF DUTIES.

The new Mexican tariff, or *arancel*, went into effect on the 1st July last. Importations of mining and agricultural implements, &c., and machinery are admitted free, and dues on light-houses and pilotage abolished. There is an increase of about 5 or 10 per cent. on the invoice-value of goods imported over the old tariff of 1856. The duty upon a general assortment of merchandise is from 60 to 80 per cent. There is a slight modification upon silver coin exported, now 5 per cent. instead of 8; gold, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in place of $1\frac{1}{2}$. Bullion, formerly prohibited exportation, is now allowed to be exported at about 9.41 per cent. on assay value. Ore of all kinds is still allowed exportation from any port, under any flag, free of duty.

RAILROADS.

A concession was granted to an American citizen by the last legislature of the State of Sonora for a railroad from the port of Guaymas, Mexico, to the Arizona line, United States, with a subsidy of five square leagues to the mile, &c., which has gone forward for approval to the national congress of Mexico. This railroad is designed to intersect the "Great Southern Transcontinental Railroad" which is now being built from San Diego, on the Pacific, to strike the waters of the Atlantic at Shreveport, on Red River—and which is the best line for a railroad across the continent, unobstructed by snow, and through a healthy parallel of latitude, (32°), and runs entirely within the United States. This railroad from Guaymas to the point of intersection, with 32° parallel, or Texas Pacific Railroad, is about three hundred and fifty miles, of cheap and easy construction, and will be an important feeder, and, running through the heart of Sonora, when built will speedily be the means of developing her vast mineral resources, and bring to market her immense tracts of fertile lands hitherto out of the reach of rapid and cheap communication, and bring capital to the country, and stimulate industry and enterprise, and extend civilization. Guaymas has the best harbor upon this coast, of deep and secure entrance, land-locked on every side, and is a geographical point of great importance. This contemplated railroad will put her in direct communication by rail with all North America. Her sanitary qualities are excellent. There are no epidemics. It is believed this railroad will secure the East India trade, which is designed for the Southern and Western United States, as it will be the cheapest, and several hundred miles the shortest route. Guaymas will then possess the elements of prosperity, and business conducted by foreigners will expand, and build up a city second only in importance, upon the North Pacific coast, to San Francisco.

TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE THROUGH MEXICAN TERRITORY.

The national congress of Mexico has passed a law allowing to United States citizens the privilege of transit of private merchandise through Sonora from Guaymas to Arizona, United States, for goods in packages, direct from the United States, with only a nominal duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the schedule duty of importations. The merchants of Tucson have availed themselves of the privilege, and five trains have passed successfully. Heretofore this privilege was allowed only to United

States supplies. The arrangement will much redound to the interest of both countries.

MAIL AND POSTAL SERVICE.

A tri-weekly mail in coaches leaves Guaymas for Hermosillo and Ures, and a semi-weekly mail on horseback for Alamos, which is continued to the city of Mexico. There are also some weekly mails from Hermosillo to Tucson, in the United States, connecting with the Guaymas mail. The internal postage in Mexico is over eight times as much as in the United States.

EDUCATION, COMMON SCHOOLS, NEWSPAPERS.

There is a free school for boys and girls in every town and city of any importance in the State, numbering seventy to eighty schools, attended by 2,500 to 3,000 scholars. Instruction consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and the girls learn in addition needlework, embroidery, and drawing. There are also private teachers patronized by the more wealthy citizens, and some of the municipalities. At Ures, the capital of the State, there is a college for boys, of 170 scholars, who are taught the higher branches of education. At Hermosillo there is a private school for girls, containing 30 pupils, where English is taught by a French lady. At Guaymas there is an English college for both sexes, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gomperty, and containing 34 scholars; the instruction here is similar to that in the grammar-schools in the United States.

There are three newspapers published in the State in the interest of the authorities, which contain but very little general news or valuable information, and have a circulation of from 2,000 to 3,000. The official paper is published at Ures, one at Hermosillo, and one at Guaymas.

MINES AND MINING.

There have been no important changes in mining interests since last year's report. There is about the same number of mines worked and the same capital employed. Some of the old Spanish mines that have come under the management of foreigners are reported unexpectedly rich, and there is a pretty well authenticated report that exceedingly rich silver-mines have lately been discovered in the north of the State, along the line. All told, great and small, I suppose there are worked from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty mines, mostly silver, besides many gambucinos worked by Yaqui Indians, who work all about, mostly in abandoned mines, or where they can find any ore. They yield about the same as last year. There are a large American company, one large English company, and some two or three tolerable-sized German companies, with many smaller companies and individual adventurers, American, English, German, French, and Italian, and innumerable small Mexican mines, some three or four of considerable size, all mostly engaged in silver-quartz mining. The report of coinage and bullion shipped will give about the amount produced, viz, \$1,980,000. Some silver and copper ore is shipped to the United States and Europe. Of the capital employed in mining, I have no reliable data. It is estimated nearly as follows: American, \$300,000 to \$400,000; English, \$200,000 to \$300,000; other foreigners, \$100,000, and native Mexican from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Machinery and steam is used in all large mines. Sonora is undoubtedly one of the most valuable mineral States of Mexico—rich in mineral wealth. Immense stores of silver, gold, copper, lead, and iron yet remain buried in her mountains all over the State. There have been discovered in this State over seven hundred gold and silver mines, which have mostly been worked to some extent; also tin, coal, &c., and gold and silver placers, and a mountain of plumbago and two of white marble, saltpetre, soda, pot-ash, &c., but which will never be developed under the present government and people—which, under favorable circumstances, would be extremely profitably worked. Capitalists decline investing under the present system of oppressive taxation, and without any adequate protection or security for life or property, being constantly in dread of spoliation from revolutionists, and a general lack of confidence in the protection of the government. For these reasons many mines, after great expense being incurred, have been abandoned, and some of the best mines cannot be worked, owing to the presence and hostility of the Apache Indians. Many mines are known to exist, not even discovered, in all probably a thousand. No scientific or systematic exploration of the State has ever been made.

SOIL, TIMBER, RIVERS, CLIMATE, HEALTH, ETC.

The general configuration of this State is mountainous, broken, and rolling, with extensive arid plains, covered with timber; not cultivated for want of water, which, however, it is supposed could be obtained by artesian wells. The valleys are extensive and fertile, particularly upon the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers south, and where sufficient water can be obtained for irrigation, will yield in abundance most of the productions of the temperate and torrid zones, producing from the same ground two crops in the year. There is but little timber found fit for lumber, though amply sufficient for fire-wood and many other purposes, all of the good lumber for building being brought from Oregon. The climate is mild, the thermometer ranging from 50° to 80°, and occasionally to 100° in the south. The great disadvantage under which this State labors is the want of rivers for irrigating purposes. There are no navigable rivers in the State, and only two that run into the gulf, the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers; the other various small streams, in the north and middle of the State, sink in the sand before reaching the gulf. In the north the climate is very agreeable, and is peculiarly adapted to pastoral purposes. The most nutritious grasses are found in great abundance upon the plains, hills, and valleys, and stock can be raised without feeding, making excellent beef, and with scarcely any expense. The country, however, has been abandoned by stock-farmers on account of the depredations of the Apache Indians. In the south of the State, upon the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers, there are extensive rich bottom-lands, consisting of some 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 acres, which by climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the raising of cotton and cane; but they are cultivated only to a very limited extent, by the Yaqui Indians, who inhabit and claim the land, and will suffer no white settlements.

AGRICULTURE, FRUIT, PRODUCTS.

No advance has been made in developing agriculture in this country. But little labor is bestowed upon the preparation of the soil. They still use the grub-plough, which only stirs the surface of the soil, and culti-

vate alone with the hoe. If the ground were properly prepared and crop worked as in the United States, the yield would be much heavier. To raise good crops irrigation is usually required. Two crops in the year are raised from the same ground, say one of wheat followed by corn, or one of wheat, then beans, &c. We have arable soil enough in this State to raise breadstuffs sufficient for twenty times our present population. The products are of considerable variety, the climate partaking of the temperate and tropical. Cereals grow almost as well here as in the United States. Light crops are expected this year, owing to the drought.

REVIEW.

Quantity, prices, &c.

Wheat is the leading staple, and of superior quality. It yields heavily, 25 to 35 bushels to the acre; the annual yield is about 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, which furnishes a surplus of sixty to ninety thousand pounds of flour, which is shipped to the coast States south. Owing to drought, this year there is not much surplus. Only about two-thirds of a crop is estimated and prices are ruling high; for flour \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds, usually \$2.50 to \$3. There is a large number of flour-mills, seven of which use steam, and all turn out good flour. In the north much of the flour goes overland to the United States. Transportation to the coast, and thence by sea, is so high, as to leave but little margin for any kind of produce.

Corn yields well, not, however, equal to the United States, and is all consumed in the country. The average price is \$2 to \$2.50 a fanega, (about three bushels,) but, owing to the anticipated partial failure of the crop, is now worth from \$4 to \$5 the fanega. The yearly crop is from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels.

Barley and oats are little cultivated, but grow well. The price is from \$2 to \$3 the fanega. The annual crop is only from 20,000 to 30,000 fanegas.

Beans enter largely into the home consumption of all classes. In fact, they may be called the national dish. They are cultivated extensively and yield bountifully. The yearly product is from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels, usual price \$6 a fanega, at present from \$10 to \$11 the fanega.

Sugar-cane I consider one of the best agricultural investments in the State. The cane, once started, only requires to be replanted once in three to five years, and but little care is necessary after the first year. I have no means of ascertaining the quantity raised, but it is about sufficient for home consumption; none is exported. The cane is ground in mills, and the juice boiled and molded into pound cakes, called panocha. The market-price is \$25 per cargo of 300 pounds. There is no American capital engaged in the business. The lands upon the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers are extensive and admirably adapted to its culture, where it is never injured by frost, and raised even without irrigation. There is no sugar-refinery in the state of Sonora.

Cotton is cultivated with but indifferent success. There are complaints of damage by worms, &c., but I fear its character is but little understood or attended to. There are no Americans engaged in its culture. There is a cotton-mill of sixty-four looms at San Miguel, in the interior of the State, (the only manufacturing company of any kind in

the State,) which consumes the crop, made into coarse *manta*. This company pays from 20 to 25 cents for the cotton, running about two-thirds of the year. The value or quantity produced is not known.

This soil and climate is favorable for raising tobacco, and considerable quantities of good quality are produced and made up into cigars of good kind, which bring here from \$10 to \$35 per thousand. Many are sent to Arizona.

Coffee and tea.—Some experiments have been made in the south of the State, demonstrating the practicability of their successful culture here.

Vegetables of all kinds grow very finely here.

Silk and grape culture would be a success here.

Products indigenous to the country are the indigo-plant, castor-beans, cactus, soap-plant, and muscal, of the latter of which large quantities are distilled.

Copal, gum-arabic, bone-seed, for oil and dye-stuffs, orchil-moss, cochineal-insect, and seagaut, medical plants and shrubs of great virtue, *virnaga*, a succulent plant, much valued for quenching thirst.

Tropical fruits in great excellence and abundance, oranges, limes, lemons, figs, plantain, grapes, quinces, pomegranates, dates, &c. Peaches of good quality grow in the north.

Salt in great quantity and good quality in the lakes and islands.

Butter and cheese are not yet made of good quality.

Seal, turtle, oysters, fish, of excellent quality and in inexhaustible quantities, are found in the gulf of California; also pearls and shells.

POPULATION, CAPITAL, LABOR.

The census of this State in 1841 showed a population of over 150,000 inhabitants, including Indians, who are mostly considered citizens and vote. There has been no reliable census for the last four years; in 1868 the reported census was 108,000, all told. I would judge at present there is a population, including Indians, of about 100,000. The Mexican population is mostly of mixed blood. The pure Indian race is about one-third of the above, 33,000, comprising ten tribes, numerically *seriatim*, viz: Yaquis 18,000, Mayos 6,500, Opatas 2,700, Papagos 2,600, Pimos 1,500, Apaches 700, Ceres 600, Cocomaupos, Yumas, and Gilas, about 400; total Indians, 33,000. Indians live all over the State, mostly in pueblos or working in mines or ranches, and all are peaceable except Apache Indians, who are broken into small bands under different chiefs and names and have no fixed abodes; they are the scourge of the country, the Bedouin of North America, the most barbarous and savage Indian upon the continent, several thousand strong, roving from 27° latitude in Mexico to 34° or 35° latitude in the United States, robbing and assassinating, without regard to race, sex, or nation, all who come within their power. "Their hand is against every man, and every man's hand against them." By their rapine and murders they have depopulated the north of Mexico, and the same rapine and murders are perpetrated in the southern United States almost with impunity, defying the powers of both governments. The governor of Sonora offers a reward of \$300 per scalp, and gets only a few each year.

Foreigners are about 400, one-third Americans, one third English and Germans, and one-third French, Spaniards, Italians, and some from South America.

Labor of hard kind is mostly performed by the Yaqui and other Indians, who receive from \$6 to \$8 per month and a small ration of beans

and corn. One of the superior advantages of this country is that labor outdoors can be performed every day in the year unobstructed by rain, heat, or cold. But these people are indolent, do not work one-third of their time, and live from hand to mouth without regard to the future. They subsist chiefly on beans, corn, and fruits, and require but little clothing or shelter.

American interests remain unchanged. There is one large mining company at San Marcial, and many others in a limited way, but there are no large commercial houses—only small traders; some work in mines, or on ranches, and their trades. A steam-packet runs every forty days from San Francisco, and is owned there. Foreigners of other nationalities are engaged in about the same employments. The English have one large mining company at Alamos, and some smaller ones. The Germans have several respectable small mercantile houses, as have also the French Mexicans. They sell most of the goods, but, having no capital, are for the most part in debt. The total foreign capital is probably less than \$1,000,000.

MINTS AND COINAGE.

There are two mints in the interior of the State, at Alamos and Hermosillo. They were established some twelve or fourteen years since by an English company. But owing to some alleged forfeiture of the privilege, they were forcibly taken possession of by the federal government, who now conducts them.

The total amount coined at the Alamos mint is.....	\$784,000
At the Hermosillo mint, gold doubloons	23,504
At the Hermosillo mint, silver eagle-dollars.....	595,312
Total coined at both mints in the State.....	<u>1,402,816</u>

This diminution is owing to the fact that bullion for the last few months has been allowed export.

CONSULAR.

The German empire has established a consulate at this port. Mr. Adolpho Bulle, an intelligent German merchant of this place, has been appointed vice-consul for this port for the German empire. There is no other consular representation except from our own Government. This allowing consuls to engage in business transactions, where their pecuniary interests, and every prosperity, necessarily depend upon keeping up the most cordial relations with parties connected with their business and interests, is a great temptation for favoritism and malpractice in office, and destructive to that personal independence so essential for the stern and impartial discharge of their official duties, and derogatory to that dignity and official standing which should characterize the representatives of all great and powerful nations. At this port, however, other consuls than those of our own have but little official influences or favors to bestow.

BODY-POLITIC OF THE STATE OF SONORA, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

To the national congress of Mexico there are two members sent from this State, chosen indirectly by the people, through electors for two

years; members of the State legislature are elected directly by the people yearly, for each of the nine districts in the State, who annually hold their sessions at Ures, the capital; cities have their common councils elected by the people, who regulate municipalities, and have a mayor, who is *ex officio* their president, and who commands the city police and performs other duties.

The executive power is lodged in the governor of the State, who is elected by direct vote of the people every four years; and a vice-governor, who is appointed by the legislature together with a prefect from each of the nine districts, who is appointed by and under orders of the governor, and, when deemed necessary, exercises despotic power. The governor calls upon and commands the State militia when required. The national government at times has regular troops stationed at Guaymas. Now there are only State troops.

The judiciary is composed of three supreme judges of the State, and in each of the nine districts a judge of the first instance, who is recommended by the legislature, and commissioned by the governor; also alcaldes for the trial of minor cases, elected by the people; a civil judge for marrying, &c., a federal judge to decide marine cases, &c., and a federal supreme court of the republic, who hold their sessions at the city of Mexico, and have original and appellant jurisdiction in important cases. It may be remarked that, as a general rule, the Mexican laws for the protection of persons, property, and rights are just and good, founded upon United States laws. The difficulty is in the administration of the laws. Without an independent, honest, impartial, and just judiciary, laws are frequently only used as engines of injustice and oppression, or are suffered to remain a dead letter.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONDITION.

All is tranquillity and peace at present in this consular district. In fact, there has been but little disturbance within the borders of Sonora the past year. There was a revolt of the federal garrison of some two hundred and fifty troops at Guaymas in October last, headed by subordinate military officers, in which their commanding officer and three others were killed, and the city taken possession of for a few days. A contribution of \$15,000 was levied upon the merchants, and \$30,000 of dues due the general government forcibly collected. The mutineers then left for the interior of the State, where they were met by the State troops, under Governor Pesquera, and defeated; seven of their leaders tried by a drum-head court-martial, and shot, by order of the governor. This ended the rebellion in Sonora. Governor Pesquera marched with the State forces to the relief of the federal government into the neighboring State of Sinaloa, where he had some engagements with the revolutionary forces with varying results. There are no federal troops at present in this State, but only a few State troops at this port, Hermosillo, and Ures, with a few pieces of artillery. The revolutionists, at last accounts, had again taken possession of the city of Mazatlán, and rumors from other sections of the republic bring the conviction that we will have a renewal of the general devastating revolutions which have so long weighed down this people. The temporary peace appears to have arisen from national exhaustion; and, if we may judge from past experience, discord will again be inaugurated so soon as the country has recuperated. This indeed appears to be the normal condition of this distracted people; destructive alike to all prosperity, and indeed to their very political existence.

A. F. GARRISON.

Statement showing the commerce at Guaymas for the year ending September 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Drugs	pounds.. 8, 410	\$5, 750	\$3, 015	United States.
Liquors.....	quarts.. 851, 410	58, 020	23, 180	United States, England, Germany.
Coal-oil.....	do. 16, 320	14, 400	5, 410	United States.
Coffee.....	gallons.. 107, 000	27, 080	16, 560	Do.
Tea.....	pounds.. 15, 000	11, 260	2, 810	United States, England, Germany.
Rice.....	do. 80, 600	11, 498	1, 788	Do.
Powder.....	do. 60, 000	18, 080	4, 810	Do.
Provisions.....	do. 50, 000	7, 000	3, 905	United States.
Hardware.....	do. 300, 990	119, 800	58, 070	United States, England, Germany.
Iron.....	do. 230, 800	30, 062	11, 702	Do.
Machinery.....	do. 380, 700	28, 702	Free	Do.
Dry goods.....	yards.. 1, 970, 090	322, 828	168, 807	Do.
Muslins.....	do. 600, 200	140, 900	69, 073	Do.
Clothing.....	boxes.. 1, 200	10, 400	6, 785	Do.
Sheetings.....	yards.. 500, 124	100, 100	57, 000	Do.
Woolen goods.....	do. 50, 650	113, 000	56, 080	Do.
Miscellaneous.....	yards and pounds.. 500, 122	260, 120	131, 005	United States, England.
Total		1, 269, 000	620, 000	

REMARKS.—In March last the State authorities of Sonora ousted the federal collector, who took the books of the custom-house away with him when displaced, and there is no record showing the imports, in the custom-house at this port, farther back in this year than March. These statistics are, therefore, compiled from various sources, and are believed to approximate nearly to correctness.

Sources from which statistics of importations were collected.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. From consignees of the four foreign vessels from Europe, reported personally as imported by them..... | \$715, 000 |
| 2. Entries upon the consular daily register at the time of arrival of United States vessels and goods from the United States..... | 373, 000 |
| 3. Information from merchants in Guaymas of merchandise brought from the United States in Mexican vessels..... | 191, 000 |

Total invoice value of merchandise imported from United States and Europe.....	1, 279, 000
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Total duties of merchandise imported from United States and Europe.....	620, 000
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Total value and duties.....	1, 899, 000
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It will be observed that this report of importations is nearly five times more than that of last year, which was only—importations, \$276,852; duties, \$131,172; evidently a mistake in the collector who furnished the information.*

No very definite information as to the quantity of the different items could be obtained. The estimate given is the most correct that could be made. It is believed that this report falls short in amount and value of the actual importations, which it is supposed are over one and one-half million dollars in value.

* For an explanation of the cause of this increase see the communication from Mr. A. Willard, *infra*.

Statement showing the commerce at Guaymas, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Hides, beef, dried and salted.....number..	10, 806	\$29, 240 93	United States.
Ore, metal, silver and copper.....sacks..	441	2, 304 57	Do.
Hog-skins, 192; pepper and gum, 7 sacks.....		50 62	Do.
Gold coin.....	*\$11, 826	*11, 970 00	
Silver coin.....	†678, 371	†724, 770 00	
Silver bullion, in bars.....	‡166, 907	‡182, 710 00	
Total.....	§857, 104		
From Guaymas, total amount exported, being to United States.....		951, 046 12	
Gold and silver coin and bullion shipped to various Mexican ports, Mazatlan, Chihuahua, &c., estimated.....		478, 900 00	
Total.....		1, 429, 946 12	

* First nine months, 1½ per cent.; last 3 months, ½ per cent.

† First nine months, 8 per cent.; last three months, 5 per cent.

‡ Mostly at 94-100 per cent.

§ Amount of duties paid on gold and silver coin and bullion about \$63,000.

REMARKS.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, &c., there has been this year a large amount of coin shipped from the ports below of Agiabampo in small sailing-vessels to Mazatlan and other places within Mexico, and some sent by pack-mules to Chihuahua, &c., all within the Mexican Republic, and of which the custom-house has taken no account. I have, however, collected some statistics, which I give as "Estimated," approximating to reality. I can furnish no estimate of the supposed amount smuggled out. But little of the products of the mines near Alamos, or the coinage of the mint there, reaches this port.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Guaymas for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	10	9, 709	12	1, 105	22	10, 814
England.....	England.....			1	269	1	269
Denmark.....	Bremen.....			1	171	1	171
Germany.....	Germany.....			1	242	} 2	536
	England.....			1	294		
Mexican ports.....	Coasting Mexican ports.....			136	4, 784	136	4, 784
	Total.....	10	9, 709	152	6, 865	162	16, 574

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	10	9, 709	12	1, 105	22	10, 814
England.....	England.....			1	269	1	269
Denmark.....	Bremen.....			1	171	1	171
Germany.....	Germany.....	} 2		2	536	2	536
	England.....						
Mexican ports.....	Coasting Mexican ports.....			131	4, 500	131	4, 500
	Total.....	10	9, 709	147	6, 581	157	16, 290

Mr. Willard to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 6, 1873.*

(Received January 6.)

SIR: Referring to a dispatch from the United States Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, date of September 30, 1872, addressed to the Department of State, by Mr. A. F. Garrison, United States vice-consul at said place, regarding the imports from foreign countries received at the ports of Guaymas for the year 1871, amounting to \$276,852, as appears in the annual report from said consulate for said year 1871, and the imports from foreign countries received at said port of Guaymas for the year 1872, amounting to the sum of \$1,279,000, as appears in the annual report from said consulate for said year of 1872, the difference in the amounts of foreign imports at said port of Guaymas for the years before mentioned of 1871 and 1872 was owing to the following causes, viz: In the year 1871 the European vessels, with cargoes of assorted merchandise direct from Europe, shipped for the northwest coast of Mexico, owing to certain reasons or arrangements with the custom-house at Mazatlan, (five hundred miles to the south of Guaymas,) were discharged at said port, and the duties on said cargoes paid at said place, and the goods of said cargoes destined for the port of Guaymas were shipped to Guaymas on national (Mexican) vessels, and were placed on the books of the custom-house of Guaymas as goods nationalized, *i. e.*, goods having paid duties, from the port of Mazatlan. In the year 1872, owing to the revolution on the coast, the port of Guaymas received her shipments of goods direct from Europe in the vessels instead of discharging, as in the year 1871, at the port of Mazatlan, were discharged in Guaymas, and the duties paid there. This explains the discrepancy in the amounts of foreign imports of the years 1871 and 1872.

I have, &c.,

A. WILLARD.

LA PAZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 19.)

Contrary to all expectations the trade between this port and the United States for the past year has far exceeded that of the year previous; but this has been owing to the fact that for seven months of the year we have had no intercourse with Mazatlan, in consequence of that port having been in possession of the revolutionary party, and during that time Lower California has been obliged to obtain its supplies from San Francisco.

MEXICAN TARIFF.

The new Mexican tariff has now pretty effectually put a stop to trade between this port and the United States. To show its effect upon trade, I need only say that by the last three steamers which arrived from San Francisco during the year ending June 30 were imported 562 tons of merchandise, valued at \$90,030.66; while by the first three steamers after July 1 (at which date the new tariff went into operation) the imports were only 93 tons, valued at \$12,508.12.

The steamer which, for ten years past, has been running regularly between San Francisco and the Gulf ports, has been compelled to draw off

by the action of the tariff, and we are now without direct communication with any port of the United States. Under these circumstances it is not strange that American interests in this territory should be at a discount. Of the two American commercial houses in this port, one has already sold out, and the other will be closed on the 1st of January next.

The only mining enterprise of importance is now in American hands, but the owners are treating for a sale of the property, which will probably be effected within a few months. With the consummation of this trade will end American interests in this part of the territory, and the Mexican government may congratulate itself upon having at last succeeded in destroying not only the trade between this territory and the United States, but also the prosperity of Lower California.

IMPORTS.

The amount of imports from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872, as shown by the tables annexed, is \$260,241.70, against \$117,598.96 for the previous year.

No goods have been imported directly from Europe during the year.

EXPORTS.

The exports to the United States for the year amount to \$360,021.51, against \$304,138.84 for the year previous. The exports to Europe amount to \$178,774.50, against \$87,983 for the previous year.

PEARL-FISHERY.

The yield of the pearl-fishery for the past year has been greater than that of any previous year; the pearls taken amounting in value to \$130,502.50, against about \$60,000 for the year previous. The yield for this year will be comparatively small, as the oyster-banks are becoming exhausted, and it is believed that they will become entirely so unless the government adopt some measures for their protection.

ORCHIL.

Since the discovery of this article in 1870, an extensive business has been carried on in its collection and exportation. The bay of Magdalena is the center of this business, and from five hundred to eight hundred men are constantly employed in gathering, packing, and transporting it. It appears that a crop may be gathered each second or third year, and the area which produces it may be estimated at about 2,500 square miles. Under proper management it would be a source of great wealth to the country; but so far the territory has derived but a small share of the profits arising from its collection.

AGRICULTURE.

But little attention is paid to agriculture, and Lower California, although possessed of an abundance of good farming lands, is almost entirely dependent upon other States for agricultural products. Heretofore most of the flour, sugar, lard, potatoes, onions, &c., have been imported from California, but the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff on these articles renders their future importation impossible, and it is

hard to see from whence Lower California will obtain its supplies in the future.

MINING.

No advance in this branch of business has been made during the past year. No doubt can exist of the richness and value of the mineral veins of this territory, but foreigners are, with good reason, cautious in investing capital in any part of Mexico, and Mexicans, after so many years of war and revolution, have no capital to invest. Although no outrages like those perpetrated on American miners in the States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been perpetrated in this territory, yet the fact that it belongs to Mexico, does now and will continue to operate very much against its progress.

THE PROSPECTS

of Lower California are gloomy in the extreme. Business is completely paralyzed, and merchants are contracting their business as much as possible. The receipts of the custom-house for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were \$93,414.16; and, judging from the business of the three months just past, the receipts for the present year will not exceed one-third that amount. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the people all over the country, and it is not impossible that we may have a revolution on a small scale within a few months.

DAVID TURNER.

Statement showing the commerce at La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Lumber.....M.....	290	\$7,255 00	United States, (San Francisco.) Do.
Assorted merchandise.....tons..	1,694	252,986 70	
Total.....		260,241 70	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Silver bullion		\$253,967 91	United States.
Coin		35,091 50	Do.
Pearls.....		130,502 50	England.
Hides	17,904	49,569 83	United States.
Salt.....tons..	1,895	9,500 00	Do.
Oranges	204,700	1,042 00	Do.
Deer-skins	1,227	1,227 00	England.
Copper ore.....tons..	154	9,240 00	Do.
Archil.....bales..	1,387	20,805 00	Do.
Dried beef.....pounds..	14,239	847 77	United States.
Cattle.....head..	1,000	10,002 50	Do.
Pearl oyster shells.....tons..	170	17,000 00	England.
Total.....		538,796 01	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	10	10,257.08	9	995.69	19	11,252.77
N. German Confederation.	England.....			2	717.00	2	717.00
Colombian.....	United States.....			1	248.00	1	248.00
Peruvian.....	do.....			1	178.00	1	178.00
Danish.....	England.....			1	190.00	1	190.00
Total.....		10	10,257.08	14	2,328.69	24	12,585.77

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	10	10,257.08	8	922.10	18	11,179.18
N. German Confederation	England.....			2	717.00	2	717.00
Colombian.....	United States.....			1	248.00	1	248.00
Peruvian.....	do.....			1	178.00	1	178.00
Danish.....	England.....			1	190.00	1	190.00
Total.....		10	10,257.08	13	2,255.10	23	12,512.18

TAMPICO.

*Statement of produce exported from the port of Tampico, Mexico, during the six months ending March 31, 1872.**

Articles.	In 3 American vessels.		In 20 foreign vessels.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Istle.....bales of 400 lbs.	1,296	\$31,104 00	7,364½	\$177,389 00
Sarsaparilla.....bales.	2,007	16,056 00	1,301	10,408 00
Hides.....number.	10,567	42,268 00	9,950	39,800 00
Fustic.....hundred-weight.	3,600	1,620 00	6,572½	4,685 37½
Goat-skins.....bales of 100 lbs.	55	2,065 50	63	2,256 00
Cedar.....tons.	52	2,080 00	217	8,680 00
Honey.....gallons.	600	225 00		
Palm.....				104 97
India rubber.....cases of 500 lbs.			10	750 00
Chich.....bales of 200 lbs.	13	520 00	102	4,080 00
Plantains.....bunches.			1,200	300 00
Jalap.....bales of 250 lbs.			12	750 00
Total.....		95,938 50		249,203 34½

* From a statement made by Mr. Edmund Johnson, consul at Tampico.

VERA CRUZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received October 21.)

INTRODUCTION.

My report for 1871 was deficient in the tables A and B, which were required by circular No. 4 of the date of February 9, 1871; because

permission was not granted to take the required statistical data from the records of the custom-house at this port; a correspondence concerning which I transmitted to the Department of State September 30, 1871. The same condition of affairs still continues, and I am unable to obtain access to the desired points of information; and consequently am compelled to send you this report minus those blanks, A and B, properly filled. As in previous years I herewith transmit table C, correctly executed.

NAVIGATION.

A comparison of table C of last year, with the inclosed of 1872, gives some encouragement to hope that this department of national enterprise is entering upon a more prosperous career. Although the entrances and clearances are nearly the same from this port in numbers, yet the majority of all kinds of sailing crafts have cleared from Vera Cruz to some other Mexican ports for the purpose of obtaining return freight to the respective countries to which they belong. Exportations are evidently increasing, slowly, but it is thought quite permanently. These, although slight, changes occurring at a time when the country was widely distracted with civil war, betokens an appreciation of the vast resources of the country, and that if the present prospects of peace be realized and continued the exportations will rapidly increase.

AGRICULTURE.

There are some signs of a very limited improvement in this department, owing to two causes mainly: 1. The increased facilities of transportation to market; and 2. The recognized profit in exports and ready sales of many articles now, as a commencing experiment, being started in this country.

The cultivation of coffee is quite rapidly progressing and the quality probably as good as is found on any part of the surface of the earth. The quantity shipped to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1870, was 774 bags; for the year ending September 30, 1871, was 4,696 bags; and for the year following, was 10,115 bags. Large quantities are shipped to Europe; but the above figures show the rate of increase in the production of coffee from farms now rapidly bringing their coffee-orchards to bear.

The cheapness of labor, together with the present prospects of peace and tranquillity, gives a more hopeful tone to the agricultural pursuits, and the cultivation of coffee promises to pay the adventure in this department with greater certainty than heretofore. The climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of this article in a large area of country, and as yet but a very small fraction of the available lands adapted to its growth is occupied in its production. The close contiguity of Mexico to the United States renders it quite certain that a favorable market will contribute to enhance the energies of those producing it with a fair promise of profit to reward them for the hazard. The haciendas now engaged in the cultivation of coffee are principally owned by foreigners, who, seeing the great opportunity offered, are trying their fortunes with much fear and distrust, but hopeful of success. The fear they feel is from a lack of confidence in the perpetuity of peace, and also that, they being foreigners, they may, when success is promising, be made to undergo some of those disastrous levies, confiscations, forced loans, or the effects of jealousy or hatred which are so frequently mani-

fested towards the stranger. This city has, for some time past, enjoyed comparatively an immunity from such prejudices, and it is hoped that the appearance is becoming more real; that this wave of civilization is slowly surging its course inland. Upon this supposition being found true depends the success of not only the cultivation of coffee, but all other productions which the soil may yield by cultivation. There are many haciendas being planted, and each year is expected to give greatly increased quantities and qualities improved if the enterprises are permitted to proceed without molestation or hinderance.

Another department of agriculture, favorably adapted to this climate and soil, and now engaging the minds and attention of a few owners of lands, is the cultivation of the India-rubber tree. One native Mexican doctor in company with his partner, educated principally in the United States, have planted a farm with 20,000 trees of India rubber with very favorable appearances of a heavy yield of rubber of a fine quality. At present the rubber sent to the United States is obtained from the wild trees found plentifully in the forests in this vicinity. But the mode of gathering the gum adopted by the natives is absolutely destructive to the trees. Whereas the more intelligent and systematic cultivator of the ule will so tap the tree as to do it but little injury, while at the same time he will get a cleaner and better article. The tree is very hardy and of rapid growth, having but few enemies to offer a hinderance to its successful cultivation.

An article not particularly adapted to be classed as a product of agriculture, but a wild product of a vast scope of country, very close to this city, is the grass known in Spain as esparto grass. I herewith inclose your honor specimens of paper pulp, manufactured from the esparto grass near this place, which pulp was manufactured by a firm in England, and by the said firm pronounced far superior to the Spanish grass for the manufacture of all kinds of paper. A very enterprising and courteous young American, of this place, is starting to collect large quantities of this grass, hoping to find a ready and lucrative market in the United States. The specimens I send you are bleached and unbleached, and doubtless practiced eyes of the experts in paper pulps will readily detect in them a softness, and tenacity, and solidity, which will recommend it very favorably to their consideration. Millions of bales of this article can be had in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Another article of the spontaneous production of this country, and of immense quantity, is a species of cactus, and called here the pita plant. I herewith transmit a specimen of its fiber. A species of the same genus of plant, known as henequen, grown and cultivated in Yucatan in large quantities, and now constituting a large and increasing employment and trade in that district, is very well described in the report from the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the year 1869, p. 257. There is a very distinguishing difference, however, between the henequen, or jenequen, as it is spelled in Spanish, and the pita. While the jenequen has a corticle covering which, by machinery, is readily disposed of, the corticle portion of the pita-plant is extremely hard and difficult of separation from the pulp portions in which the fiber of both species are found. As yet there has not been invented a machine by which the fiber of the pita-plant can be separated from the corticular portion. The fiber of the pita is separated, at present, by the natives, by rubbing the leaf of the plant with the rib-bones of large animals until the bark is thus disposed of, when the fiber is readily separated from the pulps. This is a very tedious and laborious operation; and hence it is that but little of this fiber is found in the market, and scarcely any is ever col-

lected for exportation. Yet this fiber, when obtained, is found to be very long, strong, and soft; while that of the jenequen is coarse, harsh, and comparatively short. The botanical nature and appearance of the pita is very similar to the jenequen, with the following distinguishing points, viz: The pita-plant leaf is narrower, thinner, and longer; is not so fleshy in pulp, and has more fiber in the pulp to the same amount of pulp in each. It bleaches to a perfect white, and the fiber when woven into textile fabrics bears a splendid, silky gloss; whereas the jenequen fiber is not adapted to the finer order of textile manufacture. Its habitation is the same as its kindred species of the great family of agave in Mexico—the higher llanos of unproductive, rocky, and sterile sections—of which there are vast regions in this country. The inventive genius of our people, if brought to bear upon this article, would, without doubt, soon produce a machine which would gather from its hard encasement the fiber, and give to our artisans a commodity, the equal of which we are not in the possession of at present. Immense fortunes have been and are still continuing to be made from the jenequen; and even larger enterprises are in store for those who elaborate the valuable qualities of the pita-plant. By carefully examining the specimens of fiber herewith sent you, it will be seen that it is susceptible of almost an indefinite divisibility, with full length of fiber.

MANUFACTURES.

The condition of this department of employment is very much as in many years past, with but small prospects of any increase. The only thing promising augmentation is the manufacture of tobacco. The Cuban rebellion has occasioned persons of experience in the growth and manufacture of tobacco to settle in various places within this consular district, and to engage in the enterprise with good promises of success. The undertaking is new yet with them; and although limited to what the field will reasonably warrant, yet they are manifesting a commendable energy.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing, I have only sought to make mention of those new schemes of employments which are engaging the minds of adventurers, leaving it to be understood that in other respects the country remains much in the same condition as it has for very many years past.

S. T. TROWBRIDGE.

MUSCAT.

ZANZIBAR.

NOVEMBER 12, 1871. (Received March 28, 1872.)

Report on the commerce of Zanzibar for the year ending September 30, 1871.

The custom-house at this place is under the control of natives of India, who farm the customs from the sultan of Zanzibar, at a yearly rental of \$310,000, and the advantage they derive therefrom is not only pecuniary, but is also very great to them in the way of trade, as they are the leading merchants of the place, and exercise great influence over the other native merchants doing business here. They keep no tabular records of the imports and exports, and are extremely reticent in their communication with foreigners in regard to them.

The tabular reports which I submit herewith are made up from the records of this and the other foreign consulates, and from comparatively reliable information which I have obtained from various sources during the year, comprising not only facts obtained from the farmers of the customs, but many items obtained from the other business men of the place, in the course of dealing with them in my capacity as a merchant.

PRESENT STATE OF TRADE.

The depression which the trade between the United States and Zanzibar suffered during and in consequence of our late civil war has been, since the war ended, almost entirely relieved, and business is now as flourishing as before the war, though the almost-monopoly which our cotton-goods enjoyed in this market has been very much reduced by the large importations of English cottons which were introduced here during the time when our manufactures were so dear in our own country as to prohibit export.

The trade between France and Zanzibar, and Germany and Zanzibar, has been seriously affected during the past year, especially that of the former-named country, by the war in Europe, but, peace having ensued, no doubt the trade will soon recover from the depression which it has suffered. The trade between Zanzibar and the interior of Africa has also been seriously affected during the past year from the great mortality which occurred during the period between November, 1869, and May, 1870, at which time the cholera raged with terrible virulence, and the productions of this island also suffered from the scarcity of labor from the same cause. The trade in cowries to the west coast of Africa has greatly fallen off, and I doubt not that in course of time, as civilization extends on that coast, some other currency will take their place as a circulating medium.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

are fully specified in the accompanying tables. The products of the island are cloves, clove-stems, bird-peppers, coir-yam and fiber, cocoa-

nuts and cocoa-nut oil, and sugar for export, and rice, corn, yams, sweet potatoes, ground-nuts, and cassava for domestic consumption, though neither rice nor grain is grown in sufficient quantities for the supply of the population, which is estimated in round numbers at 120,000, and large quantities are brought here from the coast of Africa and Madagascar.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

It is a matter much to be regretted that the trade in slaves still continues in these dominions, a trade which must be abolished before the immense resources of the continent of Africa can be developed. Notwithstanding the endeavors of the British citizens, the shipments of slaves to Arabia and the north-eastern coast of Africa continues unabated.

To avoid repetition of details relating to the commerce of Zanzibar, I beg to refer the Department to previous reports from this consulate.

FRANCIS R. WEBB.

Statement showing the commerce at Zanzibar for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton goods.....lbs.	2, 013, 996	\$766, 197	\$38, 309 85	United States, England, India, France, Germany.
Fancy goods and handkerchiefs.....lbs.	161, 750	49, 440	2, 472 00	England, India, France, Germany.
Flour.....do..	43, 900	2, 665	133 25	United States, England, Germany.
Tobacco.....do..	16, 100	3, 320	166 00	United States.
Gunpowder.....do..	249, 500	28, 350	1, 417 50	United States, England, Germany.
Soap.....do..	100, 100	6, 922	346 10	United States, France, England, Germany.
Brass and iron wire...do..	127, 750	25, 050	1, 252 50	United States, England, Germany.
Specie.....do..		196, 550		United States, Madagascar.
Kerosene-oil.....lbs.	210, 000	13, 250	662 50	United States.
Turpentine.....do..	7, 000	525	26 25	Do.
Loaf-sugar.....do..	21, 100	2, 813	140 65	Do.
Beads.....do..	269, 500	72, 362	3, 618 10	Germany, England.
Crockery.....do..		8, 460	423 00	Germany, France, England.
Muskets, &c.....do..		25, 281	1, 264 00	Germany, England.
Coals.....lbs.	672, 000	3, 750	187 50	England.
Wine and spirits.....do..		3, 575	178 75	England, Germany.
Rice.....lbs.	1, 195, 100	50, 720	2, 536 00	India, Madagascar.
Coffee.....do..	2, 850	560	28 00	Arabia.
Salt.....do..	210, 000	1, 900	95 00	India.
Timber.....do..		385	19 25	India, Madagascar.
Opium.....do..		1, 600	80 00	India.
Dates.....lbs.	261, 000	8, 700	435 00	Arabia.
Glass ware.....do..		1, 500	75 00	France.
Iron ware and iron...lbs.	390, 260	23, 187	1, 159 35	England, France, Germany.
Sirups and provisions.....do..		5, 366	268 35	France, Germany.
Ebony.....lbs.	2, 431, 355	33, 121	1, 656 05	Madagascar.
Gum copal.....do..	696, 875	332, 260	23, 270 00	Africa.
Hides.....do..	1, 914, 110	255, 550	12, 777 50	Africa, Madagascar, Comoro Islands.
Aloes.....do..	14, 357	3, 085	154 25	Socotra, Africa.
Ivory.....do..	712, 650	1, 134, 852	183, 240 00	Africa.
Tortoise-shell.....do..	4, 432	13, 993	699 65	Madagascar.
Archil weed.....do..	4, 061, 150	357, 648	17, 882 40	Africa.
Gum myrrh.....do..	15, 135	3, 046	152 30	Do.
Wax.....do..	28, 508	7, 272	361 60	Madagascar.
Cowries.....do..	1, 124, 375	22, 485	1, 124 25	Africa.
Suri suri seed.....do..	4, 268, 802	129, 150	6, 457 50	Do.
Coir.....do..	127, 000	2, 540	127 00	Comoro Islands.
Corn, &c.....do..	2, 850, 000	28, 500	1, 425 00	Africa.
Miscellaneous.....do..		138, 050	6, 902 50	United States, England, France, Germany, India, &c.
Total.....	24, 200, 655	3, 763, 980	311, 523 90	

Statement showing the commerce at Zanzibar, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither imported.
Ebony .....lbs.	1, 621, 237	\$23, 580	United States, England, Germany.
Coir .....do..	90, 630	3, 943	Do.
Gum copal.....do..	496, 875	272, 260	United States, France, England, Germany, India.
Clove-stems.....do..	247, 335	2, 316	United States, England, Germany.
Cloves.....do..	8, 502, 205	344, 861	United States, England, France, Germany, India.
Hides.....do..	1, 754, 110	246, 750	United States, England, France, Germany.
Goat-skins.....do..	54, 490	19, 052	United States.
Aloes.....do..	10, 857	2, 505	United States, England.
Ivory.....do..	642, 650	1, 034, 852	United States, England, Germany, India.
Peppers.....do..	57, 635	3, 395	United States, Germany.
Turtle-shell.....do..	2, 632	8, 743	United States, France.
Archil weed.....do..	2, 811, 150	302, 648	United States, France, England, Germany.
Gum myrrh.....do..	12, 135	2, 666	United States, England.
Gazelle-skins.....do..	1, 700	340	United States.
Dates.....do..	245, 915	7, 675	United States, England.
Copra and cocoa-nut oil.....do..	1, 616, 645	54, 098	England, France, Germany.
Beeswax.....do..	21, 208	5, 707	England, Germany.
Suri-suri seed.....do..	3, 880, 732	125, 010	France, Germany.
Sugar.....do..	130, 000	12, 200	Germany.
Cocoa-nuts.....do..		3, 800	India.
Couries.....lbs.	963, 750	19, 675	India, West Coast of Africa.
Bartis.....do..		1, 500	India.
Specie.....do..		127, 000	India, Africa.
Cotton goods.....lbs.	1, 650, 000	544, 500	Africa, Madagascar, Comoro Islands.
Fancy goods and handkerchiefs.....do..	161, 750	35, 250	Africa.
Gunpowder.....do..	175, 000	21, 000	Do.
Brass and iron wire.....do..	73, 250	14, 650	Do.
Beads.....do..	195, 000	52, 650	Do.
Muskets, &c.....do..		19, 270	Do.
Iron ware and iron.....lbs.	245, 250	14, 715	Do.
Crockery.....do..		6, 220	Do.
Tobacco.....lbs.	16, 100	3, 320	India.
Flour.....do..	15, 680	800	Africa.
Total.....	25, 695, 921	3, 336, 951	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Zanzibar for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States .....	.....	.....	6	2,999	.....	.....	5	2,823
	Aden.....	.....	.....	1	415	.....	.....	3	1,708
	Muscat.....	.....	.....	2	1,608	.....	.....	1	491
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	1	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brava .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350
Arab	Bombay .....	.....	.....	4	1,491	.....	.....	4	1,491
	Liverpool.....	1	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	950	.....	.....
British	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay .....	.....	.....	2	970	.....	.....	1	540
	Siam.....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....	1	700
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calcutta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muscat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	2	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape Town.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marseilles.....	.....	.....	4	2,360	.....	.....	4	2,360
	Rio Janeiro .....	.....	.....	1	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	1	475	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Coast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	895
	Mozambique .....	.....	.....	3	420	.....	.....	1	320
Portuguese	Bombay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	420
	Seychelles.....	.....	.....	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madagascar .....	.....	.....	3	880	.....	.....	2	480
German.....	Brava .....	.....	.....	4	960	.....	.....	5	1,360
	West Coast.....	.....	.....	1	350	.....	.....	1	400
	Mauritius .....	.....	.....	1	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bombay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	240
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	7	2,450	.....	.....	7	2,550
Total.....		1	950	46	19,328	1	950	45	18,898
				47	20,278			46	19,848

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

APIA.

JANUARY 4, 1872. (Received April 4.)

I have the honor to make my eighth annual report to the Department of State for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The business at these islands has not improved any since my last report, owing to the still-continued jealousies and bickerings and endless anarchy existing among the Samoans on this group of islands.

Civil war is again evident, and, in fact, declared, after eighteen months of pretended peace; the two contending parties are expecting daily to meet on the battle-field.

There has been little or no business done at this port with the Samoans during the past year; there being no custom-house at this port, it is impossible for me to obtain the value of the imports and exports. Hitherto the merchants here have always been willing to furnish an estimate of such, but the entire trade of this group, and other groups of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, being in the hands, at present, of a German firm at Hamburg, their agent (a German) at this port is very unwilling to furnish even an estimate of the imports and exports.

The imports consist chiefly of general merchandise, such as dry-goods, hardware, arms and ammunition, tobacco, groceries, spirits and wines, provisions, California and Oregon lumber, gunny-bags, cotton packs, &c., being nearly all of British and German manufacture.

The exports at this port are entirely confined to cobra or copprah, (the dried meat of the cocoa-nut,) cotton and cotton-seed, and the lama, or candle-nut, which is shipped from here to Hamburg and Australia.

There is no more cocoa-nut oil manufactured by the Samoans since the introduction of the cobra at these islands.

The port of Apia is free from charges, pilotage excepted, which is \$1 per foot draught of water.

The circulating mediums at this group of islands are the coins of the United States, England, France, and South America.

Five to ten per cent. is the usual charge for commission in selling goods, the payments generally made in cash or produce for goods sold.

The rate of wages at the port of Apia are as follows: Foreign laborers, cash or trade, \$1.50 per day; Samoan laborers, cash or trade, \$1 per day; native labor on plantations, \$3 to \$5 per month; house and ship-carpenters, \$3.50 per day; Samoan house-servants, \$2 per week; seamen's wages, \$15 to \$20 per month. Interest on money, 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. Rate of exchange 30 to 35 per cent. on bills, payable in New York and London.

JONAS M. COE.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Apia for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....			5	756	5	756
	Chili to Australia.....	*1	524			1	524
British.....	Australia and New Zealand.....	†1	1,268	25	3,838	26	5,106
French.....	Tahiti and New Caledonia.....	†1	600			1	600
German.....	Hamburg and South Sea Islands.....			65	6,650	65	6,650
Russian.....	Japan to New Guinea.....	†1	800			1	800
French protectorate, Tahiti.	Society Islands.....			1	150	1	150
Total.....		4	3,192	96	11,394	100	14,586

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....			5	756	5	756
	Chili to Australia.....	*1	524			1	524
British.....	Australia and New Zealand.....	†1	1,268	25	3,968	26	5,236
French.....	Tahiti and New Caledonia.....	†1	600			1	600
German.....	Hamburg and South Sea Islands.....			66	5,750	66	5,750
Russian.....	Japan to New Guinea.....	†1	800			1	800
French protectorate, Tahiti.	Society Islands.....			1	150	1	150
Total.....		4	3,192	97	10,624	101	13,816

* Saint Mary's, ship-of-war.

† Ship-of-war.

NETHERLANDS

ROTTERDAM.

OCTOBER 19, 1872. (Received November 5.)

The general and strong belief that, at least for some time, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, has, during this year, exercised its beneficial influence on the maritime, commercial, industrial, and financial affairs of the Netherlands. Money has been abundant and cheap; the imports from the East Indian colonies have, on the whole, given fair profits. The important transit trade from and to Germany has continued to flourish, of course not in the accidental, extraordinary proportion created in 1870-'71 by the war between Germany and France. The trade with the United States, notwithstanding the greater activity in a few articles, has, however, not been equal to that of the last year. The uneasiness caused by strikes of the workmen in some manufacturing places has not had any damaging effect on the general situation; the consequences of those strikes were merely local and transient.

The year 1871-'72 can fairly be called a prosperous one, and must especially be characterized as a period of a remarkable revival of the spirit of enterprise.

Rotterdam above all has given proof of a new and vigorous activity in different branches of commercial, maritime, and financial undertaking. More and more the commercial community of this city becomes alive to the necessity of maintaining and developing the advantages bestowed upon Rotterdam by its situation, by its being the natural sea-gate for the whole of Southwestern Germany and a part of the central region of that country, as well as of some of the neighboring countries, especially of Switzerland. The Rhine is the easiest and permanently the cheapest way on which the traffic between these regions and Holland can be carried on. Although the decrease of railroad fares from the southwest of Germany to Antwerp makes itself somewhat felt, the transit trade between Holland and Germany will not abandon the accustomed and easiest way hitherto followed.

The younger generations of Holland are now fully aware that the old times of the privileged, easily millions-giving trade with the East Indian colonies are forever gone, and that these possessions are not any longer to be used as the treasury-chest of the ruling country. Upon all thinking men, commercial and industrial, as well as political, the conviction has impressed itself that the road to commercial activity and prosperity for the Netherlands principally lies on the Atlantic Ocean, and that a speedier and more regular connection with the United States of America is a question of the utmost importance. Rotterdam and Amsterdam, the principal ports of Holland, now try both to get full possession of the road to the United States; both endeavor to improve their water-ways, and to appropriate them to the requisites of modern navigation more and more carried on by steamers of large size.

To many commercial minds, and not less to statesmen, Flushing appears to be the future great sea-gate of Holland, and the plans to realize for that port the brilliant destiny which nature seems to have assigned

to it, far from being given up, are now taken into a more earnest consideration, and the government is active to have, at Flushing, docks and wharves built fit for transatlantic trade on a large scale.

Thus there exists in Holland a lively spirit of rivalry, which by dividing the forces and means may ultimately lead to great deceptions, perhaps to the loss of such advantages which a concentrated action would warrant. It must, however, not be overlooked that the rivalry between the two great existing ports, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, is natural and almost inevitable, and that Flushing in the same manner cannot well resign its just aspirations to the greatness promised by its geographical situation, and the important advantage of being a port easily and safely accessible even in the severest winter, which is not yet the case with the two hitherto dominant harbors of Holland.

On the other side the rivalry existing between those three ports gives to the spirit of enterprise such a stimulus that some important benefits surely will be gained for one or the other of the contending parties, if not for all, and that Holland, as a whole, undoubtedly will be benefited by the present activity.

Rotterdam especially gives proofs of the most resolute will not only not to be displaced from its present position as the principal port of export and import, but also to conquer the rank of being the privileged gate to the ocean, the connecting link between the United States and a large part of Europe.

In the progress of this report I shall show the different plans conceived for the attainment of that high aim partly already put into execution, partly on the eve of being so.

To characterize the enterprising movement of Rotterdam it is necessary to state that this place is less than any other city of Holland a genuine Dutch city. In the commercial world the foreign element, especially the German, is a very important factor, remarkably active and successful. Germans are either the originators of new plans or among the leading men in all the enterprises of the present time.

The close commercial and financial connection of Holland with Germany leads to a very energetic participation of financial men and establishments of the latter country in the movement of enterprise and speculation now so vigorously manifesting itself in Holland; and Rotterdam, as the natural link between the German and Dutch trade, especially enjoys the powerful support of German capital.

COMPANIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE ESTABLISHED IN ROTTERDAM.

The German Company of Maritime Commerce, (Deutsche Seehandlung.)—This company, organized by German merchants and financial men, several of whom are or have been residents of this city, has its seat at Mannheim, Grand-Duchy of Baden, and its principal agencies in Rotterdam and New York. The aim of the company is the direct import of American produce to Germany, principally to the southwest of it, and to Switzerland, as well as to Alsace. The original idea of the founders of the company was to establish at Mannheim an emporium of cotton, of which the factories of Southwest Germany, Switzerland, and Alsace consume so large quantities. From that starting-point the plan was extended to the general import of American produce. The company intends to make the southwest of Germany and the above-named neighboring countries free of the markets of Liverpool and Havre.

Since its recent establishment the company has been very active and

successful in extending its connections, and in the inauguration of its transactions. In all the ports of the United States of America, from which cotton is exported, the company has now as agencies commercial houses of high credit and long experience; in Europe it has from Havre to Hamburg an uninterrupted chain of agencies, of which the principal one is established at Rotterdam, this port being the chosen connecting link between America and the European field of operations of the company.

The import of cotton has of course not yet been very considerable, for the reason that the company began its operation after the shipment of the production of the last cotton-harvest. The agency at Rotterdam, besides cotton, has since June 1 imported the following amount of American produce: about 30,000 barrels of petroleum; 5,000 tierces of lard; 500 tons of tallow; 4,500 barrels of resin.

The Commercial Union of Rotterdam, (Rotterdamsche Handelsvereenig.)—This company was organized on September 17, with a capital of fifteen millions of florins, subscribed by the founders, among whom are the Rotterdam Bank, and another bank of this city, some of the leading business men of this place, banking establishments of Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, and not less than six of Germany.

The fundamental idea of this company is the improvement and development of Rotterdam on such a scale as to make of it one of the greatest gates of Europe to all transatlantic countries, especially to the United States.

The establishment of a line of steamers of the largest size to New York is, therefore, one of its principal aims. The realization of that part of the company's plans of course depends upon the success of the new channel opened to the Maas through the "Hoek van Holland." In a special paragraph that great and, to Rotterdam, vital enterprise, will be duly treated.

The company fully believes in the complete success of that great work, and considers the "Hoek of Holland" as a future suburb and the real port of Rotterdam. Its intention is to build a harbor there, offering the fullest security to navigation, even during the winter. Rotterdam itself is to be connected by a railroad with that future suburb and port. As an important part of its general plan the company will build large warehouses on the other side of the Maas, right opposite to Rotterdam. As soon as the two bridges to be constructed over that river in the face of Rotterdam, and of which one approaches its termination, will be finished, that intended commercial suburb of Rotterdam will be in direct connection with the German, Belgian, and French railroad systems, and the company will guarantee to the traffic all possible facilities for the formalities of custom-house transactions.

Trade with the east coast of Africa.—For that purpose some prominent merchants of Rotterdam have established a firm which will begin its operations with a capital of 500,000 florins. Zanzibar will be the port where the new trade in productions of Holland and Africa will take place.

A line of steamers between Rotterdam and New York.—This line ought to have been opened in the month of March, but owing to strikes of the workmen on the Clyde, where the two steamers of the company were built, the inauguration of it has been delayed from month to month.

The first steamer, the Rotterdam, has been lying in this port taking in cargo for the first voyage to New York. It left this port on October 15. The boat has a length of 260 English feet; its breadth is 35 feet, and the hold, including the spar-deck, is 24 feet deep; its capacity

is 1,596 English registered tons. The boat is provided with a condensing machine of 300 horse-power, which can be brought up to the effective power of 1,500, as was done on the voyage from the Clyde to Rotterdam. The boat is at present fitted up for three hundred and eighty-eight emigrants, but can receive double that number. There are accommodations for but eight first-class passengers. There being at present not more than two boats on the line, the regular monthly voyages, intended by the company, will not take place until the acquisition of some more boats has secured such a regularity. The company has full confidence in the success of its enterprise; they feel sure of always having a full cargo to and from New York, and expect that a sufficient number of emigrants will avail themselves of this new, easy, and cheap means of transportation across the Atlantic. At the head of the company are, as managers, Messrs. Plate Reuchlin & Co., of Rotterdam; M. Mees, esq., being the president of the board of directors.

Two trial-trips of steamers from Rotterdam to New York.—Two steamers, chartered by private houses, sailed from Rotterdam to New York in the course of this year. The first one, the Dutch steamer *Ariadne*, sailed in July, the second one, the British steamer *Violet*, on August 21. The firm which had chartered the *Ariadne* intended that she should run regularly, but the general expenses incurred at New York, nearly absorbing the whole outward freight, deterred them, for the present, from that idea.

Harbor and railroad improvements.—*The piercing of the Hoek of Holland.*—The extensive works to deepen the bed of the river Maas and to open to it a new way to the sea by cutting through the downs at the “Hoek of Holland,” on the northwest of Maassluis, the nearest port of entry, were inaugurated on the 1st of October, 1866, the Prince of Orange taking part in the ceremony. This great work has been carried on according to the skillful plan of the engineer, P. Coland, esq.

Two piers have been projected into the sea at a considerable distance. The bed of the river was only dug and dredged to the depth of a few feet, the tide doing the rest. This system, adopted by the government engineers, proved to be correct and successful notwithstanding the adverse views of the majority of seamen and other persons of practical knowledge. Without much using dredging-machines the channel itself has got a depth of from 25 to 32 feet.

The only remaining obstacle for vessels of deep draught to come up to Rotterdam through the new canal is a bar at the end of the southern pier, which is expected to be removed by lengthening one of the piers, and, if needed, by dredging. For the latter purpose a subscription has been raised among the merchants of this city to establish a powerful dredging steam machine.

If that undertaking to give to the Maas a new way to the sea completely succeeds, Rotterdam will become one of the best harbors of Europe and easily accessible to steamers and sailing-vessels. The coast at the entrance of the new canal is perfectly clear and safe. Vessels drawing from 10 to 20 feet will then be able to reach Rotterdam without discharging any of their cargoes.

On the 9th of March, 1872, the first large sea-going steamer, the *Richard Young*, running between Rotterdam and Harwich, drawing somewhat more than 10 English feet, came to this city by the new canal, and since that day several steamers and sailing-vessels of the same draught have made use of the water-way. It is however to be mentioned that, for some months past, these trials have not been renewed.

The full success of the new outlet of the Maas thus still remains an

unsolved problem, and keeps the commercial world of Rotterdam in suspense between hope and fear; for the whole future of this place, as a great port, and the execution of all the enterprises and plans aiming at realizing that future, depend on the complete success of the new water-way of the Maas.

The Southern Railroad.—The bridge over the “Moerdijk,” a work of extraordinary magnitude, is finished, and the direct railroad connection between Holland and Belgium has been completed since the beginning of this year, but the road does not yet pass through Rotterdam. On that part of the line the work is pushed on with great energy. On the 1st of November the line from Feeyenoord, opposite to Rotterdam, will be opened; thus the great railroad of Holland, beginning at the Helder, and connecting this country with Belgium and France, will have no other interruption than the temporary one at Rotterdam. In the meanwhile steam ferry-boats will connect the station of Rotterdam with that of Feeyenoord.

The branch line of the Southern Railroad to Flushing is already opened as far as Middelburg, distant from Flushing about three English miles. That short remainder of the line is expected soon to be finished.

Flushing to be connected with the railroad system of Northern Germany.—Believers in the future of Flushing, as a great sea-port, have conceived the plan of connecting that place with the railroads of Northern Germany, but the execution of it depends upon the willingness of the Netherlands government to grant a subsidy for the building of bridges on the Waal and Rhine, between Nijmegen and Arnheim. The government evidently favors the aspirations of Flushing and the efforts of those who are working in that direction. It may be said that the government is, to a certain extent, under the moral obligation to grant the subsidy asked for the establishment of direct railroad connection between Flushing and the north of Germany.

Flushing, at present, has not yet any elements nor means of future greatness, except its favorable situation on the North Sea. It is a small city, with a population of between ten and eleven thousand inhabitants, and has no commerce worth mentioning. Without a powerful assistance of the government, plans conceived in the interest of that place cannot be executed. Rotterdam and Amsterdam naturally attract the by far largest part of private capital and of the enterprising and speculating spirit. Moreover there exists, against the aspirations and hopes of Flushing and its partisans, the not unfounded objection that, notwithstanding all possible railroad facilities, Flushing never would attract the great transit trade from Germany, the principal element of the Dutch export trade. The Rhine, it is believed, always will be the favorite road of the trade of Southwestern Germany and Switzerland with Holland.

Steamers from Flushing to London.—An English company, with shareholders in Holland, intends to establish a line of steamers between that port and London. To passengers, as well as to the export of Dutch produce to London, this line undoubtedly would offer great advantages, and the prospects of such an enterprise may be considered as very favorable. To Flushing the opening of that line of steamers would be somewhat an installment of its aspired development.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

From January 1 to October 1, 1872, 2,657 vessels have entered and 2,790 have left the port of Rotterdam, while from January 1 to December, 1871, the total number of vessels entered was 3,564, and that

of vessels cleared amounted to 3,838. The deficiency for this year may yet be made up during the three remaining months. Nevertheless, there has been a general, although not grave, falling off in the movement of navigation and commerce.

The annex No. 1 gives a statement of the nationalities of the vessels having entered and left this port from January 1 to October 1, 1872.

A striking feature of that statement is the large number of English vessels, which, in the import and export trade, much exceeds one-half of the total number. Although this result is somewhat the consequence of the very lively trade between Holland and England, to a large extent carried on by regular lines of steamers, making numerous trips, the fact nevertheless exists that English vessels, especially those of Nova Scotia, are in possession of by far the greatest part of the trade between the United States and Holland. This circumstance explains the continual decrease of American vessels in the trade between this country and the United States, but it does not account for the sudden and extraordinary falling off which has occurred in this port during the first nine months of this year. While from January 1 to December 31, 1871, still thirty-six American vessels have entered this port, there have been but four from January 1 to October 1, 1872.

The Dutch merchant-fleet has a fair share in the movement of this port. Since 1860, however, the Dutch mercantile fleet has been gradually decreasing in tonnage, and in the number of vessels employed in trade; but, justly to appreciate the decrease in number, it has to be taken in account that the size of vessels newly built has been enlarged.

The annex No. 2 gives a statement of the Dutch mercantile fleet from 1860 to 1872, as also that of the vessels which, during the years 1870 and 1871, for the first time received their sea-letters.

After the English and Dutch vessels the German have the largest share in the movement of this port, but, in comparison to both, in a very inferior number.

The total amount or value of merchandise imported and exported during the first nine months of 1872 at Rotterdam is:

Imports.

	1872.	1871.
Kilograms	471,676,000	487,682,000
Florins	37,819,000	32,628,000
Hectoliters	2,589,000	3,620,970
Tons	1,136,000	1,104,070

Exports.

	1872.	1871.
Kilograms	278,226,000	315,202,000
Liters	1,059,000	863,000
Hectoliters	147,000	130,000
Florins	3,385,000	3,554,000

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Although there is an increase with a certain number of articles in both branches of the trade, which for a few of them is even considerable, on the whole the general result of the trade, during the first nine months of this year, is not so favorable as that of the same period of the preceding year.

The annex No. 3 contains a statement of the import from the United

States to Rotterdam, showing an increase for *seven* and a decrease for *fourteen* articles.

Cotton.—The general import of that article to Holland has been, during the first nine months of this year, much less than during the same period of last year. It amounted to 24,396,000 kilograms, while in the preceding year it was 36,424,000 kilograms. The port of Rotterdam, however, got this year a larger share of the total import; it amounted to 12,521 bales against 6,537 during the same period of last year. The export too has been larger, that trade having, in the course of this year, taken a fair development. Several houses which hitherto had not done anything in that branch have more and more taken up that article, so that, at one time, there was a very lively export trade of cotton. Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland are the principal markets to which cotton is sent from Holland, while occasionally some large quantities were also forwarded to France and Russia. The home consumption of cotton has not increased during this year, and may, as hitherto, be called very small. The cotton-factories are neither increasing in number nor in activity. The results of this more lively trade in cotton have, however, not been very favorable on account of the high prices in the markets of production. During this year the importation took place from the following ports: New York, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Bombay, and Calcutta. The import from the American markets met with great difficulties, as the prices of cotton in America were higher than those in the European markets.

The annex No. 4 contains a statement of the cotton-trade in Rotterdam during the first eight months of this year.

Tobacco.—From October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, 11,852 hogsheads were imported at Rotterdam from the United States, while during the same period of 1870-'71 the import amounted to 17,406 hogsheads. That decrease is caused by the larger use made of Java tobacco, especially in the manufacture of cigars. The prices, with a reduced stock, were generally high.

Petroleum.—The general import from January 1 to July 31, 1872, amounted to 7,805,000 kilograms, against 7,266,000 during the same period of 1871. The general direct import from America amounted to 6,587,000 kilograms against 4,429,000 in 1871. Rotterdam, however, has not this year a share equal to that of the preceding one. From October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, this port received 124,101 barrels and 1,000 cases of petroleum, while during the same period of 1870 to 1871 the import amounted to 153,084 barrels and 10,090 cases.

From the beginning of this year to the month of August great dullness reigned in the petroleum market of this city; it was the result of the import of the preceding year, and at the same time caused by the continually increasing stocks in America. In all the markets of Europe the tendency prevailed to press prices down to 20.50 florins. When in the month of August the refiners of petroleum in the United States combined to stop refining, prices became steadier in Europe. A still greater effect produced the combination of refiners and producers to stop the production of crude petroleum. At the same time large purchases for account of American speculators caused prices in Europe to advance, and soon brought them to 26 florins for standard white petroleum for prompt delivery. This upward movement was considerably strengthened by the purchases of parties short of oil for the fall (September, October, November, December) of this year, and it is confidently expected that, if the aforesaid circumstances continue for the next two or three months, the price of petroleum will rise to 30 florins for the winter season, the

more so as the consumption is increasing at a rapid pace; official statistics estimate it at 7 per cent. above the consumption during the preceding year.

Grain.—From October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, 288,268 bushels have been imported from the United States at Rotterdam, against 335,558 bushels during the same period of the preceding year. A still greater decrease is shown in the import of wheat-flour, which for the first six months of this year amounts but to 51,000 kilograms, against 203,000 kilograms in the preceding year. Prices in America were too high for the Dutch market.

Rosin.—From October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, the import has been 36,510 barrels, against 49,675 from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871. American prices are too high for a profitable trade in that article. One of the principal houses of this city, which formerly imported from fifteen to twenty thousand barrels a year, has this year not imported a single barrel.

Lard and bacon.—Large imports of the first of these two products have taken place from the United States, the prices of Hungarian lard having been too high for competition. The consumption of American bacon, too, has been increasing in Holland; it begins to find its way to the provinces, where, in consequence of a disease in the swine, Dutch bacon is scarce and high.

Meat.—This produce now encounters an overwhelming competition in the Australian meat, which is from 40 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any other meat.

EXPORT FROM ROTTERDAM TO THE UNITED STATES.

The annex No. 4 shows that, in comparison with the period of October, 1870, to October, 1871, there has been from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, an increase in twelve different articles, and a decrease in fourteen.

The most important feature in the export trade during that last period is the increase of coffee sent from this port to the United States; it amounted to 4,109 bales, while in the preceding corresponding period it was but 2,255. This great increase was caused by the temporary waiving of the differential duty. The American houses found their profit in importing coffee via Holland instead of buying it in Java and Sumatra. Taking his provisions from the Dutch market, the American buyer has the advantage of finding there every quality and quantity which he desires, and of being able to supply his wants immediately by steamer in the course of two to three weeks. In consequence of that circumstance, the total export of coffee from Holland to the United States, during the first seven months of 1872, amounted to 407,000 kilograms, against 68,000 for the same period of 1871.

The re-established payment of the differential duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* will again prevent the regular importation of coffee from Holland to the United States.

The coffee imported from Holland paid well in the American market, where the pure, high flavored Javas are more and more asked for.

Madder.—The export of that article shows a small increase of 117 casks, but the total amount of this and the preceding year was not considerable. From October, 1871, to October, 1872, it was 813 casks, and 696 from October, 1870, to October, 1871. Prices are not high enough in the American markets to leave any margin to speculation, and orders were only made for immediate use.

Garancine.—But 469 casks were exported from Rotterdam in the latter period, while in the preceding one 1,617 had been sent to America.

Gin.—A great decrease has taken place in the export of that article to the United States. Two million three hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-three liters were exported from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, while in this same period of the preceding years 2,446,175 were sent to the United States.

Tin.—The statistics of 1871 to 1872 show no export of tin from Rotterdam to the United States, and but 200 slabs for 1870-'71.

The total export was, in 1872, 65,396 blocks Banca tin, and 30,863 blocks Billeton tin; in 1871, 107,191 blocks Banca tin, and 31,844 blocks Billeton tin.

The import was, in 1872, 64,038 blocks Banca tin, and 41,002 blocks Billeton tin; in 1871, 95,874 blocks Banca tin, and 37,045 blocks Billeton tin.

In store in 1872, 65,044 blocks Banca tin, 11,895 blocks Billeton tin; in 1871, 137,611 blocks Banca tin, 6,601 blocks Billeton tin.

Tin as well as all other metals has, in the course of this year, for a time realized prizes hitherto unknown. In consequence of that extraordinary increase the consumption of it seems to decline. The tin-mines recently discovered in Australia may in a short time have a great influence on the import of that article.

In April the Netherlands Commercial Society made its semi-annual sale, but brought not more than 52,772 blocks Banca tin in the markets, easily realizing 97 florins per block. Since that sale there was a great depression in the tin-trade, interrupted only from time to time by a short liveliness. Most of the consumers made their purchases in London, where the prices are generally much lower than in Holland.

The second semi-annual tin sale took place on October 2, and there were brought in the market 46,512 blocks Banca and 2,831 blocks Billeton tin. The first one realized from 92 florins to 93½ florins per block; the second one from 89 florins to 89½ florins. The whole amount brought in the market was sold.

Sugar.—No direct export of unrefined sugar took place from Holland to the United States. In the beginning of September there were some prospects that prices might allow to send to the United States colonial sugar of the lower grades—under standard No. 10—but, owing to the bad reports about the growing beet-root crop, prices have risen in the Dutch market, making it impracticable to speculate in the export of sugar.

INDUSTRY.

No noticeable change has taken place, in the course of this year, in the different branches of industry.

The large establishment of the Netherlands Steamboat Company at Feeyenoord, for the construction of iron vessels and engines, has continued its great activity; orders as well from home as abroad are so numerous that all cannot be accepted. There are regularly a thousand workmen employed in that establishment.

The condition of the cotton-factories has not improved. They have neither increased in number nor in activity. Even under the protective system, hitherto applied in the East Indian colonies, the Dutch cotton-factories complain of being injured by the large imports from England and Belgium. The future, therefore, appears to them very threatening, as with the year 1874, according to all probabilities, a new system will be introduced in the East Indian colonies.

A reform bill, introduced by the government, has just passed in the second chamber, and is expected to be adopted by the first chamber. By the new tariff all differential duties of entry in the East Indian colonies will be abolished, and a uniform tax of 6 per cent. will be established.

On the sugar-refineries no statistical reports have yet been published for the year 1872. Judging from the general condition of the sugar-trade, it is scarcely to be expected that the refineries have continued to progress in 1872 as they did from 1869 to 1871.

The export of refined sugar has been, in 1869, 92,541 tons; in 1870, 93,841 tons; in 1871, 104,948 tons.

A new branch of industry has been introduced. Close to Rotterdam a factory of steel springs for railroad-cars has been established by a Dutch firm in connection with an English house.

AGRICULTURE.

In the absence of statistics, not yet published, the report has to be confined to the following general statements:

On the whole, the harvest of this year can, at the utmost, be called an average fair one. The wheat-crop is above average, but has suffered from heavy rains in July and August. Rye, in the usual quantity, proves to be of satisfactory quality. Barley not above average in quantity, and, for the greater part, of second quality. Oats not above average, quality generally light and discolored. Rape-seed above average, quality quite satisfactory. Beet-roots have suffered much from cold weather when sowed. Buckwheat in the usual quantity, generally light, the rest satisfactory. Potatoes middling in quantity but excellent in quality.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial transactions, during the period of the year now elapsed, were in Holland as well as in the whole of Europe completely abnormal. The immense payments made by France to Germany produced hitherto unknown conditions in the exchange-trade, which baffled all anticipations and calculations. There were moments when an enormous amount of money was, at least for a short time, taken away from circulation; in consequence of it a great scarcity of money was, at times, felt on the different exchanges, which, rightly trusting in the safe prospects of a lasting peace, had made great engagements.

The abnormal state of the financial conditions in Holland had, besides the above general cause, two principal special causes:

A part of the money to be paid by France to Germany was paid in remittances on Holland; after these payments to the banking-houses they left to the German government enormous saldas, for which interests, however moderate, were sought on the exchanges in reports and discounts. The interests attained in these transactions fell beneath the rate of interest at that time asked by the Netherlands Bank. The claims on that institution consequently fell to a minimum. Had that bank departed from its wise and foreseeing policy, it might have lowered its rate of discount, but in the anticipation of a reaction, which in fact very soon took place, it collected and kept its means to such an amount that, when suddenly there came a rush to it for money, it was able, without any difficulty, to supply the wants. Thus the Netherlands Bank again has given a proof of the intelligent conception of its mission, and has rendered a great service to the country.

Another circumstance, essentially originating from silver's being the legal standard of the money system of Holland, has had a great influence on the financial state of things. The experience of the last few months may lead to a thorough reform of the Dutch monetary system, as the disadvantages, even dangers, to the public interest of the silver standard in presence of the gold or gold and silver standards of the neighboring countries have been too evidently shown by the following results of that system in the recent extraordinary state of the money-markets of Europe.

The adoption of the gold standard by Germany has put a stop to the export of silver bars to that country. The value of silver, and consequently that of the Dutch *valuta*, has considerably fallen. That depreciation would still have been greater had it not, in some measure, been counteracted by the following circumstances:

A very large amount of Dutch silver coin was exported to Southern Germany, and very soon in such proportions that the commercial world as well as the governments of those states took preventive measures against the import of the Dutch silver coin.

Still more effective was the largely increased export of silver from England to her East Indian possessions, and that from Holland to her own East Indian colonies, where in consequence of the recently adopted system a large part of the coffee and sugar crop is now directly sold instead of being sent to the home market. To pay the letters of exchange which originate from these sales, a great amount of silver coin is regularly sent from Holland to the East Indian colonies.

Whether these circumstances will effectually counteract the evils of the silver standard, and whether the Dutch *valuta* will recover its full value, is a question on which very competent men hesitate to pronounce.

The cheapness of money, which was from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than that of the rate of the Netherlands Bank, amounting but to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., has had a very beneficial influence on business, especially in Rotterdam.

UNITED STATES AND RAILROAD BONDS.

As a money-market, Rotterdam is especially favored by the circumstance that it receives a large part of the orders coming from the rich provinces, where a number of capitalists desire permanently to invest their money in interest-bearing papers.

These capitalists, in their choice, are guided by the confidence which they have in the bankers or banking institutions by which the different papers are introduced and recommended.

The exchange of Rotterdam has had its full share in the increased activity in financial transactions of all kinds which characterizes this year.

The transactions in United States bonds and railroad shares of the United States have been very great on the exchange of this city. The United States bonds, having fully obtained the uncontested character of a safe means of investment of the first class, are only exposed to such fluctuations as are caused by the general conditions of the money-markets.

Different bonds of United States railroads were directly brought in the market by the Rotterdam Bank, and were most favorably received on the exchange. Of these bonds are to be mentioned those of the Chicago, Southwestern and Atchison branch, Milwaukee, Saint Paul preferred stock, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The prefer-

ence given to these bonds on the Rotterdam exchange is due to the general confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the administration of the Rotterdam Bank, of which Fr. A. Mueller, esq., is the chief director, active at the same time as one of the leading men in all the enterprises now aiming at the development of Rotterdam as a port and commercial place.

The Rotterdam Bank has, in the course of the last three years, obtained the rank of one of the principal agencies in all financial transactions between Europe and the United States. By its great activity, extensive connections, and the confidence which it enjoys as well with the financial world in general, as especially with the capitalists of the rich provinces of Holland, the Rotterdam Bank has largely contributed to make of the exchange of this city an important market for public and private bonds of the United States.

With regard to all these preceding facts I deem it proper to draw the attention of the administration to the money-market of Rotterdam, in case the Government should contemplate to take some new financial measures.

When forwarding one of my preceding reports I had thought it to be my duty to represent to the Administration the obstacles which, at that time, the placement of United States bonds at a lower interest might encounter on the money-markets of Europe. At present I feel great satisfaction in being able to state, on the authority of competent judges, that the immediate future would be a most favorable time for such an operation.

The impending repayment of all the war-loans raised by the German states will bring a large amount of money in the market, which will seek new safe investments even at very moderate interest. The public has most decidedly taken into favor the United States bonds as means of permanent investments. A proof of this is found in the exchange of Rotterdam, where the United States bonds continue to be the object of regular transactions, which, however, already, for some time past, have become very limited, because the largest part of them, in this city, as well as in the provinces, are in the hands of owners who keep them as permanent investments of their capital.

The absolute confidence which the financial and commercial world, as well as the intelligent part of the people, place in the present Administration of the United States; the universal approbation of its general policy; the due appreciation of the great results of its financial policy, now given even by those who at the beginning entertained different views, have elevated the credit of the United States to the highest point possible. If apprehensions on account of the issue of the presidential contest had thrown some shadow on those bright views, it has been dispelled by the results of the recent elections, which have proved that the majority of the people of the United States firmly intends to maintain an administration on which the European business world looks as the best guarantee for the future. Thus one of the principal financial men of this city, having just read the result of the election in Pennsylvania, told me: "Now is the time to invest and to speculate in United States bonds."

In conclusion to my report on the financial situation, I have to add that since the last four weeks there has been a great change in the conditions of the money-market. Money has become scarcer; the Netherlands Bank has raised its discount from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at first to 3 per cent., and eight days later to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for letters of exchange, and to 4 per cent. on loans.

In the Netherlands Bank the bills of discount increased from twenty-five millions to about fifty-four millions of florins since the middle of August.

Whether this present state of things will continue for some time, whether it will increase or moderate, is a question on which the views of the financial men differ very much.

FREDERICK SCHÜTZ.

Statement showing the imports at Rotterdam from the United States of America from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, in comparison with those from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.		Difference.
	1871-1872.	1870-1871.	
Grain.....bushels.	288, 268	335, 558	- 47, 290
Petroleum.....barrels.	124, 101	153, 084	- 28, 983
Do.....cases.	1, 000	10, 090	- 9, 090
Resin.....barrels.	36, 510	49, 675	- 13, 165
Turpentine-oil.....do.	3, 778	5, 297	- 1, 519
Tobacco.....hogsheads.	11, 852	17, 406	- 5, 554
Quercitron.....barrels.	1, 500	600	+ 1, 100
Logwood.....tons.	.....	10	- 10
extract.....barrels.	300	1, 400	- 1, 100
Cedar-wood.....pieces.	.....	1, 492	- 1, 492
Pipe-staves.....do.	308, 938	440, 134	-131, 196
Clover-seed.....bags.	4, 700	1, 780	+ 2, 920
Cotton.....bales.	12, 521	6, 537	+ 5, 984
Lard.....barrels.	8, 324	3, 985	+ 4, 339
Beef.....do.	31	565	- 534
Oil.....do.	3, 238	1, 525	+ 1, 713
Tallow.....do.	1, 350	96	+ 1, 254
Meat.....do.	356	1, 245	- 889
Coffee.....bags.	.....	145	- 145
Cocoa.....do.	.....	92	- 92
Merchandise.....collis.	8, 802	6, 204	+ 2, 598

Statement showing the exports from Rotterdam to the United States of America from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, in comparison to those from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.		Difference.
	1871 to 1872.	1870 to 1871.	
Gin.....liters..	2, 393, 853	2, 446, 175	- 52, 322
Coffee.....bags..	4, 109	2, 225	+ 1, 884
Tin.....slabs..	.....	200	- 200
Nutmegs.....casks..	61	442	- 381
Madder.....do.	813	696	+ 117
Garancine.....do.	469	1, 617	- 1, 148
Herring.....kegs..	2, 362	1, 950	+ 412
Flax.....bales..	2, 574	1, 469	+ 1, 105
Tow.....do.	299	245	+ 54
Rattan.....tons.	.....	254	- 254
Mace.....casks..	.....	52	- 52
Empty petroleum-barrels.....pieces..	38, 334	55, 053	- 16, 719
Lead.....tons.	1, 785	2, 356	- 571
Spiegel iron.....do.	4, 256	2, 545	- 1, 711
Rails.....do.	5, 206	4, 432	+ 774
Steel.....do.	147	147	.....
Zinc.....do.	960	1, 085	- 125
Scrap-iron.....do.	1, 184	195	+ 989
Cement.....do.	251	328	- 77
Fire-clay.....do.	2, 263	2, 137	+ 126
Pipes.....boxes..	22, 687	72, 125	- 49, 438
Glass-ware.....tons.	379	155	+ 224
Wine.....liters..	1, 783, 200	2, 803, 062	-1, 019, 862
Mineral water.....jugs..	539, 600	431, 675	+ 107, 925
Paper.....tons.	112	115	- 3
Salted hides.....do.	23	134	- 111
Asphalt.....do.	1, 216	.....	+ 1, 216

Statement of vessels entered and cleared at Rotterdam from January 1 to September 30, 1872.

Flag.	Vessels entered.	Vessels cleared.	Flag.	Vessels entered.	Vessels cleared.
American.....	4	5	Norwegian.....	50	63
Danish.....	17	34	Russian.....	13	14
British.....	1,850	1,839	Swedish.....	15	20
German.....	135	163	Austrian.....	9	11
French.....	35	51	Turkish.....	1	1
Dutch.....	513	570			
Italian.....	15	19	Total.....	2,657	2,790

Statement showing the number of vessels and tonnage of the Dutch mercantile fleet from the year 1860 to 1872.

Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1860.....	2,023	510,983	1867.....	1,816	467,263
1861.....	1,973	490,190	1868.....	1,720	448,286
1862.....	1,948	480,684	1869.....	1,669	442,223
1863.....	1,904	471,576	1870.....	1,581	440,770
1864.....	1,857	460,574	1871.....	1,508	441,995
1865.....	1,837	466,421	1872.....	1,443	431,021
1866.....	1,825	469,384			

Statement showing the number of vessels to which Dutch sea-letters have been granted during 1870 and 1871.

Ships, steamers, and tonnage.	1870.	1871.
Number of sailing-ships.....	51	54
Number of steamers.....	7	9
Tonnage.....	24,880	22,264

NICARAGUA.

CORINTO.*

OCTOBER 12, 1872. (Received November 18.)

Since my last annual report upon the commerce of this republic there have been no changes that are specially noticeable.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

During the past year, and that preceding it, there has been no civil disturbance, and consequently the agricultural interests of the country have made considerable progress. This is specially observable in the increased cultivation of coffee, indigo, and sugar. In the latter there is a steadily increasing investment of American capital and with encouraging prospects. The climate and soil of this State are well adapted to the growth of these valuable products, and only an inadequate supply of reliable labor prevents a large development.

SHIPPING.

Within a few months the line of steamers, formerly owned by the Panama Railroad Company, has passed into the possession of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the line has been extended to Acapulco. By the connections of that company at that port we now have direct steam-communication with San Francisco and intermediate ports. This will certainly prove a great advantage to the commerce of this and all the Central American States, and lead it, more than heretofore, to the United States.

COMMERCE.

As heretofore, I have been unable to obtain from the custom-house at this port statistics of imports and exports that would be of any value, and for this reason am unable to fill the tables A and B, which should accompany this report. I estimate the imports and exports from and to all countries at \$500,000 each.

From the records of this office I am able to give accurately the exports to the United States:

Table showing the exports from the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

India rubber	\$20,479 00	Indigo.....	\$8,064 00
Deer-skins.....	26,721 00	Gold.....	1,064 00
Sugar.....	22,678 00	Silver.....	196 00
Hides.....	57,758 00		
Coffee.....	9,813 00		146,773 00

RUFUS MEAD.

* Consulate of San Juan del Sur.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Corinto for the year ending September 30, 1872

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	Guatemala	32	42, 292	.....	.....	32	42, 292
	Panama	36	56, 056	.....	.....	36	56, 056
	Mexico	2	1, 750	.....	.....	2	1, 750
	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20
British	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	1	730	1	730
	Salvador .....	.....	.....	1	290	1	290
	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	612	1	612
French	United States .....	.....	.....	1	675	1	675
	France .....	.....	.....	1	400	1	400
	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	406	1	406
	Honduras .....	.....	.....	2	864	2	864
German	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	324	1	324
	Salvador .....	.....	.....	2	613	2	613
Colombian	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	170	1	170
Italian	Peru .....	.....	.....	1	328	1	328
Honduras	Salvador .....	.....	.....	2	20	2	20
	San Juan del Sur .....	.....	.....	2	20	2	20
Costa Rica	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	6	1	6
Peruvian	Ecuador .....	.....	.....	1	256	1	256
Spanish	Salvador .....	.....	.....	1	230	1	230
	Total	70	100, 098	21	5, 964	91	106, 062

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	Guatemala	32	42, 292	.....	.....	32	42, 292
	Panama	36	56, 056	.....	.....	36	56, 056
	Mexico	2	1, 750	.....	.....	2	1, 750
	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20
British	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	1	730	1	730
	Salvador .....	.....	.....	1	290	1	290
	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	612	1	612
French	United States .....	.....	.....	1	675	1	675
	France .....	.....	.....	1	400	1	400
	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	406	1	406
	Honduras .....	.....	.....	2	864	2	864
German	Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	1	324	1	325
	Salvador .....	.....	.....	2	613	2	613
Colombian	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	170	1	170
Italian	Peru .....	.....	.....	1	328	1	328
Honduras	Salvador .....	.....	.....	2	20	2	20
	San Juan del Sur .....	.....	.....	2	20	2	20
Costa Rica	Honduras .....	.....	.....	1	6	1	6
Peruvian	Ecuador .....	.....	.....	1	256	1	256
Spanish	Salvador .....	.....	.....	1	230	1	230
	Total	70	100, 098	21	5, 964	91	106, 062

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

I.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 27.)

I have the honor to submit the following as tables showing the imports, exports, and navigation at this port. Table A, annexed, gives the imports; table B, the exports; table C, the navigation.

In addition to this tabular statement showing figures, there are some matters connected with the commerce of this country which may very

properly become a part of the report, and to such I beg leave to direct the attention of the Department.

THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

At one time this harbor ranked high, its depth of water having been variously sounded by the exploring parties inspecting for an inter-oceanic route, and by the anchors of the ships cast almost anywhere while engaged in trading here. Even frigates of immense size entered, and the expanse of water from the town to the inlet was the admiration of all.

At that date the San Juan River debouched here. And being a broad stream and the sole outlet of the great lake of the interior, spread itself over the basin formed by nature for it. The warehouses being built along the harbor front, could then receive the vessels alongside without expense or trouble.

But some years ago the San Juan suddenly changed its main channel, pouring nearly its entire volume through a branch called the Colorado, where the channel continues. This change of course left the harbor destitute of water enough to cover the area before occupied, and the soil being alluvion of course vegetation commenced in earnest, soon making for the bar itself. Hence, at present, rushes and grass extend all in front of the town, leaving wandering channels here and there, which boats navigating must strictly follow; and making, it may be inferred, miasma in proportion to the space of marsh so exposed to the ordinary temperature of this climate. Where all this will end no one knows. The inhabitants look on without ability to remedy it. Dredging would scarcely do, as the sole cause is lack of water from the river. The Colorado might be diverted or stopped up perhaps, and things be as formerly, but that lies in Costa Rica territory, and is considered good fortune to that State, so much so as not to permit any intermeddling. The Transit Company some years ago here attempted an alteration, but were, I believe, quickly stopped. Therefore the revival between this government and that of Costa Rica of the old controversy about the boundary-lines. Upon which subject I forwarded to the Department by last mail a pamphlet received from the governor here, and he from the capitol at Managua.

The people here speak of but one remedy for the misfortune, viz, the frequently-contemplated canal. This, they think, would necessarily demand a harbor and it kept open. And as nature seems so to have deprived them of a gift once bestowed, they may be allowed to regard with lively interest every such movement for their benefit. The harbor being thus filled up so as to allow only a few feet depth on the bar, vessels have to anchor outside at sea, a mile or two off, and discharge and receive cargoes by lighters. The principal lighter at present used is a small screw-tug, carrying two or three hundred sacks of coffee at a load, drawing between three and four feet, and running a distance of about twelve miles to reach the ships. During the present year the water on the bar has usually been such as to permit running over it, but this is now changed, compelling the lightering to be done as above stated. In serving a steamer with two hatchways a load can be carried out and one returned, but with vessels the cargo has, I believe, to be unloaded first, and afterward the other put in. In the latter case the process is very tedious, and were several vessels to arrive at once quite impossible to attend to them without much consequent delay. This evil, however, does not occur, only one steamer a month arriving, and two or three vessels

besides, for the entire year. I do not think the charge for lighterage has been raised on account of the more expensive course of work, which, of course, speaks well for the lighter.

I believe it is conceded that if the harbor gets worse, amounting to a close of it, the river-boating by steamers must end, and the primitive course become the only transport.

The contract for navigating the lakes and river, made about two years since between Nicaragua and a company, runs for twelve years. What effect the filling up of the harbor, and the otherwise defective means of running up the river will have on the contract, it is not for me to consider. It is proper I should add that the contract is one of subsidy also, the State allowing \$6,000 for the river-boats and one on the lake of Nicaragua, and \$3,000 more for one on Lake Managua, or \$9,000 per annum. The mere subsidy is small, and the profits arise from the freights, which doubtless pay well.

Should this all change, as said, reverting to the native bongo again, it will have influence on the shipments of certain products at least, as coffee, which will not bear wetting, which the bongo cannot well prevent, being exposed to the sudden and frequent rains. Freights would not be any higher, yet the damage to them would prevent sending coffee by such route if any other could be found, which would be on the Pacific side where the harbors are better and the seasons more uniform.

I may add, also, that very possibly the natives, who, by the introduction of steamers on the river and lake, having lost their somewhat natural right to navigate, would be glad to return thereto, but it is likely that if the harbor closes entirely, so as to prevent the steamers from running, the trade will immediately divert to the Pacific side, and this coast here become deserted.

CORINTO.

I will intrench upon the report of the consul on the Pacific side to the extent of stating a rumor to the effect that the filling up of this harbor, with some other reasons, has had influence already on the shipping from Corinto. In the days of the Transit Company the route through Nicaragua was quicker by two or three days than that by Panama. But, nevertheless, the rumor is that the shipments are taking that route because of decrease of freights and quicker transit, there being more shipping on that side. How all this is, the report from that side will show and probably verify causes.

It makes but little difference with Nicaragua, it may be, how her produce is shipped, so it goes quickly and cheaply as possible. But it must be seen it materially affects the interests of Greytown, as the loss of her harbor is vital, the population depending entirely on its existence.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF NICARAGUA.

Nations dealing with this country ought not to expect too much from her, as by examining her area only so much is found to be valuable. In most States with us square miles indicate productiveness. Tennessee, for instance, has 50,000, and see her reports. This country is divided between water, swamp, and arable. The lakes occupy a large share, there being several. Then comes this eastern coast up to the lake, embracing about one-third, devoted to almost impenetrable swamps. The producing portion is therefore beyond and around the lake, and only a certain part of that is valuable, as many mountains exist.

The chief idea is that Nicaragua produces certain things not found generally, giving a kind of lease on the wants of mankind. The quantity can never amount to much. Dependence is on kind and quality. These articles are, as seen in the table, coffee, rubber, skins, hides, indigo, &c. Coffee is select in soil and requires outlay to raise it. Few from other nations settle here, and the native is the only labor. Many dislike planting; many have not the means. Hence the price of coffee, \$10 per hundred-weight, will not urge its rapid increase; and if true that those embarking therein on account of a certain bonus offered by the government desire to quit, the present product may be as much as will be seen for a time.

One thing the planter is doing, paying more attention to cleaning coffee. Here lies his chief profit. The bean appears to be excellent in richness of oil, but this is of no avail unless it be properly prepared for market. I am informed that a gentleman from one of the United States has located at Managua, and will introduce machinery for cleaning. This will add but little to the cost, as he says it can be done for less than one cent per pound. It would be well if the sugar from such excellent cane were sent to market in its best state, by having more refineries. That arriving here is very dark and heavy.

What influence the act of Congress taking off the duty on coffee will have on this country I cannot say. It may increase the supply to some extent. If it should, the bulk of it will go, as now, to Europe, as better prices are paid there and quicker transit given. Of course the re-action benefits the United States, as the consumption in Europe abates so much from the demand upon other coffee-growing sections.

There are dye-woods here, but the use of cheap chemicals interferes with their shipment, and they rot on the ground. Cochineal has also failed; so have cotton and indigo, to some extent, making only three or four products of value, and these only in proportion to the smallness of area; and the many deficiencies of raising requiring nations to be reasonable in expectation.

MINES.

Nicaragua has no coinage of her own. She has one mine in the Chantales Mountains, worked for the government by English operatives. The yield is seen in the table. Coal has never been discovered. There are other minerals in minor quantities, but will never become of value in commerce.

CLIMATE.

Allusion is made to this heading rather to correct the histories extant than otherwise. In speaking of Nicaragua these histories divide the seasons into two, rainy and dry. This is not correct. There is only a portion of the State where this is true, as along the whole coast from Mexico to the farthest point south the wet and dry seasons entirely mix, changing by degrees upon advancing into the interior, there reaching the line of equal division. Therefore, were the soil arable and fertile along the coast, no cropping could be successfully done; nor is any attempted in Nicaragua on this line, until the lake country is reached. The coast is the portion for rain, and thunder and lightning in its most awful form; for fever and rheumatism, &c., occasioned by miasma and drenching from the frequent rains. Hence, also, few from other countries settle here. In my count for Greytown, there are about thirty from

all countries together, equally divided between English, French, German, and American. Fifty for the interior would probably cover the number from the United States engaged in all work.

All arriving have to undergo acclimation more or less severe, passing through the fever and what else attaches. Those having business in the State have usually succeeded, investing in trade mostly; still, notwithstanding success, very few come, and they with the intention of returning. I have no doubt the interior of the country is more healthy. Yet, those used to entirely different customs, climate, everything, will hardly venture, and hence the very few immigrants seen so far, and no reason for expecting a change. Nicaragua must be left very much to her own resources for growth and greatness. Doubtless she, with her sister States, have the good wishes of all lovers of liberty, especially of our own, with laws more or less alike and hopes the same; but her work of progress must necessarily be from herself, fostering the spark of freedom so heroically struck till it becomes a permanent luminary like our own Union.

COURSE OF TRADE.

The all-important query with nations is the course of trade. Upon this turns their mercantile interests. Hence consuls are particularly enjoined to report cause and effect, and with reference to Spanish America it seems our esteemed Secretary of State especially requires reasons for the failure of the United States to get more of the trade. As agent here, about midway on the coast, I will try to answer, and answering for this point, consider it covering the entire ground.

By turning to the tables of commerce annexed it will be seen Great Britain engrosses nearly all the trade. As all know, she depends mainly on commerce for existence. With little territory proper, but a vast population, she must make every edge cut. She therefore puts her people to manufacturing for the world at low prices, and the rest of her capital invested in ships to accommodate still further. Between the two ideas of making what everybody wants, and carrying the same to them quickly and cheaply, she regulates the course of trade, and is emboldened to declare, as she sometimes does, that she can and will break down *all* competition!

Now, it is very plain unless other nations, urged by the same necessity and with like means, imitate, this supremacy must continue. But what other nation is so driven? The Dutch, to some extent, and they are engaged in the carrying-trade up to this extent. But how with the United States? Look at her territory. At her home-use for capital. At her domestic instincts. These States manufacture but little, and that at high prices, on account of labor. They are occupied in developing the resources of the country; in navigating rivers and lakes; in building railroads everywhere, filling up the land with permanent wealth. Therefore there has been no rivalry with nations existing on the seas. And we have grown great without, these with, it.

But while England thus occupies the field against all others, she really seems to have expedited the result by enlarging upon her idea of ships for every port, and making these ships of the *fastest* and *largest* kind. A trading-ship thus becomes a splendid war-vessel at need, equipped at the same time with every comfort for the traveler, rendering her desirable for safety, speed, and comfort. It is these kinds of vessels that are engrossing the traffic of the world. Why, what do we see at this fast-fail-

ing port? Monthly, at the day and hour, one of these floating palaces of a subsidy line of seven drops anchor for the little trade of Nicaragua, bringing merchandise for cargo, while all nations together do not send over two or three vessels of small class during a year. Such promptitude, such display of power over commerce, necessarily tends to fill the people with respect; and, therefore, nearly everything here seen is British, while they carry nearly everything away.

It is sometimes said that countries in *political* sympathy should trade together. This might be so where trade was placed on precisely equal footing as to *price* and *quality*. In case of friendship we somewhat expect it between man and man. Yet, admitting this to be so, the traffic of England with this coast does not show this equality, for she furnishes such things as are wanted more cheaply than other countries do, and, it is said, pays better prices for produce in return.

Trade always flows in natural channels. It is a truism. Apply the rule. What England cannot make so well and cheaply as others will be supplied by them. Now, by looking at the shipments from the United States and Italy only certain articles are seen, and these are precisely what England cannot, or will not, make. Lumber, flour, groceries, and the like, will, therefore, come from the "States;" wine from Italy. And all this, too, in the face of the fact that flour reaches the price here of twenty-four dollars in gold, and bacon forty cents per pound. England has not the flour to send, nor the meat, but instead, manufactures from a pin and needle to almost anything needed. Hence, though regretting to see our commerce so small in Central and South America, there seems no commercial law to prevent.

It is said that the New Orleans merchants design putting capital in the trade with Mexico to divert it from its present route. The design is very worthy, but they must contend against this rivalry of British necessity, and it is hoped they may not repine at not getting entire control. If they share it at all equally it should satisfy them. Self-sustaining as are the States of the American Union, no failure of this sort can mortify them. Doubtless in time more American capital will be directed to commerce, which, when done, the effect will be seen, and in the way demanded by the stern rules of trade.

IMPORTS.

The regular custom-house of the state is up the river near the lake. Merchandise for sale here pays a duty to the governor of the port. The interior duties range at about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. San Juan port-duties, where not free, 10 per cent. The free-list, I believe, includes flour, bread, corn, rice, beans, barley, oats, onions, turnips, potatoes, green apples, machinery, scientific instruments, printed books, tar, pitch, oakum, copper nails, and a few others. And on goods imported in barter for coffee at 10 per cent., and to the exact extent of such return no duty is levied. This is done to stimulate the growth of coffee, and I am told it is doing it. Gunpowder, manufactured and leaf tobacco, are exceptional, the duties being high.

EXPORTS.

The invoice-books show the value of articles to average as follows: Rubber, 35 cents; coffeee, 10 per cent.; hides, \$2; deer-skins, 29 cents per pound; cocoa-nuts, \$12 per thousand; indigo, \$1.

COMMISSIONS.

Merchants charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with certain items for lighterage, handling, &c.; all moderate enough.

L. P. OLDS.

II.

DECEMBER 15, 1872. (Received January 7, 1873.)

Since forwarding my report proper, it is evident that the harbor of the ship, viz, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either Greytown or San Juan del Norte, has virtually closed. There is only one opening, called Harbor Head, with three feet of water, the dangerous point where the Kansas lost so many. How long this opening will continue is uncertain. When it does fill up the little water coming down this arm of the river will settle in the town, become a lagoon, passing off alone by evaporation.

It was hoped by the inhabitants here that the quantity of rain falling at this season of the year would force a passage across the bar to the ocean again. But not so. With the strength of the beating surf on one side and the weight of water on the other, the desired result has as yet failed to be effected. From present indications the miasma which must rise from this stagnated water will cause much sickness and death, and a general moving away.

Vessels now visiting the port ride well out to sea and anchor roughly there. This is so disliked by captains as to prevent their return; consequently, a new captain, if not a new vessel, has to be chartered each voyage.

I am informed that the British royal mail line of steamers will continue to touch monthly until the end of next year, provided any possible means continue for loading. It is possible the harbor could have been kept open, had the government here spent some time and money in dredging, but there seems to be not enough energy in this people to provide against misfortunes. Merchants resident in this place wish much for the canal, as they have invested somewhat largely here in real estate. But I am told that over nine-tenths of the people in Nicaragua are opposed to any improvement being introduced into the country, either by railroad or canal; but that "they wish to be let alone."

Nature having amply provided for them, and when they can pluck and eat, (no labor being at all required for subsistence,) it would be asking much to wake them up to the activity connected with internal improvements, involving customs, morals, and everything.

It is true, one can subsist easily by using only the commonest native productions, repudiating clothing, and what are usually termed comforts; but whether this should be considered existence or not is the question.

It is but reasonable to suppose that it would be the wish of other natives to see Central America rise to a proper level, and, with a more suitable national code of laws, fulfill a higher destiny.

If the prospect of a canal ceases, the merchants and others of more energetic cast will, they inform me, move to Limon Bay, or elsewhere, leaving the old Spanish town to grow over with the quickly spreading forests of the coast, its only site being known by a few remaining fishermen, as at Indian River, becoming lost to commercial traffic forever.

L. P. OLDS.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of San Juan del Norte for the year ending September 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

[Free list.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Apples barrels.	8	\$40 00	United States.
Corn do.	90	315 00	Do.
Beans do.	30	270 00	Do.
Flour do.	1,500	13,500 00	Do.
Lumber feet.	100,000	50,000 00	Do.
Machetes dozen.	100	1,800 00	England.
Machines do.	15	750 00	England, United States.
Oakum pounds.	80	280 00	United States.
Onions barrels.	40	300 00	Do.
Other vegetables do.	40	80 00	Jamaica.
Hide-poison cases.	3	30 00	
Potatoes barrels.	110	385 00	United States.
Pilot-bread do.	225	675 00	Do.
Pitch do.	20	75 00	Do.
Rice pounds.	50,000	2,750 00	England.
Tar barrels.	8	26 00	United States.
Split pease do.	5	50 00	Do.
Total		71,326 00	

The dutiable importations, as of wines, dry-goods, &c., mostly for the interior, are not given in the custom-house here, but amount, according to the figures, to \$98,778.40. It therefore requires the books of both custom-houses to show the entire importation.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Turtle-shells pounds.	2,519	\$8,816 50	England.
India rubber do.	475,310	180,617 80	England, United States.
Sarsaparilla do.	2,273	568 25	England.
Hides and skins do.	1,582	189 84	England, Italy, United States.
Total		190,192 39	

Comparison of 1871 with 1872 shows as follows: \$241,087.59 — \$190,192.39, or against 1872, \$50,895.18, which is explained, I am informed, by estimating more rubber as going from the interior direct than before. The above table does not give the coffee nor hide shipment, with a few other articles, for the same reason, the custom-house of the interior only keeping the figures.

As a matter of interest, however, I can give, from the consular books, the following as the invoiced shipments of coffee for the year, it being probably a twenty-fifth of the quantity shipped here, 19,628 pounds, \$2,010.72, but entered at the late custom-house.

Brazil-wood, with cochineal, may be considered at an end.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan del Norte for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Southampton..	12	30,000	3	834	15	30,834	12	30,000	3	834	15	30,834
German.....	London.....	.....	.....	4	994	4	994	.....	.....	4	994	4	994
United States	New York.....	.....	.....	2	425	2	425	.....	.....	2	425	2	425
Italy.....	Genoa.....	.....	.....	1	248	1	248	.....	.....	1	248	1	248
	Total.....	12	30,000	10	2,501	22	32,501	12	30,000	10	2,501	22	32,501

PERU.

ARICA.

DECEMBER 31, 1871. (Received August 1, 1872.)

Report on the trade of Arica for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

As no statistics are published, it is impossible to arrive at an exact estimate of these, and as the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, via the Straits of Magellan, import the greater part of English, French, and German goods, I am unable to assign to each country the exact amount of their imports. I think, however, the gross amount may be fairly estimated at \$7,500,000, of which—

Chili imports	\$1,200,000
France imports	1,500,000
Germany imports	1,025,000
Great Britain imports	2,750,000
Peru imports	650,000
United States imports	375,000
Total	<u>7,500,000</u>

Chili.—The principal imports consist of flour, wheat, barley, lard, and cattle.

France.—This trade consists principally of silks, woolens, prints, muslins, and articles *de nouveauté*. The trade does not appear to have suffered much on account of the war, the port of Bordeaux having been always accessible, and the British steamers calling in there, the supply went on much as usual both in 1870 and 1871; French manufacturers either obtaining an increase on selling prices of their goods, from the general belief that the war might close the supply.

Germany.—This trade appears to be on the increase; in shipping, this is explained by the absorption into the confederation of such states as Hamburg and Bremen, which had a large mercantile marine. There is no doubt that the English trade in cloths has been entirely superseded by German cloths. German hardware is also rapidly reducing the consumption of English manufacture, and German malt liquors are also obtaining a very considerable and rapidly increasing consumption. German fancy articles and furniture compete, as being cheaper, favorably with French. It is to be regretted that the piracy of English and French trade-marks and *étiquettes* is sanctioned to increase German trade, deceiving the consumer and causing great detriment to the manufacturers of those countries.

Great Britain.—The trade consists principally of woolens, cottons, hardware, earthenware, malt liquors, iron, and coals. The trade has remained more or less stationary during the last few years. There has been a considerable falling off in importations of cloths and hardware owing to German competition, but this has been compensated by an in-

creased demand for rough woollens and cotton domestics, of the latter of which the bulk of the demand was formerly supplied by the United States, but of which at present a very small amount find their way into this country.

Peru.—The imports principally consist of produce from the northern departments, rum, wine, sugar, and rice, the greater part of which ultimately find their way into the adjoining republic of Bolivia to which this port is the most direct road.

United States.—The imports principally consist of kerosine, lard, flour, chairs, and shoe-pegs. Since the attempted secession of the South there has been little or no direct trade. An occasional vessel drops in seeking a market. The whole number of vessels entering and clearing during the year was only four, and of these two were engaged in the coasting trade. There is at present a line of American clippers running monthly to Callao, and the parties concerned in it, I understand, contemplate extending their operations to embrace the southern ports of Peru, which, no doubt, will give an impulse to consumption of United States produce. At present the greater part of the supply is drawn from the imports into the Valparaiso and Callao markets.

The gross amount of imports this year shows a considerable increase, which is in a great measure to be attributed to the fact that the country having been free from revolution, the government has been enabled to turn its attention to internal improvements, for carrying out which foreign labor has been required, thus creating an increase in the population, and putting more money in circulation, increasing the demand.

EXPORTS,

Amounting to \$4,608,777.40, as per table annexed to this, show a small increase over previous years, but it appears to be due more to the discovery of a rich silver mine in Bolivia than from any decided increase in our usual articles of export. These for years have remained more or less the same, but we must look to a falling off of two very important articles of export—Peruvian bark and chinchilla-skins. The destruction of the trees for their valuable bark yearly goes on, and no precautions are taken by planting to renew the supply, and the difficulties and cost of obtaining it are daily increased. The chinchillas are hunted at all seasons of the year, and unless some stringent measures are taken by the Bolivian government to prevent this, it is to be feared that the breed will become extinct.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There is a railway between this port and Tacna, the capital of the department, a distance of about forty miles. It is well managed and remunerative. A railway is in course of construction between the port of Ilo, also in this department, to the town of Moquequa, a government undertaking that does not offer the smallest return for the capital invested. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway from the town of Tacna to the town of La Paz, in, Bolivia. It is to cost \$32,000,000, crossing the Andes at a height of 14,000 feet above the sea level. If carried out it must add enormously to the exports through this port, as the rail will pass through some of the richest mineral districts in the republic of Bolivia. The present means of conveyance to the coast consist in mules, donkeys, and llamas, and the cost of carriage

is so heavy as entirely to prohibit the export of any but the richest ores. No copper is sent down per shipment under 70 per cent.; tin ores at not less than 50 to 60 per cent. For want of fuel the soft copper ores only are available; these are ground and freed from extraneous substances by washing. The hard ores, for want of fuel for smelting, have been thrown aside, and there are thousands of tons of rich ores ready for loading as soon as the rail affords more economical carriage. I fully anticipate that this railway will leave a handsome return to shareholders, and on its completion a new and productive industry will spring up in this port through the establishment of large smelting works. Already the proposed railway to La Paz has given a great impulse to the town of Tacna, land and house property has nearly doubled in value, and as much advantage is also anticipated from some water-works already in course of construction to meet the deficient water-supply, and to afford the means of cultivation to fertile lands now waste; the town is rapidly increasing, and many improvements are in progress for its embellishment and hygiene. Tacna is pleasantly situated in a valley, and is environed by luxurious and productive gardens. Removed but a short distance from the snow-peaks of the Andes, the summer heat is greatly moderated; the climate is very salubrious. The thermometer ranges from 86° Fahrenheit in summer, to 52° in winter.

ARICA.

Little has been done to improve the condition of this town since the destructive earthquake of 1868. A commencement has, however, just been made toward the construction of a custom-house and wharf. This, it is to be hoped, will stimulate private individuals to commence rebuilding. The climate is salubrious, and, considering its tropical latitude, singularly cool. A fresh breeze daily blowing from the south, moderates the summer heat. The thermometer ranges from 86° Fahrenheit in summer, to 56° in winter.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Owing to our very deficient water-supply, our export is very trifling. A small quantity of cotton is yearly exported, and is of very superior quality; the shrub is a perennial, requires little care, and remains in good bearing from five-and-twenty to thirty years. The cultivation of madder has been commenced, with very satisfactory results. The climate and soil have been found peculiarly favorable. It is said to equal Turkish madder in quality, and arrives at maturity in a much shorter time than in that country. It is likely to become an extensive and valuable article of export. The produce of the department consists principally of lucern, of which seven crops yearly are easily produced, Indian corn, sugar-cane, vegetables, and fruits, the surplus of which supplies the neighboring province of Tarapaca, the great nitrate of soda district, where there is no cultivation, the province depending entirely on artificial means for its water-supply.

G. H. NUGENT.

Estimated value of exports from the port of Arica during the year ending December 31, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Value in United States currency at 80 cents exchange.
Plata piña	124,783. 3	1284	\$1,559,791 04	\$1,247,833 20
chapalonia	1,994. 2	9 4	18,944 04	15,155 60
Gold dust	5,460. 10	23 0	125,594 00	100,475 20
Coined gold	343. 8	18 0	6,183 00	4,946 40
Hard dollars	187,747. 00	10 0	234,683 06	187,747 00
Current dollars	190,589. 00		190,589 00	152,471 20
Silver ores	1,443. 00	350 0	505,050 00	404,040 00
Copper barrilla	72,000. 00	14 0	1,008,000 00	806,400 00
charges	395. 00	26 0	10,270 00	8,216 00
Old copper	277. 00	23 0	6,371 00	5,096 80
Tin barrilla	8,000. 00	14 4	116,000 90	92,800 00
Bar tin	8,904. 00	29 0	258,216 00	206,572 80
Peruvian bark	13,259. 50	80 0	1,060,760 06	848,608 60
Alpaca wool	8,282. 00	66 0	546,612 00	437,289 60
Sheep's wool	582. 00	34 0	19,788 00	15,830 40
Vicuña wool	6. 70	70 0	469 00	375 20
Ox-hides	4,506. 00	4 0*	18,024 00	14,419 20
Goat-skins	1,986. 00	7	1,737 06	1,390 20
Sheep-skins	540. 00	6 0	405 00	324 00
Cueros de vicuña	822. 00	1 0	822 00	657 60
Chinchilla-skins	1,977. 00	14 0	27,678 00	22,142 40
Cotton	912. 00	34 0	31,058 00	24,846 40
Coffee	223. 75	32 0	7,160 00	5,728 00
Cocoa	72. 50	60 0	4,350 00	3,480 00
Chocolate	16. 60	30 0	498 04	398 80
Tobacco	43. 50	32 0	1,392 00	1,113 60
Olives	32. 75	16 0	524 00	419 20
Total			5,760,971 06	4,608,777 40

* Each.

Gross returns of United States and other shipping entered and cleared at the port of Arica during the year ending December 31, 1871.

Countries.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Number of ships.	Number of steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of ships.	Number of steamers.	Tonnage.
United States	4	.....	2,529	4	.....	2,529
Central America	6	.....	2,489	6	.....	2,489
Chili	3	.....	767	3	.....	767
Do .....	.....	38	30,400	.....	38	30,400
France	4	.....	1,815	4	.....	1,815
Great Britain	11	.....	6,954	11	.....	6,954
Do .....	.....	149	312,000	.....	148	209,200
North German	4	.....	1,429	4	.....	1,429
Peru	3	.....	1,441	3	.....	1,441
Total	35	187	359,824	35	186	257,024

CALLAO.

OCTOBER 1, 1872. (Received December 9.)

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the commerce of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1872.

In my last annual report I ventured to prophesy that the struggle for the presidential chair, then being carried on between five candidates, would ultimately result in the choice of Don Manuel Pardo, who was considered as the people's choice. This prediction has been fulfilled,

and Mr. Pardo, now chief executive of Peru, promises to guide the destinies of this republic in a most satisfactory and prosperous manner. The nation is now at perfect peace, the greatest confidence is entertained in the new administration, congress is lending efficacious aid to the projects of reform proposed by the executive in his annual message, and the people, wearied with the almost interminable civil wars which have for so long a time desolated the country and kept back its advancement, are now happily engaged in peaceful pursuits. The astonishing events which attended the downfall of the unfortunate President Balta, the sudden appearance of Colonel Gutierrez as dictator, his reign of one hundred hours, and the terrible vengeance wreaked upon him and his abettors by the outraged people, have all been detailed to the Department in my dispatches Nos. 103 and 104. No more gratifying spectacle could have been presented by an essentially revolutionary people than that of the populace of Lima and Callao returning to their homes and occupations after having vindicated their legal and constitutional rights. After such a transition President Pardo naturally encountered many and formidable difficulties to deal with, among the most pressing of which was the financial condition of the republic. In a very able message on this subject, submitted recently to congress, he details at length the state of the exchequer, conclusively showing that a heavy deficit exists; but from his intimate knowledge of the resources of the country, he having been formerly minister of finance, a position which he filled with distinguished ability, he recommends that congress approve the suggestions which he offers relative to an increased import duty on certain articles of luxury, and an increased export duty on saltpeter, (nitrate of soda,) and now exported from the province of Tarapaca in quantities ranging from four to six million quintals annually. This, he thinks, will meet the annual deficiency in the treasury. He also recommends that each state or province be authorized to elect its own local officers. Now, the federal government at Lima appoint all the officials of the country of every grade. He thinks that if congress should pass the necessary laws to carry out his recommendations, it will have a tendency to cement more firmly the people together, they having a voice in electing in the departments and provinces their own governors, mayors, &c. Congress has recently passed a law which has been approved by the executive, levying a tax of 50 per cent. on wheat, flour, coal, wines, and liquors. As there is but little wheat or grain grown in Peru, this, in my opinion, is bad policy, as these necessities the poor must have, and the poor of Peru are very poor.

GUANO.

The guano which still remains on the Chincha, Macabi, and Guañape Islands is mortgaged for the payment of the interest and principal of the credit held against Peru in foreign countries, and, from the assurance of President Pardo, the obligations of the republic will be faithfully and religiously discharged.

AGRICULTURE.

The advance in agriculture may be estimated from the fact that from 1871 to September 30, 1872, about 12,000 Chinese left Macao for Peruvian ports. It must be confessed, however, that the treatment of these coolies is far from being humane, either on the voyage or after arriving in this country. These evils have frequently been referred to by me to

the Department of State. The Peruvian government has appointed a commission to visit China and Japan with the object of entering into negotiations with these governments relative to cooly emigration to Peru.

No doubt ample guarantees will be made on paper, by this commission, for the good treatment of the emigrants; but like other guarantees made with the poor cooly for his good treatment on the passage from Macao, they are only made to be broken upon his arrival at Callao.

The United States having abolished slavery throughout her own States and Territories, should take prompt measures with the Chinese government to prevent this Peruvian commission (now on its way to China) from entering into new negotiations with the government at Pekin for the extension of cooly-slavery in Peru, now carried on here with much more cruelty than African slavery ever was in countries where it existed.

RAILWAYS.

The railways inaugurated by President Balta, and contracted for by the enterprising contractor, Henry Meiggs, meet with the same support from Mr. Pardo. He thoroughly comprehends that the future of the country lies in the opening of the rich interior where every imaginable production can be cultivated, and where mountains and valleys teem with mineral and commercial wealth.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

The small-pox has been epidemic in Callao and Lima since the 1st of September last, and we have now at this date a few cases of yellow fever (*fiebre amarillo*) in the hospital of Callao. It is really impossible to account for the negligence which prevails in almost all Spanish-American cities, and the lack of attention paid to sanitary affairs.

NITRATE OF SODA, (SALTPETER.)

This article is found in great abundance in the province of Tarapaca, the principal place of export or shipping being at Iquique, a port about 600 miles south of Callao. A comparative list for the seven months of 1870, 1871, and 1872 shows the following result:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
To England.....	340,672	449,966	260,385
To France.....	187,438	24,443	29,000
To Germany.....	104,929	95,211	202,917
To Holland.....	23,438	38,267	16,540
To Belgium.....	12,200	.....	.....
To Spain.....	40,643	.....	.....
To Portugal.....	.....	22,001	.....
To Italy.....	.....	.....	9,500
To order.....	712,675	1,022,964	1,697,168
To United States.....	256,546	182,955	311,199
To California.....	15,160	14,687	7,658
To Chili and coast.....	2,454	8,999	4,919
To West Indies.....	.....	.....	18,681
Total	1,696,155	1,859,493	2,557,967

COTTON.

Certain districts of Peru are very favorable to the cultivation of cotton, and the quality produced is valued in Europe or even slightly preferred to middling Orleans cotton.

The great riches of Peru are to be found in the productions of her soil, which, through the means of the different railroads now being constructed, will each year make it more apparent.

An idea can be formed of the great progress in the cultivation of cotton since its commencement, from the following statement, showing the number of bales exported to Liverpool from the year 1861 to 1872 inclusive :

	Bales.		Bales.
1861.....	3,039	1867.....	63,601
1862.....	4,045	1868.....	58,911
1863.....	15,108	1869.....	62,228
1864.....	27,059	1870.....	48,423
1865.....	70,338	1871.....	80,997
1866.....	49,081	1872, to March 31.....	14,230

The cultivation of cotton assumes gradually greater proportions each year. During the last year, 1871, sea-island cotton was planted; the result has been that almost three thousand quintals of a particular species have been gathered and sent to Liverpool, which brought the high price of 28*d.* to 34*d.* per pound, or triple the price of middling Orleans.

SUGAR.

The cultivation and production of sugar have progressed during the last ten years on a par with cotton. Sugar has always been a product of the country, but it has been only of late years that more sugar was manufactured than was necessary for home consumption. At present it is exported in large quantities to Chili, San Francisco, and New York, and finds a ready market at remunerating prices.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there have arrived at this port 119 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 124,075 tons register. British vessels, during same period, 149, with an aggregate tonnage of 128,937 tons register. French vessels, during the same period, 60, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,111 tons register. Italian vessels, 33, with an aggregate tonnage of 19,293 tons register. North German vessels, 21, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,058 tons register.

The British, French, Italian, and North German consuls keep no record of inward or outward bound cargoes, nor of their value. In my report last year I was obliged to obtain the values of cargoes of these nationalities from the merchants to whom the vessels were consigned, at a personal expense of about \$300. I have not incurred that expense to obtain this information for the current year.

D. J. WILLIAMSON.

LAMBAYEQUE.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received December 16.)

The statement of exports herewith transmitted can only be considered as approximating to three-fifths of the total amounts of products exported

from this immediate vicinity during the past year, I only having been able to procure reliable statistics from the port of San José, there having been shipped from the ports of Pimentel and Eten, the former five and the latter ten miles south of San José, the remaining two-fifths of the agricultural products of this and a part of the neighboring province. San José, the ancient port of this region, has recently been closed to foreign commerce, and the custom-house moved to the new port of Eten, ten miles to the south. Eten is an open roadstead, with shallow beach gradually deepening to five-fathom water at the distance of one mile and a quarter from the shore. A heavy and continuous surf, breaking for more than two-thirds of a mile, often closes communication with the shore for many days.

A railroad has been completed from the port to the town of Ferriñafe, twenty-eight miles to the northeast, traversing the towns of Eten, Monsefir, and the cities of Chiclayo and Lambayeque. From the latter city a branch is also completed twenty miles in the interior, the two roads draining the sugar and rice producing regions. All of the rolling-stock of this line is of American manufacture, the engines by Rodgers, and the cars by Eaton & Bush. In connection with this road, (that is, with the enterprise,) a magnificent pier of iron screw-piles is being built, and is already completed 2,000 feet, one-half of the intended length. The pier is probably the finest work of the kind on the Pacific coast, but whether it will prove useful without a breakwater is a problem.

Goods are embarked by means of launches, when possible, and *balsas*. These ancient sailing-vessels of the Peruvians have undergone no change since the time of Pizarro and the conquest. They are made by tying together side by side ten or twelve logs of cork-wood, 70 feet long, forming a raft, in the center of which is stepped a mast, which carries a sail of cotton web 60 feet square. The *balsa* is manned by ten or fifteen Indians and will carry fifteen tons of freight, is perfectly buoyant, safe, and easily managed. On account of the surf the logs are untied and rolled out of the water at night to dry, and again tied together very quickly in the morning.

Pimentel, half way between San José and Eten, is making efforts to rival the latter. Although an open roadstead like Eten, it has a narrow channel of deep and smooth water, through which at all times launches can make way.

A narrow-gauge railroad (three feet wide) is in process of construction, which by a slightly different route will touch at the same towns as the Eten road, with another branch from Lambayeque to the towns in the north of the province. The grading is already completed, and about three miles of track laid.

A commission of three engineers are now on their way to the mountains to survey and estimate the cost of a canal and tunnel by which the waters of a branch of the Amazon River can be turned over to this slope of the Andes, for the purposes of irrigation, there being millions of acres of virgin land along the coast in this and the neighboring provinces now sterile for want of water. Should the plan prove feasible and be carried out, this coast will be able to increase fifteen or twenty fold its agricultural products, as probably no country in the world presents such advantages for the culture of sugar and rice.

Sugar-cane is planted at all times from January to December, and cropped also during the whole year; is almost perennial, requiring to be planted but once in ten or twelve years, and gives a crop every fourteen months; grows from 15 to 20 feet long, thick in proportion; is

soft and tender to grind; gives from 83 to 87 per cent. of juice of 12° to 15° Beaumé, and has no plague except accidental fire.

Nearly twelve thousand tons of sugar of all descriptions are exported from the contiguous provinces of Lambayeque. Refined sugar sells at 12 cents a pound, muscovado at 5 cents, and marqueta at 3 cents per pound. Rum, one of the products of the cane, is distilled to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per annum, two-thirds of which is exported to Bolivia by way of Arica, at \$1 a gallon.

RICE.

Of this most necessary cereal I have seen, for one measure sown, six hundred and fifty gathered, but the usual yield on newly cleared land is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty for one. This crop suffers serious vicissitudes, however, from the "hielo," (mildew,) which often in a night destroys an entire crop, and also from scarcity of water for irrigation.

During the last year 90 per cent. of the crop in this section was lost by the mildew, which represented a sum in cash of more than \$500,000. Native rice, which in normal times sells for 5 cents per pound, is now worth 13½ cents, and India rice brought from England is sold here for 6 cents per pound. Preparations are being made to plant increased quantities this season, and many farms are already planted, although the best months for sowing are November and December. Should all things prove favorable, considerable quantities will be exported the coming year.

COTTON.

The cotton crop has suffered from the same plague, "hielo" or mildew, and was almost entirely lost. This tree or plant, which is here perennial, suffers so much from "hielo," which is attributed to atmospheric causes, and is cultivated in such a shiftless and ignorant manner, that its production has ceased to be an object in this section, only about four hundred tons having been shipped from San José during the last year, all of which goes to England, and from there is transshipped to France.

TOBACCO.

On the coast tobacco grows very rank and strong, the plants reaching as high as eight feet, and the leaves four feet long by one foot wide; a very abundant yield, but requiring newly cleared land every year. It is prepared by pulling the leaves when they commence to take on a lemon-yellow color; these are taken to the *moleadores*, two men who, sitting astride of a bench ten feet long, roll a log of heavy wood from one to the other, each alternately placing before him fresh leaves, and throwing off those over which the log has passed; by this operation the thick, stiff veins of the leaves are crushed and made pliable; they are then strung on ropes by means of immense needles, made of hoop-iron a yard long and an inch wide, being passed through the crushed veins; the ropes when filled are then tied each end to an open frame-work, and the leaves are left from two to three days in the sun; they are then taken down, stripped from the ropes, and placed in piles twelve feet long by eight feet wide and two feet high; heavy planks are placed on the top, and upon these are piled twenty or thirty tons of stones to serve as a press; the tobacco is then left to sweat, care being taken that

the weight of stone is sufficient to compress the mass to such a degree that mold and rot are prevented. After a month or two, or when occasion requires, the stones are removed and the leaves are delivered to the *boleadores*; these are laborers who, sitting on a low stool, have placed before them, even with the ground, a piece of plank twenty inches long by twelve wide, upon which, placing the leaves in sufficient quantity, they very dexterously roll them up with their feet, forming a very compact mass or roll called *maso* or *guana*, twenty inches long by three in diameter; these are then passed to the *amarradores*, who cover them with strips of the bark of the plantain or banana tree, which, in its prepared state, is called *chante*. The roll is now ready for the oven, which is an open kiln of various dimensions, with a grating of iron rods or bars ten feet from the ground, upon which the rolls are now placed on the bars, each layer in a different direction, and a gentle fire lighted beneath, the heat and smoke drying and hardening each mass on the outside, which serves to protect it from the sea air and the ravages of insects. Each roll should now weigh twenty ounces, and is worth 20 cents, and is shipped to Chili, where it enters the store-houses, a government monopoly. Contracts are given by the Chilean government to one person here, and one million and a half of rolls are shipped annually from this port. The tobacco grown in the mountains is of superior quality, and is consumed on the coast for smoking in the form of cigarettes. Each *guana*, or roll of tobacco, from the sierra or interior, sells here for \$1.25, the rolls weighing about two pounds and a half.

PERUVIAN BARK.

During the last three or four years, owing to the scarcity of good bark, a considerable trade has sprung up in an inferior quality of bark which is brought from the valleys of the tributaries of the Amazon, and is mostly shipped to Europe, some little being shipped to New York. About four thousand hundred-weight has been shipped from the port of Eten, and as much more from San José, during the past year. The bark sells here from fourteen to eighteen dollars the hundred-weight.

ORCHILLA

is a parasite moss or weed which grows on the branches of the *algarrobo* or mesquite tree, and has now almost ceased to be an article of export, the prices having fallen in Europe so that few people care to collect it. Some few bales have been shipped to Europe, during the past year, at \$12 the hundred-weight.

STRAW HATS.

These are plaited by the Indians, men, women, and children, in this region, from the leaves of the common swamp flag, and form an item of commerce with Chili. They are worth \$2 per dozen, and are very strong and lasting, and might be an object in our Southern States. A very superior class of hats is also made from the *jipejupe* straw or grass, by the Indians. They are worth from \$1.50 to \$50 each, and, if exceedingly fine, as high as \$100 each.

GOAT-SKINS

form the principal item of export direct from this section to the Atlantic coast of the United States; twelve hundred and ninety-eight dozen were shipped during the past year to New York; they are worth here \$9 the dozen, pressing, packing, and poisoning costing 10 cents each, extra.

HIDES.

Some few hundreds of ox and cow hides are also shipped to New York to make exchanges; they are worth, with charges, \$2.50 each.

IMPORTS.

I have not been able to procure statistics of importations for the last year. Direct imports, however, consist of lumber and railroad-ties from Puget Sound—I have no account of quantity—engines and passenger and freight cars for the railroads. All other goods are entered at the custom-house at Callao and transshipped to destination. A considerable quantity of American goods are consumed here, and consist of cottons, axes, spades, kerosene-lamps and oil, agricultural implements of various kinds, domestic utensils, children's shoes, hams, and prepared meats and shell-fish, butter, lard, cement, machinery for grinding and refining sugar, cotton-gins and presses, machinery for hulling, cleansing and polishing rice, &c. Of five railroads now in construction in this district all the rolling-stock is of American manufacture.

To augment American trade and influence in this country facilities of communication are required, steam, postal, and telegraphic. With increased facilities for direct intercourse, trade would find its level, and merchants would order genuine articles of American manufacture instead of the spurious imitations made in England and Germany, and sold in Lima to the retail country merchants.

S. C. MONTJOY.

Statement showing the exports from San José, Lambayeque, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Solas.*</i>	
Rice, hulled and pearled cwt.	70, 477	441, 052. 80	To other ports of Peru.
Sugar, refined do.	8, 703	87, 030. 00	Do.
inferior do.	5, 166	15, 498. 00	Do.
muscovado do.	1, 124	5, 620. 00	Do.
Rum, 45° gallons.	85, 034	85, 034. 00	Do.
Tobacco cwt.	4, 552	54, 624. 00	Do.
Cotton, lint do.	652	11, 736. 00	Do.
Goat-skins number.	7, 120	5, 980. 80	Do.
Peruvian bark cwt.	799	15, 980. 00	Do.
Indian corn do.	2, 968	5, 123. 20	Do.
Straw hats dozens.	4, 321	6, 913. 60	Do.
Hides, dried	855	2, 052. 00	Do.
Alcohol, 40° gallons.	844	787. 20	Do.
Wine do.	990	802. 00	Do.
Orchilla cwt.	56	672. 00	Do.
Fruits and vegetables packages.	745	3, 434. 00	Do.
Total to other ports of Peru		742, 339. 60	

* One sola = \$0.91 gold.

Statement showing the exports from San José, Lambayeque, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Solas.</i>	
Cotton, lint.....cwt....	7, 232	130, 176. 00	England.
Rice, hulled and pearled.....do....	3, 665	23, 456. 00	Chili.
Sugar, refined.....do....	23, 392	233, 920. 00	Do.
inferior.....do....	11, 310	33, 930. 00	Do.
mascabado.....do....	6, 173	30, 865. 00	Do.
Peruvian bark.....do....	3, 359	67, 180. 00	England.
Goat-skins.....number..	9, 140	7, 677. 60	United States.
Hides, dried.....do....	3, 388	8, 131. 20	Do.
Hats, straw.....dozens..	10, 995	17, 592. 00	Chili.
Tobacco.....cwt....	9, 412	112, 944. 00	Do.
Cigar-cases, straw.....dozens..	73	146. 00	Do.
Orchilla.....cwt....	64	768. 00	England.
Onions.....do....	1, 835	5, 872. 00	Ecuador.
Sweetmeats.....packages..	24	480. 00	Chili.
Total to foreign ports.....		673, 137. 80	
Grand total.....		1, 415, 477. 40	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of San José, Lambayeque, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British'.....	Callao and Payta.....	71	120, 000			71	120, 000
North American.....	Chili.....			4	1, 059	4	1, 059
Peruvian.....	Domestic ports.....			24	3, 057	24	3, 057
San Salvador.....	Foreign ports.....			4	617	4	617
Ecuador.....	Guayaquil.....			2	279	2	279
Guatemala.....	Foreign ports.....			1	355	1	355
	Total.....	71	120, 000	35	5, 367	106	125, 367

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Callao and Payta.....	71	120, 000			71	120, 000
North American.....	Chili.....			4	1, 059	4	1, 059
Peruvian.....	Domestic ports.....			24	3, 057	24	3, 057
San Salvador.....	Foreign ports.....			4	617	4	617
Ecuador.....	Guayaquil.....			2	279	2	279
Guatemala.....	Foreign ports.....			1	355	1	355
	Total.....	71	120, 000	35	5, 367	106	125, 367

PORTUGAL

LISBON.

Tables of imports and exports at Lisbon for 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Brandy.....decaliters..	21, 857	61, 065\$600	32, 424\$786
Cotton, raw.....kilograms..	525, 926	169, 101 100	234 302
spun.....do.....	74, 958	94, 424 760	21, 164 689
fabrics.....do.....	2, 593, 426	2, 314, 566 800	504, 274 335
Implements, agricultural.....do.....	18, 513	3, 066 800	37 022
mathematical.....number..	12, 300	19, 178 113	958 937
Machinery.....kilograms..	623, 584	127, 698 320	1, 247 035
Rice, shelled.....do.....	430, 755	14, 395 000	3, 571 600
unshelled.....do.....	1, 849, 347	119, 926 700	36, 791 355
Sugar, first grade.....do.....	6, 758, 343	834, 076 025	487, 244 013
second grade.....do.....	1, 577, 556	207, 999 000	123, 105 621
third grade.....do.....	605, 919	93, 057 700	52, 412 889
refined.....do.....	37, 397	8, 736 700	4, 513 387
Cod-fish.....do.....	2, 828, 368	204, 176 310	95, 885 563
Cacao.....do.....	69, 053	13, 450 200	735 440
Coffee.....do.....	1, 549, 608	367, 269 500	77, 793 348
Anthracite coal.....do.....	235, 893, 220	1, 162, 596 000	.....
Tea.....do.....	172, 162	165, 579 400	67, 299 729
Gin.....decaliters..	17, 313	31, 731 300	25, 974 986
Wool, raw.....kilograms..	546, 966	124, 872 000	273 212
spun.....do.....	812	50, 429 200	1, 232 219
fabrics.....do.....	319, 250	1, 005, 566 333	368, 303 941
Flax, raw.....do.....	775, 938	91, 783 000	4, 295 426
spun.....do.....	22, 032	14, 039 700	4, 067 209
fabrics.....do.....	490, 094	221, 881 095	53, 141 569
Wood, staves.....number..	742, 479	190, 975 000	2, 793 154
unmanufactured.....kilograms..	678, 280	40, 291 410	1, 681 140
planks.....meters..	592, 386	78, 792 970	20, 187 729
Butter.....kilograms..	995, 674	519, 726 600	144, 255 273
Molasses.....do.....	469, 301	23, 642 500	11, 999 394
Raw metals.....do.....	6, 935, 433	526, 946 156	23, 120 352
Paper.....do.....	339, 801	99, 128 400	20, 246 881
Hides and skins.....do.....	1, 512, 293	538, 252 430	24, 760 598
Silk, raw.....do.....	3, 020	19, 313 900	481 658
spun.....do.....	1, 256	9, 576 500	740 766
fabrics.....do.....	20, 340	298, 123 200	95, 205 601
Tobacco, unmanufactured, roll.....do.....	23, 962	17, 101 900	28, 754 400
leaf.....do.....	1, 169, 489, 300	747, 294 100	1, 637, 285 608
manufactured, cigars.....do.....	18, 487, 223	42, 824 430	39, 791 889
sundries.....do.....	5, 011, 099	10, 506 310	9, 200 381
Various articles.....	.....	1, 389, 273 750	366, 706 294
Total.....	.....	12, 072, 443 212	4, 394, 173 771

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Cotton, raw.....kilograms..	348, 953	112, 717\$965	246\$374
Olive-oil.....decaliters..	684, 797	958, 297 105	7, 107 094
Potatoes.....kilograms..	5, 746, 198	140, 405 240	1, 232 415
Cacao.....do.....	355, 931	55, 980 630	500 819
Coffee.....do.....	1, 908, 710	402, 907 363	3, 687 346
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	292, 229	150, 979 000	1, 183 906
Meats, fresh and prepared.....kilograms..	537, 954	96, 740 140	701 964
Onions.....do.....	5, 140, 723	88, 171 500	782 017
Wax, raw.....do.....	929, 381	615, 187 762	2, 062 296
candles.....do.....	69, 629	36, 941 860	389 560
Hats.....number..	14, 577	13, 841 900	144 000
Bark.....kilograms..	10, 928, 830	695, 054 000	5, 549 653
Teeth, elephant.....do.....	52, 536	118, 038 283	942 248

Tables of imports and exports at Lisbon for 1872—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Fruits, fresh, oranges, &c.....milheiros..	44, 387	132, 131\$250	1, 226\$802
sundry.....kilograms..	20, 662, 665	122, 719 170	1, 227 122
dry, almonds.....do.....	426, 765	64, 601 560	502 658
figs.....do.....	1, 600, 387	66, 425 830	634 730
sundry.....do.....	146, 292	14, 673 500	139 971
Neat cattle.....head.....	1, 376	94, 075 000	1, 395 630
Gum-copal.....kilograms..	292, 165	72, 577 457	565 665
Wool, unspun.....do.....	210, 294	60, 903 600	591 477
Flax, unspun.....do.....	3, 260	299 500	1 532
Honey.....do.....	348, 766	360, 074 400	358 676
Minerals, antimony.....do.....	34, 000	1, 000 000	.....
phosphate of lime.....do.....	2, 114, 826	19, 462 000	.....
copper.....do.....	1, 159, 543	33, 576 000	.....
iron.....do.....	4, 475, 000	25, 120 000	.....
manganese.....do.....	13, 682, 016	234, 771 000	.....
Coin, gold.....do.....	110	62, 038 530	552 010
silver.....do.....	538	21, 276 685	267 669
Oils, ginguba.....do.....	29, 400	3, 750 000	37 500
palm.....do.....	965, 621	132, 171 526	126 166
purgueira.....do.....	3, 050	1, 985 800	10 829
Fish, fresh and prepared.....do.....	808, 153	55, 698 590	461 545
Hides and skins.....do.....	161, 984	58, 792 750	503 680
Salt.....liters.....	145, 855, 150	195, 794 570	1, 506 428
Silk, seeds.....kilograms..	426	3, 105 000	28 050
cocoon.....do.....	21, 867	26, 036 500	258 985
raw.....do.....	9, 792	15, 356 000	132 800
spun.....do.....	2, 522	24, 799 500	173 519
Oil seeds, cocoa-nut.....do.....	622, 953	33, 582 515	157 696
gergelim.....do.....	87, 261	5, 891 295	37 828
ginguba.....do.....	3, 854, 903	255, 464 530	1, 697 841
urzella.....do.....	304, 212	52, 127 110	48 650
Wine.....decaliters..	1, 191, 860	1, 335, 376 480	7, 468 375
Various articles.....	.....	1, 400, 905 308	9, 846 642
Total.....	.....	8, 145, 526 004	54, 490 206

OPORTO.

Tables of imports and exports at Oporto for 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Brandy.....decaliters..	25, 604. 70	41, 257\$150	37, 445\$925
Cotton, raw.....kilograms..	1, 357, 845. 5	385, 001 800	678 315
spun.....do.....	89, 543. 332	82, 156 600	20, 167 265
fabrics.....do.....	1, 914, 677. 669	1, 566, 175 800	386, 047 705
Implements, agricultural.....do.....	4, 502	1, 206 000	9 005
mathematical.....number..	23, 094	6, 500 000	325 650
Machinery.....kilograms..	283, 143	72, 307 950	638 810
Rice, shelled.....do.....	29	4 000	240
unshelled.....do.....	4, 941, 215	288, 003 920	98, 824 145
Sugar, first grade.....do.....	3, 419, 648	402, 157 800	253, 846 130
second grade.....do.....	1, 674, 174	229, 217 500	741, 345 310
third grade.....do.....	1, 411, 299	207, 881 000	128, 583 870
refined.....do.....	7, 981	3, 583 900	998 625
Cod-fish.....do.....	6, 296, 987. 540	686, 906 100	217, 542 990
Cacao.....do.....	2, 332	482 000	46 640
Coffee.....do.....	28, 491	7, 326 550	2, 728 645
Anthracite coal.....do.....	17, 413, 260	70, 728 000	.....
Grain, not ground.....do.....	4, 152, 774	249, 044 600	24, 594 810
flour.....do.....	378, 652	33, 424 000	2, 579 130
Tea.....do.....	54, 155. 010	62, 722 300	82, 492 795
Gin.....decaliters..	5, 449. 100	12, 912 510	8, 166 900
Wool, raw.....kilograms..	19, 701. 520	6, 557 000	10 110
spun.....do.....	268. 647	1, 024 300	356 755
fabric.....do.....	194, 000. 460	668, 774 550	232, 533 275
Flax, raw.....do.....	1, 369. 118	288, 425 200	9, 414 920
spun.....do.....	65, 808. 800	47, 270 850	14, 670 775
fabrics.....do.....	242, 263. 240	108, 141 140	23, 349 425

Tables of imports and exports at Oporto for 1872—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Wood, staves.....number..	496, 383	158, 391\$400	6, 386\$565
not manufactured.....kilograms..	358, 325	14, 715 000	946 145
planks.....meters..	108, 829	19, 046 000	3, 225 350
Butter.....kilograms..	69, 091	34, 803 000	10, 347 650
Molasses.....do.....	157, 663	9, 551 800	3, 640 140
Metals, raw.....do.....	10, 136, 642. 5	642, 777 775	29, 390 390
Paper.....do.....	176, 570. 100	62, 432 250	10, 464 680
Hides and skins.....do.....	982, 148. 136	369, 758 530	12, 527 475
Silk, raw.....do.....	22, 443. 150	196, 255 500	1, 632 150
spun.....do.....	90, 535	795 000	152 460
fabrics.....do.....	8, 297. 139	169, 843 450	41, 645 705
Tobacco, leaf and roll.....do.....	148, 915. 523	49, 325 560	208, 028 705
manufactured.....do.....	1, 071. 217	2, 506 400	2, 226 460
Various articles.....		1, 516, 202 940	218, 088 005
Total.....		8, 765, 597 235	2, 186, 100 045

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Cotton, raw.....kilograms..	142. 980	49, 780\$000	.....
Olive-oil.....liters..	721. 045	48, 088 000	437\$085
Potatoes.....kilograms..	77. 212	1, 504 500	14 890
Cacao.....do.....	. 297	50 000	500
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	69. 386	29, 710 160	232 730
Meats, fresh and prepared.....kilograms..	97. 476	27, 038 800	194 805
Onions.....do.....	2, 895, 049	48, 174 500	350 990
Wax, raw.....do.....	. 14	14 000	140
candles.....do.....	2. 5	5 000	050
Hats.....number..	19, 673	8, 243 160	65 435
Bark.....kilograms..	1, 283, 755	81, 871 000	636 205
Fruit, fresh, oranges.....milheiros..	65, 276	51, 151 800	339 585
sundry.....		56, 919 000	568 825
almonds.....kilograms..	199, 961	31, 784 500	242 700
dry figs.....do.....	245, 491	7, 789 500	55 175
sundry.....do.....	22, 616	6, 490 000	63 755
Neat cattle.....number..	15, 622	1, 117, 861 000	17, 316 550
Wool, raw.....kilograms..	803, 748	277, 958 600	2, 302 505
Honey.....liters..	1, 166	365 900	3 265
Minerals, lime.....kilograms..	71, 360	786 000	7 265
iron.....do.....	56, 700	400 000	.....
tin.....do.....	87, 231	6, 573 000	.....
lead.....do.....	1, 163, 494	45, 898 500	.....
Coin, gold.....do.....	1. 592	900 000	7 960
Fish, fresh and prepared.....do.....	37, 064	2, 372 700	21 675
Hides and skins.....do.....	65, 679	29, 895 000	203 645
Salt.....liters..	12, 211, 729	14, 756 000	117 915
Silk, seed.....kilograms..	118	60 000	600
cocoons.....do.....	285	205 000	2 050
spun.....do.....	280. 202	3, 528 000	94 665
Wine.....liters..	26, 966. 766	7, 243, 672 100	18, 876 470
Various articles.....		401, 463 150	3, 588 555
Total.....		9, 595, 307 807	45, 675 990

RECAPITULATION.

IMPORTS.

	Value.	Duties.
Custom-house of Lisbon.....	12, 072, 443\$212	4, 394, 173\$771
Custom-house of Oporto.....	8, 765, 597 235	2, 186, 100 045
Total.....	20, 838, 040 447	6, 580, 273 816

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

EXPORTS.

	Value.	Duties.
Custom-house of Lisbon.....	8,145,526\$004	54,490\$206
Custom-house of Oporto.....	9,595,307 807	45,675 990
Total	17,740,833 811	100,166 196

TOTAL VALUES AND DUTIES.

	Value.	Duties.
Imports.....	20,838,040\$447	6,580,273\$816
Exports.....	17,740,833 811	100,166 196
Total	38,578,878 258	6,680,440 012

In the tables of imports neither the value of the tobacco nor the duties on the same are included. During the last fiscal year, 1871-'72, the import duties collected on tobacco amounted to 1,837,631.535 rees.

The above statistics are derived from the "Correspondencia de Portugal" of January 24, 1873.

PORTUGUESE DEPENDENCIES.

FUNCHAL.

NOVEMBER 29, 1872. (Received January 6, 1873.)

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Herewith inclosed and as part of this report are the following-named tables, viz :

A.—Statement showing the commerce of Funchal, Madeira, for the year ending September 30, 1872—imports.

B.—Exports for the same time.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal for the same time. This table is confined to vessels in the merchant service.

D.—Ships of war at Funchal during the same time.

A copy of each table is also inclosed.

Tables A and B are compiled from returns procured from the custom-house. The other tables are compiled from memoranda which I have been able to procure from the commercial reading-rooms and other sources. It will be seen that the quantities are given in kilograms, not only of goods which are ordinarily sold by weight, but of cotton, linen, woolen goods, &c., which are sold by measure. This is in consequence of the fact that most of the duties are charged upon the weight of such goods as are sold by measure as well as upon those that are sold by weight. The large quantity of coals brought to this port is mostly used to supply the steamers which call here. By Table C it will be seen that three hundred and twelve merchant steamers called at this port during the year, and that there were fifty ships of war during the same time, nearly all steamers. These steamers make a large demand for coals, as well as for fresh provisions. Coals have, up to this time, been exclusively supplied from England. Since the great increase of price in that country the coal merchants here are looking to other countries for that article. I have been told that a cargo from the United States is soon expected here. Whether it will prove a profitable venture is yet to be seen. English vessels bringing cargoes of coals, being unable to find return freights at this port, generally go to Spain or Portugal for copper-ore, salt, and other loading. Others go to the Azores for fruit, or continue their voyage to the West Indies for sugar. With the exception of wine, there is very little freight from this port to England, and that is generally shipped on the steamers going there. From the United States the principal imports are staves, corn, petroleum, salt-fish, and lumber. No return cargo can be had here for the United States. The principal exports are wine, sugar, and embroideries.

Table C shows a large preponderance of British vessels visiting this port above those of any and all other nations. The British steamers are mostly engaged in trade between England, the west coast of Africa, and South America. The African lines touch here on both their outward and homeward voyages; the South American lines rarely touch here on their outward voyages. Most of these steamers take an addi-

tional supply of coals here. Only three United States merchant vessels have entered at the custom-house during the year. Two or three others have called during that time for special purposes, but have not made a regular entry at the port. Seven United States ships of war have visited this port during the time covered by this report. The total number of vessels of all nations that have entered this port during the year is six hundred and two. This is a large increase upon any previous year. Before the expiration of another year it is expected that this island will be connected with the continent of Europe by a telegraph which is to extend from Lisbon to Brazil. The establishment of such communication will make this a still more important and convenient port of call.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal agricultural productions of this island are grapes and sugar cane. Grain is produced equal to about three-fourths of the consumption of the island. Sweet potatoes and onions are also raised and exported to a considerable extent. Most of the grains and vegetables of the temperate and tropic zones are grown here. On the sea-level the climate is semi-tropical, the thermometer rarely going as low as 50° of Fahrenheit. At the height of 2,500 feet snow is not uncommon in winter. We therefore have at Funchal bananas, pomegranates, custard-apples, and other fruits of the torrid zone. In the mountains apples, pears, chestnuts, and other fruits of the temperate zone are grown. At the level of the sea the palm flourishes and grows vigorously; in the mountains the pine is found in abundance.

THE GRAPE.

Madeira has long been famous for its fine wines. The production was large and increasing up to the year 1852, when the disease known as the oidium appeared in the vineyards and in a short time the production of Madeira wines almost entirely ceased. Within two or three years not one vine in a thousand was left alive. There was one small vineyard in the northwest of the island, producing about ten pipes of wine, which seemed to be proof against the disease. In 1857 and 1858 the sulphur treatment was tried with much success, and plantings from cuttings were largely made. The late Mr. Marsh, then United States consul here, distributed large quantities of plants of the Catawba and Isabella grapes, which he imported from America. These plants proved strong and hardy, and were very useful as stocks for grafting, but no good wine has been made from the original vines here. In 1861 wine was again produced and offered for sale, and since that time the quantity and quality have gone on increasing and improving. It is impossible to tell with much certainty what quantity is now produced. There being no tax upon the production, the government keeps no statistics of the quantity. The best authorities here estimate the production of this year at over 8,000 pipes. The product of many individual vineyards was less this year than last; but as new vines are constantly coming into bearing it is supposed that the total product of the current year is about equal to that of the previous one. The decreased production of many vineyards was owing to two causes: the unusually misty weather in the month of May last, and the appearance of a new enemy which attacks the root of the vine. On the whole, the wine business is reasonably prosperous and the prospect for the future is encouraging.

There is some uneasiness as to the extent to which the vine will be affected by the insect in the root; but as yet its influence has been slight. The wines are shipped most largely to England and Russia. A considerable quantity is sent to Lisbon, but I think it goes there for reshipment to other parts of the world rather than for consumption in Portugal. As the small quantity shipped to the United States usually goes either to Lisbon or Liverpool for transshipment, our country does not appear in the custom-house returns as a consumer of Madeira wines. After the failure of the grape here, and the consequent scarcity and high price of Madeira wines, others were substituted, and the taste for the wines of this island decreased. There is not, therefore, the demand for Madeira wines which formerly existed. As the production increases and the quality improves, it is supposed that the demand will be greater and the island will rise to a higher state of prosperity.

SUGAR-CANE.

The production of sugar is an important branch of industry on this island. I give below an estimate of the product from the sugar-cane for the year included in this report:

878,925 kilograms of sugar, valued at.....	\$175,785
30,000 gallons rectified spirits.....	33,000
240,000 gallons rum, (called here brandy)	180,000
	388,785

The sugar is either consumed on the island or shipped to Portugal, where it has the advantage over that of other countries in entering free of duty. The canes are raised in small quantities by the country-people and sold to the proprietors of the sugar-mills. There are here no large plantations of sugar-canes, such as are seen in Louisiana and the West Indies. The rough and broken surface of the country renders such a mode of cultivation impracticable. The plant requires a rich soil and a large amount of water, which can only be had in certain favorable localities, and therefore the cultivation cannot be indefinitely extended.

IRRIGATION.

Little successful agriculture can be carried on here without irrigation. Except in the mountains, no rains fall from May till late in September. During the winter there is sufficient rain to enable the country-people to raise crops in places not artificially watered. On account of the scarcity of water, an extensive system of irrigation has been entered upon on this island. The mountain streams have been utilized for that purpose. Artificial water-courses called "levadas" carry the water of those streams along the sides of the mountains, sometimes passing through them in tunnels. The proprietors of the lands along the lines of the "levadas" buy the right to use the water. Without that right, real estate is of little value. On all properties entitled to the water, large tanks are constructed of masonry, into which the water is drawn for use when required. The vine requires little moisture, and it is therefore cultivated in places where sugar-canes cannot be grown. The latter requires a moist soil and can only be cultivated here by irrigation. Large amounts of money have been expended in the construction of the levadas, and an effort is now being made to extend them. Much land now uncultivated may be brought into use in that way. I fear capital will not be found to increase the levadas to any great extent.

THE TARIFF.

Early in June last the tariff on imports into this island was materially modified. Many years ago there was a serious famine on this island. Subscriptions were raised in the United States and other countries and provisions forwarded here. As a further alleviation the Portuguese government relieved the island from half the duties upon importations. After a few years the law was so modified that some articles of import were introduced under a reduced rate, and others under the same rate as when imported into Portugal. Last summer this island was placed upon the same footing as continental Portugal as to the rate of duties on imports.

JASPER SMITH.

Statement showing the commerce at Funchal, Madeira, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Staves	94,384	\$18,796	\$75	United States, Portugal, Great Britain.
Cotton goods	kilos. 179,347	182,604	32,998	Great Britain, Portugal.
Rice	do. 795,135	49,848	15,433	Do.
Sugar	do. 50,857	8,916	4,835	Do.
Alcoholic liquors	liters. 624,932	97,047	4,718	France, Holland, Great Britain, Portugal.
Coffee	kilos. 13,113	4,578	1,907	Great Britain, Portugal.
Pork and hams	do. 14,861	6,310	796	Do.
Coals	tons. 27,849	178,462	.....	Great Britain.
Beer	liters. 12,386	2,030	1,040	Great Britain, Portugal.
Teas	kilos. 5,992	6,201	3,698	Do.
Lead	do. 8,684	1,308	256	Do.
Drugs	do. 6,751	7,795	375	Do.
Flour	do. 377,144	38,146	2,443	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Iron and iron machinery	do. 296,082	54,668	2,620	United States, France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Wool and woolen goods	do. 37,336	66,787	15,014	France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Linen and linen goods	do. 70,568	31,111	4,320	Do.
Crockery and glass ware	do. 34,232	11,398	1,983	United States, France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Cereals	hectls. 66,158	221,010	4,632	United States, Great Britain, Portugal, Morocco.
Salt fish	kilos. 258,176	50,053	6,326	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Cheese	do. 15,455	5,240	724	United States, France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Salt	hectls. 30,661	4,473	.....	Great Britain, Portugal.
Soap	kilos. 102,589	15,944	518	France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Silk goods	do. 905	9,466	1,265	Do.
Tobacco	do. 20,251	39,069	2,760	United States, Spain, Holland, Great Britain, Portugal.
Lumber	meters. 223,117	21,846	1,822	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Oil	liters. 117,842	23,085	.....	Great Britain, Portugal.
Sundries .....	.....	348,762	16,500	United States, France, Spain, Holland, Great Britain, Portugal, Morocco.
Total .....	.....	1,504,953	127,058	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Export duties.	Countries whither exported.
Rum	liters. 896	\$316	.....	Portugal.
Sugar	kilos. 574,670	128,260	.....	Do.
Potatoes	do. 123,320	3,586	\$168 00	Great Britain, Spain, Portugal.
Meats	do. 11,351	2,868	8 40	Great Britain, Portugal.
Onions	do. 260,907	12,450	894 60	Great Britain, Spain.
Hides and skins	do. 17,201	7,844	6 20	Portugal.
Wicker-work .....	.....	6,013	15 64	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal.
Wine	liters. 739,003	553,443	9,526 60	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Russia, Portugal.
Embroideries .....	.....	27,795	656 80	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Portugal.
Sundries .....	.....	98,407	428 60	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Portugal.
Total .....	.....	841,032	1,174 84	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Argentine	England	1	146	.....	.....	1	146
	South America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	England	114	98,097	138	20,253	253	118,350
	West coast of Africa	85	70,203	10	1,401	95	71,604
	Cape of Good Hope	31	36,515	.....	.....	31	36,515
	South America	31	31,841	1	178	32	32,019
	France	12	9,918	1	110	13	10,028
	China	1	1,808	.....	.....	1	1,808
	Portugal	1	935	2	926	3	1,861
	United States of America .....	.....	.....	1	275	1	275
	West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	462	1	462
	Azores .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calcutta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British North America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montserrat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ceylon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not given .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal	25	18,701	35	5,869	60	24,570
	Africa	11	11,586	8	1,645	19	13,231
	United States of America .....	.....	.....	3	494	3	494
	British America .....	.....	.....	5	816	5	816
	England .....	.....	.....	3	613	3	613
	Canaries .....	.....	.....	4	582	4	582
	Azores .....	.....	.....	2	287	2	287
	South America .....	.....	.....	6	1,291	6	1,291
	Salvagen .....	.....	.....	1	123	1	123
	Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Indies .....	.....	.....	1	120	1	120
	Not given .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	Africa .....	.....	.....	1	268	1	268
	France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	Africa .....	.....	.....	9	618	9	618
	Canaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	Canaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Africa .....	.....	.....	1	176	1	176
French	England .....	.....	.....	1	260	1	260
	France .....	.....	.....	2	373	2	373
	West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North German	England .....	.....	.....	1	352	1	352
United States	United States of America .....	.....	.....	3	825	3	825
	Canaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Azores .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	312	279,750	240	38,317	552	318,067

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Argentine	England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South America	1	146	.....	.....	1	146
British	England	28	120,693	6	1,478	134	122,171
	West coast of Africa	68	51,914	20	3,528	88	55,442
	Cape of Good Hope	31	35,010	.....	.....	31	35,010
	South America	24	19,649	4	911	28	20,560
	France	1	1,134	.....	.....	1	1,134
	China .....	.....	.....	2	940	2	940
	Portugal	4	4,076	43	6,504	47	10,580
	United States of America	1	1,808	2	1,379	3	3,187
	West Indies	2	1,701	17	3,441	19	5,142
	Holland	3	1,130	.....	.....	3	1,130

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Cont'd	Belgium.....	11	11,526			11	11,526
	Italy.....						
	Azores.....			18	2,951	18	2,951
	Calcutta.....			1	1,102	1	1,102
	British North America.....	1	285	3	618	4	903
	Montserat.....			1	177	1	177
	Australia.....			1	1,010	1	1,010
	Ceylon.....			1	446	1	446
	Japan.....			1	498	1	498
	Russia.....			1	137	1	137
	Not given.....			1	237	1	237
	Spain.....			28	4,876	28	4,876
Portuguese	Portugal.....	24	16,747	28	4,818	52	21,565
	Africa.....	12	13,500	14	2,443	26	15,943
	United States of America.....						
	British America.....						
	England.....						
	Canaries.....			4	720	4	720
	Azores.....			8	1,264	8	1,264
	South America.....			2	344	2	344
	Salvagen.....			1	125	1	125
	Spain.....			5	977	5	977
	West Indies.....			4	722	4	722
	Not given.....			1	169	1	169
Greek	Africa.....						
	France.....			1	268	1	268
Spanish.....	Africa.....			8	558	8	558
	Canaries.....			1	60	1	60
Italian.....	Canaries.....			1	176	1	176
	Africa.....						
French	England.....						
	France.....						
	West Indies.....			1	318	1	318
	Africa.....			1	315	1	315
North German.....	England.....			1	352	1	352
	United States of America.....						
United States.....	Canaries.....			2	576	2	576
	Azores.....			1	249	1	249
Total.....		311	279,319	234	44,687	545	324,006

D.—Ships of war entered and cleared at Funchal during the year ended September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	England.....	8	12,864	2	6,947
	Gibraltar.....	8	37,143	6	29,787
	Lisbon.....	7	19,137		
	Cruise.....	6	33,230	6	33,230
	Canaries.....	4	25,096	5	30,330
	Azores.....	1	464		
	Africa.....	1	4,047	2	1,617
	Rio de Janeiro.....			10	23,951
	North America.....			2	3,475
	West Indies.....			2	2,644
United States.....	United States of America.....	4	6,490	3	5,318
	Gibraltar.....	3	5,318	2	4,918
	Rio de Janeiro.....			2	1,572
Russian.....	Russia.....	3	6,346		
	United States of America.....			3	6,346
Italian.....	Cape Verde.....	1	1,578		
	Gibraltar.....			1	1,578
North German.....	Cadiz.....	3	2,121		
	Coast of Africa.....	1	549	3	2,121
	England.....			1	549
Total.....		50	154,383	50	154,38

RUSSIA.

Statement showing the imports into Russia for the years 1870 and 1871.

Articles.	Quantity, 1870.	Quantity, 1871.
Coffee	poods.. 440, 462	492, 132
Canton tea	do. 543, 037	690, 017
Cigars	do. 3, 281	3, 915
Coal	do. 51, 569, 997	75, 550, 746
Champagne	bottles.. 1, 033, 824	1, 079, 247
Dye-wood	poods.. 645, 634	574, 702
Goods, cotton	do. 83, 039	93, 764
woolen	do. 122, 460	139, 258
silk	do. 8, 256	10, 539
linen	value rubles.. 2, 406, 439	2, 716, 839
Iron, pig	poods.. 1, 834, 110	2, 923, 306
bar and worked	do. 3, 261, 129	5, 619, 057
plate	do. 935, 495	1, 245, 304
rails	do. 13, 939, 402	6, 981, 786
Indigo	do. 40, 997	59, 557
Lead	do. 841, 427	585, 986
Machines, &c.	do. 2, 489, 200	1, 967, 116
Oil	do. 1, 132, 691	1, 341, 826
Petroleum, &c.	do. 1, 440, 972	1, 720, 410
Raw cotton	do. 2, 605, 828	4, 002, 143
Sugar, raw	do. 23, 290	4, 419
refined	do. 95	26
Salt	do. 10, 453, 721	11, 832, 325
Soda, &c.	do. 910, 786	915, 288
Silk	do. 20, 961	15, 757
Tobacco, leaf	do. 173, 507	181, 979
Wool	do. 93, 832	109, 596
carded	do. 3, 091	5, 617
artificial	do. 34, 511	41, 123
spun and hair	do. 218, 221	224, 076
Wine	do. 884, 985	981, 072
Do	bottles.. 276, 017	357, 822

Statement showing the exports from Russia for the years 1870 and 1871.

Articles.	Quantity, 1870.	Quantity, 1871.
Butter	poods.. 167, 666	237, 401
Bones	do. 976, 567	865, 684
Bristles	do. 86, 112	98, 597
Copper	do. 4, 348	992
Cordage	do. 268, 625	190, 278
Cereals:		
Wheat	tchetwerts.. 9, 649, 728	11, 526, 404
Rye	do. 3, 042, 096	3, 900, 729
Oats	do. 4, 173, 307	4, 742, 788
Other grains	do. 4, 206, 054	3, 074, 270
Flax	poods.. 10, 381, 449	9, 015, 050
Hides	do. 176, 192	139, 714
Hemp	do. 3, 285, 123	3, 651, 924
tow	do. 76, 310	86, 884
Iron	do. 268, 499	262, 710
Leather	do. 27, 303	23, 639
Linen tow	do. 1, 130, 959	929, 767
Linseed and hemp-seed	tchetwerts.. 2, 390, 783	2, 417, 521
Linseed and hemp-seed oil	poods.. 2, 081	3, 533
Potash	do. 597, 470	442, 906
Rags	do. 777, 985	658, 018
Ravenduck, sail-cloth, &c.	pieces.. 21, 533	15, 321
Skins	poods.. 38, 319	49, 395
Stout linen	archines.. 5, 172, 215	8, 370, 851
Tallow	poods.. 1, 329, 976	931, 976
Thread	do. 396, 489	283, 474
Wood, all kinds	value rubles.. 13, 145, 568	14, 026, 284
Wool	poods.. 920, 770	1, 026, 639

TIMOTHY C. SMITH.

ODESSA.

MAY 4, 1872. (Received May 27.)

Herewith inclosed are tables exhibiting the foreign commerce of Odessa during the year 1871.

The importations have amounted to thirty-five millions, and the exportations to fifty-three millions of rubles.

The grain exportation, thirty-four millions of bushels, has surpassed by two millions in quantity that of last year, (1870,) which was the largest by 20 per cent. ever before known.

The importations, keeping pace with the growing importance of the place, have also increased from thirty millions (in 1870) to thirty-five millions of rubles. The carrying trade has been mostly in English, Italian, Austrian, and Russian vessels. The English vessels, although not so numerous as the Italian or Austrian, have been of greater aggregate tonnage than either.

The largest half of the export trade has been with England. The exportation to America from Odessa has been, of wool and of linseed, three hundred and fifty-three thousand rubles, and from Taganrog six hundred and fifty thousand, making the amount from this consular district a little over a million of rubles, which is the usual average, though nearly a third less than last year, (1870.)

Among the direct importations from America have been thirteen cargoes of petroleum, valued at over half a million of dollars, notwithstanding that article is found abundantly in the Caucasus, especially in the valley of the Kouban, and the district of Bakan, (an ancient abode of fire-worshipers,) no less than seven millions of gallons having been gathered during the year.

The great industry of South Russia is agriculture, which, the past year, has been very successful, as shown by the exportations from Odessa and other ports.

The beet-sugar industry, protected by high tariffs, has grown very much these last years, the product having become ample for the wants of the people, and prices reduced to eight, ten, and twelve copecks the pound, according to quality. This is nearly as low as sugar could be imported if duty free.

Last fall the government, satisfied that great profits were derived by the manufacturers, determined to lay a heavy excise on it for revenue. At about the same time, however, it turned out that the beet-crop was deceptive or deficient, so that the product was considerably diminished and prices accordingly mounted up, so that foreign sugar could be imported and sold in competition, notwithstanding the high tariff.

It is now feared by some that the sugar industry may be discouraged, if not destroyed. The general prosperity and progress of the country continue.

At Odessa improvements are going on. The harbor to be deepened and widened; new custom-house and store-houses to be built; also, an elevated railway-track, with apparatus for loading and unloading ships directly from and upon the trains.

The aqueduct from the river Dniester to Odessa is begun.

Private houses are going up without precedent in all parts of the town; building-materials are four times the prices of three or four years ago.

TIMOTHY C. SMITH.

Statement showing the commerce at Odessa for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Rubles.</i>	
Tea.....poods..	39,486	1,982,886	England, China.
Pepper.....do..	34,254	298,780	England, France.
Rice.....do..	208,374	755,544	Egypt, England, America.
Coffee.....do..	94,742	1,070,454	England, America, Arabia.
Oil.....do..	221,700	1,623,674	America, Italy, Greece.
Wine.....do..	97,654	423,729	France, Spain, Germany, Greece.
in bottles.....do..	38,753	74,249	France, Germany.
Champagne.....do..	72,834	161,118	France.
Fresh fruits.....do..	251,497	1,579,461	Syria, Greece, Mediterranean.
Other fruits.....do..	475,415	751,100	Egypt, Syria, Greece, France.
Tobacco.....do..	51,485	1,420,716	Turkey.
Cigars.....do..	336	74,802	England, Havana.
Cotton.....do..	214,840	2,278,663	Egypt, India, England.
Cotton yarn.....do..	19,989	672,110	England.
Jewelry.....do..	64	77,748	France, Italy, Austria.
Matches.....do..	24,044	1,686,932	Austria.
Leather goods.....do..	3,195	341,573	Austria, France, England.
Tin in sheets.....do..	13,020	121,759	
Iron.....do..	2,508,474	4,609,929	England.
Cotton goods.....do..	12,045	1,223,060	England, France.
Silk goods.....do..	841	583,114	France, Germany.
Woolen goods.....do..	11,678	1,286,339	France, Germany, England.
Linen goods.....do..	190,889	696,003	
Other goods dutiable.....do..		128,481	
Coals.....poods..	11,938,510	1,213,676	England.
Machinery and furniture.....do..	201,077	991,126	England, France.
Spirits.....do..	5,137	200,000	
Paper, &c.....do..	12,045	240,900	
Sundry merchandise.....do..		3,737,126	
Gold coin.....do..		1,500,433	
Silver coin.....do..		65,894	
Bank-notes.....do..		3,282,132	
Total.....do..		35,153,511	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Rubles.</i>	
Wheat.....tchetverts..	3,435,163	34,351,635	Great Britain, France, Italy, Continent.
Rye.....do..	614,873	3,689,238	Continent, Great Britain.
Indian corn.....do..	416,211	2,497,266	Great Britain, Adriatic.
Barley.....do..	371,447	1,857,235	Great Britain, Continent.
Oats.....do..	310,823	1,087,880	France.
Pease.....do..	4,119	24,717	France, Adriatic.
Linseed.....do..	108,584	1,303,024	Great Britain, Continent.
Rape-seed colza.....do..	78,823	394,117	Do.
Total grains.....do..	5,340,043	45,205,112	
Flour.....do..	353,246	4,238,948	Turkey, Greece, Great Britain.
Total grains and flour.....do..	5,693,289*	49,444,060†	
Tallow.....poods..	45,403	227,017	Turkey, Greece, Italy, France.
Vooka, (whisky).....do..	163,717	687,611	
Hides and skins.....do..	1,050	6,304	
Leather.....do..	631	9,465	
Wool.....do..	270,307	2,702,070	Great Britain, Continent, Italy.
Cordage.....do..	13,220	46,270	
Cattle.....head..	2,278	91,120	Turkey, Egypt.
Timber.....do..		31,284	
Sundry merchandise.....do..		83,427	
Gold coin.....do..		38,570	
Silver.....do..		4	
Total.....do..		53,367,302	

* Equivalent to 34,159,746 bushels.

† Equivalent to \$32,962,708.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Odessa for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	98		231		329	137, 519
Belgian	9				9	9, 406
English	225	168, 736	84	22, 966	309	191, 702
French			4		4	1, 026
German			60		60	12, 950
Greek			88		88	9, 280
Hollandish	6		2		8	6, 807
Italian	9		396		405	158, 598
Norwegian	2		87		89	32, 221
Roumanian			4		4	411
Russian	144	111, 800	94	15, 417	238	127, 217
Spanish						
Swedish			1	267	1	267
Turkish			73		73	10, 302
Arrived from abroad					1, 617	697, 706
Remained in port January 1, 1871					99	
Total					1, 716	

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	92		195		287	120, 529
Belgian	6		1		7	6, 796
English	196	139, 578	69	19, 524	265	159, 102
French			4		4	1, 026
German			53		53	11, 415
Greek			24		24	3, 410
Hollandish	6		1		7	6, 547
Italian	12		307		319	151, 389
Norwegian	1		72		73	31, 697
Roumanian						
Russian	111	98, 744	60	18, 327	171	117, 071
Spanish	1				1	970
Swedish			1		1	267
Turkish			9		9	1, 780
Departed, with cargoes, for abroad					1, 221	6, 119, 999
Departed, in ballast, for abroad					64	
Departed, with cargoes, for Russian ports					50	
Departed, in ballast, for Russian ports					196	
Passed into the Pratic port					80	
Remained in port January 1, 1872					104	
Total					1, 715	

Table exhibiting the exportation from Odessa of grain, wool, and tallow, in round numbers, for the year 1871, and respective destination.

Destination.	Tchetwerts, of 5.76 bushels.										Poods, 36 pounds.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Flour.	Linseed.	Rape and colza.	Total.	Wool.	Tallow.
Great Britain	2,100,000	163,000	385,000	286,500	13,200	400	10,000	72,000	69,000	3,099,100	112,500	4,000
France.....	680,000	8,000	4,000	25,500	289,800	1,300	150	.....	2,985	1,011,735	7,500	5,500
Turkey, Greece.....	32,000	5,000	9,500	3,500	30	700	337,950	.....	15	388,695	27,000	15,000
Adriatic ports.....	99,000	4,000	13,500	2,500	4,270	1,200	1,600	15,000	.....	141,070	23,600	3,000
Spain and Portugal.....	17,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	2,500	15,500	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,300	1,700	.....
Continent.....	196,000	356,000	.....	45,270	.....	30	.....	22,000	5,600	624,900	76,700	1,000
Italy.....	302,000	23,000	.....	7,500	3,380	500	3,200	.....	.....	339,580	20,000	6,500
Different countries.....	11,000	39,500	.....	.....	20	.....	100	.....	.....	50,620	6,500	.....
Total tchetwerts.....	3,439,500	614,000	416,000	371,070	310,700	4,130	353,000	109,000	77,600	5,695,000	275,500	35,000
Total tchetwerts in 1870.....	2,823,000	379,400	1,027,800	360,000	496,700	11,000	1,434,000	143,500	33,200	5,418,000	297,000	125,900
Total tchetwerts in 1869.....	1,083,500	34,000	148,500	91,550	100,500	10,000	97,500	206,000	40,000	1,811,500	300,600	222,000
Total tchetwerts in 1868.....	1,226,000	88,000	161,000	111,100	283,000	20,500	81,000	331,000	64,000	2,365,500	296,000	213,000

Prices of grains and seeds at Odessa during each month of the year 1871, by the telektwert, (5.76 bushels,) in currency rubles, (worth 60 to 65 cents, American coin.)

Months.	Soft wheat.		Sandomiska wheat.		Ghirka, or spring wheat.		Hard wheat.		Rye.		Indian corn.		Barley.		Oats.		Linseed.		Rape seed.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	8 90	12 15	10 50	12 00	9 00	12 00	10 50	11 00	5 90	7 00	6 30	6 90	4 55	5 00	3 92	5 25	12 50	13 25	5 35	6 00
February	9 50	12 45	11 12	12 25	9 87	13 00	10 50	.....	6 12	7 75	6 60	7 00	4 80	5 60	3 85	4 77	12 50	13 87	.....	.....
March	10 25	13 00	10 12	11 87	10 12	11 87	.....	.....	5 50	7 37	6 70	7 50	4 80	5 12	3 85	5 12	13 20	13 60	.....	.....
April	8 50	13 00	.....	12 25	9 75	12 25	10 82	.....	5 25	7 85	7 00	.....	4 50	5 18	4 20	5 27	.....	.....	4 40	5 50
May	9 75	12 00	11 12	12 00	9 55	11 80	10 00	.....	4 75	7 75	5 40	6 00	4 75	5 00	4 15	4 80	13 00	13 25	4 50	6 40
June	10 50	.....	.....	.....	9 00	11 50	9 00	9 75	4 90	5 50	4 40	6 25	4 25	5 00	.....	.....	12 50	13 00	.....	.....
July	8 25	11 40	10 75	12 25	7 45	12 25	8 00	9 40	4 75	5 87	4 50	5 50	4 10	4 30	.....	.....	11 62	12 85	5 12	.....
August	9 45	11 40	9 50	11 50	8 35	10 87	.....	.....	4 25	5 75	4 75	5 83	4 35	4 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....
September	8 33	12 45	9 50	11 50	9 25	11 30	9 25	.....	4 75	6 12	5 57	6 37	3 87	4 42	.....	.....	10 87	.....	.....	.....
October	8 50	12 40	10 50	12 62	8 75	12 00	10 30	.....	5 25	6 00	5 62	7 00	4 10	4 15	.....	.....	12 25	13 12	5 12	5 25
November	9 00	12 12	10 50	11 75	9 00	11 75	10 00	10 65	5 00	6 25	5 50	6 85	4 15	4 67	.....	.....	11 00	13 25	4 75	6 15
December	7 87	12 75	.....	11 75	8 50	11 75	.....	.....	5 25	6 12	6 00	6 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 62	13 25	.....	.....
Year 1871	7 82	13 00	9 50	13 00	7 45	13 00	8 00	11 00	4 25	7 85	4 40	7 50	3 87	5 60	3 85	5 27	10 87	13 87	4 50	6 40
Year 1870	7 17	12 00	8 50	12 00	7 40	12 00	8 37	11 00	5 00	6 75	5 72	6 75	4 22	5 75	3 92	4 87	11 75	14 15	5 00	6 75

TAGANROG.

MARCH 31, 1872. (Received April 30.)

Commercial report for the year 1871.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Of this trade the exports form the greatest part; they consist of the following products, viz:

CORN, (hard and soft wheats, barley, rye, and oats.)

The produce of corn in this district is steadily increasing with the extension of railways and the introduction of capital. At the beginning of the past year the prospects of this trade were very good. A large part of the previous year's stocks was still to come down, and as the year advanced a good harvest was reasonably looked for. The year, however, has ended, leaving large losses both to land-owners and merchants. The unusually long-continuing rains in the spring injured a large part of the previous year's corn during transport to the sea; the harvest, which promised abundance, was ruined by the union of a few days' rain and heat immediately before reaping; and finally, prices abroad fell considerably. In many places the corn was not cut, and the little that was brought to market was shipped in the autumn, and now scarcely any stocks remain on hand. In spite, however, of temporary checks, the produce of corn in this district will increase indefinitely with every improvement in the means of communication. The soil is so rich that agriculture as a science is unnecessary and unknown.

LINSEED.

The cultivation of linseed in the neighborhood is steadily increasing. The crop of the year was abundant and was harvested in good condition.

WOOL.

The coarser varieties only are exported. It is grown chiefly toward the Caucasus, and is washed and baled at Rostoff-on-Don, and at Yeisk. It is sent in part to the United States. The buying and washing of it is a business extremely speculative and dangerous. Only a limited quantity is grown, and the merchants of the district occasionally contract to deliver more than is produced. Advances of money by the merchants to the dealers on account of the next year's supply begin as early as November, before any estimate can be made of the yield, upon which the winter, according to its severity, has a great effect both in regard to quantity and quality. The greater part is bought with the stipulation that the price is not to be fixed till June or July of the following year, which is the end of the delivery season, when it is to be fixed at the prices then ruling. In this way one or two desperate merchants, failing to complete their contracts, may, by bidding high for the article during June and July, cause the greater part of the year's supply to be paid for at an extravagant rate. The whole of the way in which it is bought and sold is extremely vicious. The small growers barter it to shop-keepers at the "future prices" of some great fair, the shop-keepers barter it to small dealers also at "future prices," the small dealers

again barter or sell it to larger dealers likewise at "future prices," and by the time it finds its way to the coast it has passed through a great number of hands, scrupulous or unscrupulous, and it is not till a year after the advances first begin that the price of the stuff is agreed upon.

TALLOW.

The trade in this article is declining.

The imports are very small compared with the exports, in consequence of the high and vexatious tariff. They have been increased, during the last two or three years, by the materials required for the railways, gas-works, &c. The most interesting feature is the increasing demand for agricultural machinery, principally steam threshing-machines and plows. Machinery, only capable of being used in agriculture, is admitted free of duty.

GENERAL TRADE.

The chief wealth of the district is in its agricultural produce and in its fisheries.

FISHERIES.

At present these are very productive and valuable, but, in the absence of proper restraints, may be expected to diminish in the future. The Sea of Azoff and the Caspian, with their tributary rivers, contain enormous numbers of fishes, but, as all the fish are native citizens of these seas, and are exposed to destruction at all seasons, there is much more necessity for stringent regulations here than in those countries visited during certain months by great shoals which retire to inaccessible refuges during the remainder of the year.

MINERALS.

The undeveloped mineral wealth of the country is very great. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, abounds, and is being more systematically worked. Iron-ore is also plentiful, immediately under the soil, and some large furnaces and rolling-mills for rails, &c., have been established in the neighborhood. Other minerals are also abundant.

The disadvantages to the trade of the country are the scarcity of good stone and the absence of wood, together with the bad means of communication. Roads are bad, rivers unnavigable, and, during a prevalent and strong northeast wind, the water is sometimes blown out of this part of the sea. During the month of October last all business was stopped for three weeks from this cause. This was an exceptionally severe case, but, during the spring and autumn, a similar state of things for a few days not unfrequently occurs.

The district is rapidly advancing. Municipal charters are being granted to the towns; open courts of justice have been established, and, in spite of the still nomad tendency of the people, the country is well governed, and crimes are not abundant.

METEOROLOGY.

In the early part of the year an interesting meteorological event occurred in a hail-storm, of which many stones weighed over a quarter of a pound.

For further information I beg to refer to the accompanying statistics.
BERTHOLD H. SMITH.

Statement showing the commerce at Taganrog for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Silver dollars.</i>	
Dried fruits.....*poods..	184,800	308,000	Greece and Turkey.
Green fruits.....cases..	57,410	95,691	Malta, Italy, Greece, and Turkey.
Caroubes.....poods..	264,709	176,473	Turkey.
Nuts and walnuts.....do..	220,358	293,811	Greece and Turkey.
Oil.....do..	255,650	1,278,250	Italy, Algiers, France, Greece, and Turkey.
Olives.....do..	46,036	122,763	Greece and Turkey.
Sweetmeats, &c.....do..	18,760	87,547	Turkey.
Wine, in casks.....†vedros..	310,990	725,643	Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey.
Wine, in bottles.....bottles..	43,500	58,000	France.
Porter.....do..	66,334	22,112	England.
Rum and cognac.....do..	32,250	21,500	England and France.
Tobacco.....poods..	44,132	882,650	Turkey.
Coffee.....do..	5,050	47,134	Do.
Tea.....do..	3,828	102,080	England.
Rice.....do..	8,900	23,734	Turkey.
Sugar.....do..	2,380	12,694	France.
Worked iron, rails, &c.....do..	391,670	391,670	England.
Cast iron and pipes.....do..	225,070	150,647	Do.
Agricultural and steam machinery.....do..		396,943	England and Belgium.
Coals.....do..	170,290	22,706	England.
Bricks, various.....pieces..	576,878	19,960	Do.
Cement.....poods..	82,009	82,009	Do.
Furniture.....do..		15,000	France.
Sulphur.....do..	12,880	5,293	Italy.
Sundries.....do..		76,139	England, Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey.
Total.....		5,416,439	

* 1 pood = 36.11408 pounds, English.

† 1 vedro = 2.7049 imperial gallons, and contains 750 cubic inches.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Silver dolls.</i>	
Wheat.....*tchetwerts..	2,862,278	19,081,853	England and possessions, Italy, France, Greece, Turkey, and North European ports.
Rye.....do..	383,930	1,791,627	England, France, Turkey, and northern ports.
Barley.....do..	355,000	1,420,000	Do.
Linseed.....do..	604,600	6,046,000	Do.
Rape-seed.....do..	126,433	590,021	England, France, and northern ports.
Oats.....do..	127,246	339,323	England, France, Turkey, and Italy.
Tallow.....†poods..	185,486	587,372	England, France, and Turkey.
Wool.....do..	183,033	1,342,242	England and United States.
Black caviare.....do..	31,968	191,808	Greece and Turkey.
Red caviare.....do..	63,936	112,305	Do.
Butter.....do..	156,990	1,046,600	Do.
Total.....		32,549,151	

* 1 tchetwert = 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ imperial bushels.

† 1 pood = 36.11408 English pounds.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Taganrog for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	28	17, 722	214	66, 652	242	84, 374	28	17, 722	213	66, 291	241	84, 013
Russian					86	18, 940					85	29, 940
Italian					348	134, 036					348	134, 036
Greek					566	118, 410					549	117, 156
Swedish and Nor- wegian					103	35, 768					102	35, 544
Austrian					53	19, 793					51	19, 512
French					1	224					1	224
North German					94	34, 664					94	34, 664
Turkish					111	10, 227					111	10, 227
Belgian	1	1, 162			1	1, 162	1	1, 162			1	1, 162
Samian					3	512					3	512
Wallachian					3	678					3	678
Dutch					1	196					1	196
Total	29	18, 884	214	66, 652	1, 612	458, 984	29	18, 884	213	66, 291	1, 590	467, 864

SAN SALVADOR.

Mr. Biddle to Mr. Fish.

No. 12.]

SAN SALVADOR,

December 20, 1871. (Received January 15, 1872.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official statement of the exports and imports of this republic for the fiscal year terminating on the 30th September, 1871, presented by the minister of the interior. By it you will perceive that the importation, through the custom-house at La Union, amounted to 43,813 packages; value, \$729,124.98. Exportation, 17,136 packages; value, \$1,470,271.55.

La Libertad, importation, 74,876 packages; value, \$1,359,610.54. Exportation, 36,536 packages; value, \$1,425,620.23.

Acajutla, importation, 28,221 packages; value, \$462,804.06. Exportation, 64,324 packages; value, \$915,025.08.

Total: imports, packages, 145,909; value, \$2,551,539.58. Exports, packages, 117,996; value, \$3,810,916.86.

The circulating capital of the country has greatly expanded. It is said to have multiplied a hundredfold within recent dates, and it is attributed to the influences of the ocean steam navigation and credits.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BIDDLE.

Imports and exports of foreign and domestic goods by sea at La Union for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Pkgs.	Kind of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Value.
15, 876	Manufactured articles, or sundries	Europe	Interior	\$65, 881 66
16, 753	Hats, cacao, flour, and abarrotes	South America	do	86, 232 74
11, 184	Manufactured articles, or sundries	Panama	do	577, 010 58
43, 813				729, 124 98

EXPORTS.

Pkgs.	Kind of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Value.
5	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each,	Interior	Guatemala	\$937 50
2	Boxes coin	do	do	3, 666 00
120	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each	do	Amapala	22, 500 00
1	Box coin	do	Corinto	1, 000 00
21	Sacks rice, 42 quintals	do	do	168 00
1	Bale cordage	do	Puntarenas	10 00
1	Bale palm-leaf hats	do	do	40 00
57	Boxes cigars	do	do	2, 547 00
96	Sacks rice, 175 quintals	do	do	700 00
19	Boxes coin	do	do	43, 175 00
1	Bale country shawls	do	do	600 00
17	Boxes corn-leaf cigarettes	do	do	600 00
123	Bags leaf tobacco, 181 quintals	do	do	1, 810 00
471	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each	do	Panama	88, 312 50

Imports and exports of foreign and domestic goods by sea at La Union, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Pkgs.	Kind of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Value.
1	Bale country shawls.....	Interior.....	Panama.....	\$526 00
16	Sacks rice, 24 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	96 00
8	Boxes coin.....	do.....	do.....	11,709 00
1,050	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each.....	do.....	New York.....	196,650 00
94	Bales deer-skins, 163 quintals 34 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	4,011 00
1	Bales calf-skins, 2 quintals 4 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	20 40
4,743	Hides, undressed, 779 quintals 19 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	7,569 75
180	Bales India rubber, 343 quintals 52 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	6,870 40
1	Box vanilla, 4 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	10 00
1	Sack coffee, 1 quintal 50 pounds.....	do.....	do.....	15 00
4	Boxes coin.....	do.....	do.....	4,400 00
3,008	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each.....	do.....	London.....	551,775 00
85	Boxes uncoined silver.....	do.....	do.....	102,850 00
109	Boxes coin.....	do.....	do.....	173,808 00
6	Bales India rubber, 17 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	340 00
2,732	Boxes common brown sugar, 6,049 quint'ls.....	do.....	do.....	18,147 00
30	Sacks rice, 60 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	240 00
523	Undressed hides, 140 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	1,400 00
5	Bales deer-skins, 5 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	125 00
1	Sack beans, 2 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	8 00
50	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each.....	do.....	S. Nazario.....	9,375 00
991	do.....	do.....	South America.....	185,812 50
6	Bales country shawls.....	do.....	do.....	1,000 00
475	Sacks rice, 957 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	2,991 00
36	Boxes cigars.....	do.....	do.....	1,344 00
13	Boxes corn-husk cigarettes.....	do.....	do.....	513 00
12	Bales cordage.....	do.....	do.....	214 00
5	Bales palm-leaf mats.....	do.....	do.....	87 00
2	Bales baskets.....	do.....	do.....	7 50
2	Boxes saddles and bridles.....	do.....	do.....	40 00
1	Box cheese.....	do.....	do.....	4 00
1	Bale hogs' bristles.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
1	Cot.....	do.....	do.....	5 00
1	Bale tanned hides.....	do.....	do.....	49 00
4	Bales salt meat, 6 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	60 00
4	Bales brooms.....	do.....	do.....	6 00
2	Seroons indigo, 150 pounds each.....	do.....	Havana.....	375 00
62	Sacks rice, 148 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	592 00
1,929	Boxes common brown sugar, 5,000 quint'ls.....	do.....	California.....	15,000 00
4	Boxes coin.....	do.....	do.....	6,000 00
17,136				1,470,271 55

Statement showing the import and export of foreign and domestic merchandise at La Libertad during the fiscal year 1871.

IMPORTS.

Pkgs.	Kind of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Values in dollars and cents.
18,552	Manufactured goods.....	Europe.....	Interior.....	\$927,169 46
19,955	Groceries.....	do.....	do.....	52,341 91
269	Medicines.....	do.....	do.....	10,182 23
727	Comestibles.....	do.....	do.....	10,225 27
2,197	Machinery and free articles.....	do.....	do.....	32,087 64
3,483	Manufactured goods.....	New York.....	do.....	63,176 13
2,265	Groceries.....	do.....	do.....	7,977 45
287	Medicines.....	do.....	do.....	7,460 49
1,202	Comestibles.....	do.....	do.....	3,351 46
104	Machinery and free articles.....	do.....	do.....	5,517 53
13,400	Flour, 6,471 $\frac{1}{2}$ quintals.....	do.....	do.....	25,915 00
1	Coin.....	do.....	do.....	600 00
112	Manufactured goods.....	South America.....	do.....	2,596 63
302	Groceries.....	do.....	do.....	895 66
600	Comestibles.....	do.....	do.....	3,956 85
16	Machinery and free articles.....	do.....	do.....	446 60
10,170	Flour, 8,438 quintals.....	do.....	do.....	33,752 00
473	Manufactured goods.....	Republics of Central America.....	do.....	1,139 43
1	Medicines.....	do.....	do.....	5 40
630	Comestibles.....	do.....	do.....	11,251 46
22	Machinery and free articles.....	do.....	do.....	505 60
29	Manufactured goods.....	Asia.....	do.....	4,173 32
79	Coin.....	From the United States, South America, and Central American Republics.....	do.....	154,883 00
74,876				1,359,610 54

Statement showing the import and export of foreign and domestic merchandise at La Libertad, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Pkgs.	Kind of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Values in dollars and cents.
5,667	Seroons indigo, 851,030 pounds	Interior	Europe	\$851,030 00
5,034	Sacks coffee, 770,050 pounds	do	do	77,005 00
15,418	S. muscovado, 2,477,215½ pounds	do	do	74,316 47
5	Bags tobacco, 750 pounds	do	do	75 00
5	Boxes coin	do	do	3,528 00
7	Boxes balsam, 772½ pounds	do	do	965 63
68	Packages reshipped	do	do .....	.....
32	Pieces timber	do	do	83 00
140	Hides, 2,775 pounds	do	do	222 00
1	Bale deerskins, 175 pounds	do	do	43 75
18	Bales India rubber, 2,565 pounds	do	United States	562 50
40	Deerskins, 5,022 pounds	do	do	1,255 50
846	Seroons indigo, 126,900 pounds	do	do	126,900 00
291	Sacks coffee	do	do	4,435 00
1,422	Hides, 26,788 pounds	do	do	2,158 30
10	Boxes copalchi	do	do	75 00
11	Boxes money	do	do	19,300 00
16	Boxes balsam, 1,584 pounds	do	do	1,980 00
181	S. muscovado, 36,200 pounds	do	do	1,086 00
2	Packages reshipped	do	do .....	.....
148	Boxes balsam	do	South America	22,618 75
777	S. muscovado, 777,000 pounds	do	do	2,331 00
847	Sacks coffee, 127,247 pounds	do	do	12,724 70
5	Boxes cigars, 28,000	do	do	140 00
2	Half-loads tobacco, 300 pounds	do	do	30 00
41	Sacks rice, 6,200 pounds	do	do	328 00
4	Packages reshipped	do	do .....	.....
586	Seroons indigo, 87,900 pounds	do	do	87,900 00
152	Pieces timber	do	do	960 00
1	Box merchandise of the country	do	do	600 00
5	Boxes coin	do	do	10,014 95
1	Boxes extract of copalchi	do	do	12 00
1,608	Bags tobacco, 228,975 pounds	do	Cent'l American ports	22,897 50
1,599	Sacks rice, 291,690 pounds	do	do	11,665 60
9	Packages palm-leaf mats	do	do	129 00
642	Packages reshipped	do	do .....	.....
6	Sacks pease, 800 pounds	do	do	76 00
106	Packages country shawls	do	do	55,307 09
74	Boxes tobacco, 263,200 pounds	do	do	1,364 00
25	Boxes coin	do	do	21,259 00
1	Package bits	do	do	25 00
29	Sacks coffee, 4,700 pounds	do	do	470 00
1	Mule	do	do	200 00
1	Package baskets	do	do	40 00
55	Sacks starch, 8,485 pounds	do	do	538 05
5	Sacks pepper, 506 pounds	do	do	80 96
111	Sacks muscovado, 13,775 pounds	do	do	460 00
3	Boxes copalchi	do	do	26 88
96	Sacks sugar, 9,600 pounds	do	do	567 00
1	Box fruit	do	do	6 00
331	Sacks of beans, 60,460 pounds	do	do	3,627 60
35	Sacks maize, 7,550 pounds	do	do	151 00
2	Boxes knife-sharpeners	do	do	210 00
1	Sack chian	do	do	20 00
3	Bales lassoes	do	do	30 00
2	Chests	do	do	80 00
36,536	.....	.....	.....	1,425,620 23

General summary of imports and exports via Acajulla during the fiscal year of 1871.

IMPORTS.

Packages.	Kinds of goods.	Where from.	Destination.	Values.
2,465	Cottons.....	Interior, United States of America, and republics of the South.	Interior of the republic.	\$208,705 31
140	Wools.....			31,884 12
73	Linens.....			7,272 74
33	Linens, mixed.....			2,873 93
37	Silks.....			9,814 82
1	Silks, mixed.....			205 02
11,863	Comestibles.....			29,510 21
5,259	Wines.....			13,803 88
1,011	Liquors.....			2,785 05
169	Spices.....			7,084 37
2,828	Small wares.....			67,634 95
173	Medicines.....			2,753 55
1,490	Hardware.....			17,216 40
2,670	Articles admitted duty free.....			40,227 21
28,212				441,771 57
9	Packages specie.....			21,032 50
28,221	Packages.....			462,804 06

EXPORTS.

Pack- ages.	Kind of goods.	Quantity.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Valuation.	Values.
		<i>Pounds.</i>				
38,511	Sacks coffee.....	5,677,712½	Departments Chalatenango, Santa Ana, Ahua- chapam, and Sonsonate.	Europe, United States of America, and Repub- lics of the South.	10 cents per pound.	\$567,771 25
996	Seroons indigo.....	149,400			\$1.25 per pound...	186,750 00
17,538	Seroon's muscovado.....	3,278,825			3 cents per pound.	98,364 75
208	Boxes balsam.....	19,702½			\$1.50 per pound...	29,553 38
4,663	Hides.....					9,291 00
683	Boxes cigars.....	1,382,000			\$5 per 1,000.....	6,910 00
4	Boxes coin.....					5,980 40
46	Boxes deer-skins.....	8,629			25 cents per pound.	2,157 25
205	Boxes palm-leaf mats.....	632 9-12			\$3 per pound.....	1,898 25
357	Sacks rice.....	56,265			3 cents per pound.	1,687 95
14	Boxes hats.....	397			\$3 each.....	1,191 00
25	Boxes caoutchouc.....	4,471			25 cents per pound.	1,117 75
144	Bags starch.....	18,907			4 cents per pound.	756 28
184	Bags beans.....	27,153			2 cents per pound.	543 06
67	Cases sugar.....	5,810			5 cents per pound.	290 55
12	Packages baskets.....	51	Departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate.	Central American ports.	\$3 per pound.....	153 00
14	Packages parlor-mats.....	20			\$6 each.....	120 00
4	Packages cordage.....	57 8-12			\$1.50 per pound...	86 50
53	Packages turkeys.....	75			\$1 each.....	75 00
2	Shells.....					50 00
51	Packages mulberry-wood.....	10,000			50 cents per cwt....	50 00
12	Packages ladies' shoes.....	148			25 cents per pair..	37 00
3	Packages leaf-tobacco.....	325			10 cents per pound.	32 50
3	Sacks chian.....	304			9 cents per pound.	27 36
3	Boxes cigars.....					27 00
1	Box provisions.....					27 00
12	Sacks maize.....	1,920			10 cents per pound.	19 20
1	Box chocolate.....	50			37 cents per pound.	18 50
2	Box samples.....					15 00
1	Box pitch.....	85			12 cents per pound.	10 20
1	Box stuffed birds.....					10 00
1	Package yams.....	20			2 cents per pound.	4 00
484	Packages to La Union.....				Reshipped.	
15	Packages to Corinto.....				Reshipped.	
9	Packages to Punta Arenas.....				Reshipped.	
4	Packages provisions.....				Ad valorem.	
64,324						915,025 08

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

TAHITI.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received December 20.)

Tahiti is the receiving-point for goods from Europe, United States, New Zealand, and Australia for the Marquesas, Paumotu, Leeward, and Windward Islands. Small schooners are constantly employed in taking goods to these islands and exchanging them for cotton, fungus, coconuts and cocoa-nut oil, mother-of-pearl shell, and beche de mer, which are brought here for transshipment to Europe and the United States. Nearly all of the cotton is shipped via San Francisco and overland to Europe, being greatly facilitated by a regular monthly line of vessels (American) running between San Francisco and this port, which enables shippers to get returns in from four to five months.

The planting of cotton and of sugar-cane is on the increase, and would be on a much larger scale but for the want of labor, which is difficult to have at any price.

The orange-crops have been large. Nearly five millions have been shipped to San Francisco since the 1st of last October.

Both the cotton and sugar crops have yielded well, but considerable of the former lost, subsequent to picking, on account of so much rain.

Dry-goods, hardware, and ship-chandlery are principally furnished by Europe.

California furnishes the islands with lumber, petroleum, and provisions.

Duty on imports, $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; no exemptions.

Pilot, harbor, and wharf dues are according to tonnage, and very moderate.

Freights, \$10 per ton to San Francisco.

Exchange, at ten days, on San Francisco, 3 per cent.

DORENCE ATWATER.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Papeete, Tahiti, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	2*	Not given	4	1, 192	6	1, 192
	New Caledonia	4*	do			4	
Protectorate	Society, Paumotu, Marquesas, and Leeward Islands			138	6, 492	138	6, 492
Leeward Island	Leeward Islands			24	883	24	883
German	Germany			3	610	3	610
Hawaiian	Sandwich Islands			4	730	4	730
United States	United States	1*	1, 165	31	4, 470	32	5, 635
	Total	7	1, 165	204	14, 377	211	15, 542

* Men-of-war.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Papeete, Tahiti, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	5	Not given.	4	1, 192	9	1, 192
	New Caledonia						
Protectorate	Society, Paumotu, Marque- sas, and Leeward Islands			137	6, 525	137	6, 525
Leeward Island	Leeward Islands			24	883	24	883
German	Germany			7	1, 908	7	1, 908
Hawaiian	Sandwich Islands			4	730	4	730
United States	United States	1	1, 165	37	6, 350	38	7, 515
	Total	6	1, 165	213	17, 588	219	18, 753

SPAIN.

ADRA.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Adra for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>			
Petroleum	197,000	\$29,550 00	\$2,265 20	New York.
Sulphur.....	912	45 60	2 28	Sicilia.
Barley	13,420	536 80	60 39	Nemours.
Coke.....	1,134,874	11,348 74	283 72	Newcastle.
Coals	1,282,203	10,897 62	320 55	Do.
	572,256	4,578 05	143 06	Newport.
Flour	1,500	135 00	13 50	Nantes.
	23,050	2,305 00	207 45	Oran.
	184,184	1,841 84	18 42	Chester.
Fire-bricks	96,524	965 24	9 65	Liverpool.
	18,287	182 87	1 83	Newcastle.
Indian corn.....	67,000	4,020 00	301 50	Marseilles.
Locomotives	200,000	14,400 00	388 00	Dunkirk.
Locomotives, (complete).....	24,000	6,000 00	372 00	Do.
Wheat.....	10,150	741 50	60 90	Nemours.
	19,280	1,349 60	115 68	Oran.
Buckwheat	2,000	100 00	2 00	Do.
Total	3,846,640	88,966 86	4,566 13	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		
Alcohol	9,200	\$423 20	Genoa.
	854,244	23,295 22	Marseilles.
	4,600	211 60	Nouvelle.
Calamine.....	986,400	9,864 00	Ambers.
	86,526	2,076 62	Newcastle.
Esparto grass	83,560	6,184 44	Ambers.
	487,554	36,079 00	Dunkirk.
	194,402	14,385 75	Genoa.
	169,800	12,565 20	Havre.
	238,556	17,653 14	Liverpool.
	40,296	3,223 68	London.
Lead	1,506,998	111,517 85	Marseilles.
	179,000	13,246 00	Nantes.
	2,906,507	215,081 52	Newcastle.
	412,416	30,518 78	Nouvelle.
	47,154	3,489 40	Oporto.
Total.....	8,207,213	499,815 40	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Adra for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States....	New York.....			1	398	1	398
Spanish.....	Genoa.....						
	Liverpool.....						
	London.....	1	446			1	446
	Marseilles.....			1	49	1	49
	Nemours.....			2	79	2	79
	Oran.....			3	154	3	154
French.....	Ambers.....						
	Bougie.....			1	121	1	121
	Bemones.....						
	Dunkirk.....						
	Havre.....						
	Marseilles.....			3	262	3	262
	Nantes.....			1	203	1	203
	Newport.....			1	168	1	168
	Nouvelle.....						
British.....	Alexandria.....			1	861	1	861
	Chester.....			1	150	1	150
	Dunkirk.....	1	163			1	163
	Genoa.....			3	1,411	3	1,411
	Liverpool.....						
	London.....						
	Marseilles.....	1	1,384			1	1,384
	Newcastle.....	2	1,032	8	4,746	10	5,778
	Newport.....			1	243	1	243
Portuguese.....	Oporto.....						
		5	3,025	27	8,845	32	11,870

Flag .	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States....	New York.....			1	398	1	398
Spanish.....	Genoa.....	2	486			2	486
	Liverpool.....	1	446			1	446
	London.....						
	Marseilles.....	24	10,710			24	10,710
	Nemours.....						
	Oran.....			2	88	2	88
French.....	Ambers.....			7	1,156	7	1,156
	Bougie.....						
	Bemones.....			1	150	1	150
	Dunkirk.....			2	480	2	480
	Havre.....			1	160	1	160
	Marseilles.....			1	170	1	170
	Nantes.....			1	117	1	117
	Newport.....						
	Nouvelle.....			7	831	7	831
British.....	Alexandria.....						
	Chester.....						
	Dunkirk.....						
	Genoa.....						
	Liverpool.....	1	1,384			1	1,384
	London.....	1	224			1	224
	Marseilles.....						
	Newcastle.....	1	528	12	6,873	13	7,401
	Newport.....						
Portuguese.....	Oporto.....			1	86	1	86
		30	13,778	36	10,509	66	24,287

RAMON MEDINA.

ALGECIRAS.

Statement showing the commerce at Algeciras for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value entered.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Starch	16,424	\$1,642 00	.....	.....	16,424	\$1,642 00
Olive oil	10,410	4,164 00	.....	.....	10,410	4,164 00
Rice	62,146	6,214 60	24,595	\$2,459 40	89,741	8,764 00
Brandy	105,582	21,116 40	.....	.....	105,582	21,116 40
Tar	5,750	575 00	.....	.....	5,750	575 00
Sugar .....	.....	.....	38,020	7,604 00	38,020	7,604 00
Cod-fish	6,394	1,278 80	1,200	240 00	7,594	1,518 80
Earthenware	56,065	1,121 20	.....	.....	56,065	1,121 20
Barley	218,369	10,918 40	9,300	265 00	227,669	11,183 40
Chocolate	5,396	2,158 40	.....	.....	5,396	2,158 40
Hydraulic lime	93,036	3,721 40	.....	.....	93,036	3,721 40
Coffee	5,871	2,348 40	1,286	514 40	7,157	2,862 80
Coal .....	.....	.....	9,000	180 00	9,000	180 00
Hides .....	.....	.....	7,187	359 20	7,187	359 20
Drugs	13,253	26,506 00	.....	.....	13,253	26,506 00
Sausages	10,462	6,277 20	.....	.....	10,462	6,277 20
Baskets, &c. ....	.....	.....	3,000	150 00	3,000	150 00
Grass	32,315	646 20	.....	.....	32,315	646 20
Dried fruits	87,280	4,399 00	7,902	395 00	95,182	4,794 00
Green fruit	18,210	364 20	.....	.....	18,210	364 20
Gin .....	.....	.....	5,900	590 00	5,900	590 00
Flour .....	.....	.....	5,740	287 00	5,740	287 00
Wrought iron	16,265	1,626 40	.....	.....	16,265	1,626 40
Soap	38,636	7,727 20	.....	.....	38,636	7,727 20
Dried peas, beans, &c.	198,685	19,868 40	76,027	7,602 60	274,712	27,471 00
Deals	85,610	3,424 40	.....	.....	85,610	3,424 40
Mahogany	3,200	320 00	.....	.....	3,200	320 00
Indian corn	53,800	2,685 00	.....	.....	53,800	2,685 00
Writing paper	3,576	357 60	.....	.....	3,576	357 60
Paper for cigarettes	5,378	2,151 20	.....	.....	5,378	2,151 20
Waste paper	12,988	649 40	.....	.....	12,988	649 40
Refined petroleum .....	.....	.....	38,348	1,917 40	38,348	1,917 40
Hardware	9,851	19,702 00	230	460 00	10,081	20,162 00
Potatoes	248,508	12,424 80	.....	.....	248,508	12,424 80
Salt	324,700	6,494 00	.....	.....	324,700	6,494 00
Silks	260	2,080 00	.....	.....	260	2,080 00
Woolen goods	35,034	56,054 40	159	254 40	35,193	56,308 80
Cotton goods	15,321	18,385 20	431	603 40	15,752	18,988 60
Linen	7,246	14,492 00	.....	.....	7,246	14,492 00
Wheat	783,240	39,662 00	3,040	121 60	786,480	39,783 60
Wine	624,412	62,441 20	.....	.....	624,412	62,441 20
Total	3,213,673	363,996 40	231,365	24,003 40	3,445,038	381,999 80

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Starch	789	\$78 80	.....	.....	789	\$78 80
Rice	10,464	1,046 40	4,142	\$414 20	14,606	146 60
Brandy	1,985	397 00	4,838	967 60	6,823	1,364 60
Earthenware	282,441	5,648 80	109,728	2,194 40	392,169	7,843 20
Charcoal	1,842,255	73,690 20	84,050	3,362 00	1,926,305	77,052 20
Corkwood	180,076	3,601 40	.....	.....	180,076	3,601 40
Bark	216,920	4,338 40	84,070	1,681 40	300,990	6,019 80
Hydraulic lime	2,100	42 00	.....	.....	2,100	42 00
Pigs	32,585	13,034 00	.....	.....	32,585	13,034 00
Dry fruit	4,250	170 00	.....	.....	4,250	170 00
Green fruit .....	.....	.....	18,520	926 00	18,520	926 00
Flour .....	.....	.....	89,470	8,947 00	89,470	8,947 00
Stone slabs	3,432,740	53,192 80	.....	.....	3,432,740	53,192 80
Deals	8,708	348 20	.....	.....	8,708	348 20
Paint	21,964	2,196 40	.....	.....	21,964	2,196 40
Salted fish	34,922	1,746 00	.....	.....	34,922	1,746 00
Hardware	1,218	2,436 00	.....	.....	1,218	2,436 00
Cotton goods	1,996	2,794 40	.....	.....	1,996	2,794 40
Woolen goods .....	.....	.....	2,120	2,968 00	2,120	2,968 00
Rags	35,420	708 40	.....	.....	35,420	708 40
Wine	63,949	6,394 80	88,507	8,870 60	152,456	15,265 40
Total	6,174,782	171,864 00	485,445	30,331 20	6,660,227	202,195 20

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Algeciras for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish { Of 30 tons and over	294	34,996	317	29,864	1,177	74,093
{ Under 30 tons			566	9,333		
French	1	120	45	8,685	46	8,805
Portuguese			27	2,920	27	2,920
British	3	184	11	3,708	14	3,892
Italian			8	3,028	8	3,028
Norwegian			6	1,443	6	1,434
Dutch			4	530	4	530
German			3	714	3	714
Swedish			2	450	2	450
Danish			2	312	2	312
Russian			1	258	1	258
Greek			2	432	2	432
Total	298	35,300	994	61,568	1,292	96,868

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish { Of 30 tons and over	292	34,760	296	28,612	1,132	72,486
{ Under 30 tons			544	9,114		
French	1	120	45	8,685	46	8,805
Portuguese			27	2,920	27	2,920
British	3	184	11	3,708	14	3,892
Italian			8	3,028	8	3,028
Norwegian			6	1,434	6	1,434
Dutch			4	530	4	530
German			3	714	3	714
Swedish			2	450	2	450
Danish			2	312	2	312
Russian			1	258	1	258
Greek			2	432	2	432
Total	296	35,064	951	60,197	1,247	95,261

ALMERIA.

Statement showing the commerce at Almeria during the year 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy	liters. 25,000	\$5,000	\$1,000	Germany.
Coal	kilograms. 2,000,000	22,000	500	England.
Cheese	do. 4,000	2,000	200	France and England.
Hardware utensils	do. 200,000	200,000	30,000	Do.
Liquors	liters. 25,000	25,000	5,000	France.
Weavings, various, kilograms.	200,000	800,000	150,000	France, Germany, and England.
Petroleum	do. 150,000	20,000	1,600	United States.
Total	2,604,000	1,074,000	188,300	

Statement showing the commerce at Almeria during the year 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Calamine kilograms	3, 000, 000	\$48, 000	England and Belgium.
Copper-ore do	2, 000, 000	25, 000	England.
Esparto-grass do	24, 000, 000	772, 000	England, Portugal, and Italy.
Grapes do	800, 000	250, 000	England, United States, and Russia.
Iron-ore do	3, 000, 000	5, 700	France.
Lead do	20, 000, 000	1, 550, 000	England, United States, and France.
Total	52, 800, 000	2, 650, 700	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Almeria during the year 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	England			1	340	1	340
Belgium	Belgium			2	360	2	360
British	England	20	19, 000	210	68, 000	230	87, 000
French	France			18	2, 800	18	2, 800
German	England			4	1, 500	4	1, 500
Italian	Italy			14	3, 600	14	3, 600
Portuguese	Portugal			19	1, 600	19	1, 600
Russian	Russia	1	480	2	700	3	1, 180
Spanish	Spain and England	103	48, 000	911	98, 000	1, 014	146, 000
United States	United States			3	770	3	770
	Total	124	67, 480	1, 184	177, 670	1, 308	245, 150

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	England			1	340	1	340
Belgium	Belgium			2	350	2	350
British	England	20	10, 600	210	26, 000	230	36, 600
French	France			18	2, 000	18	2, 000
German	England			4	800	4	800
Italian	Italy			14	2, 800	14	2, 800
Portuguese	Portugal			18	1, 400	18	1, 400
Russian	Russia	1	480	2	400	3	880
Spanish	Spain and England	103	40, 000	902	75, 000	1, 005	115, 000
United States	United States			3	770	3	770
	Total	124	51, 080	1, 174	109, 860	1, 298	160, 940

A. LLUCH.

CADIZ.

OCTOBER 21, 1872. (Received November 12.)

Cadiz has experienced no change for the better, since my last report, either in its commerce or navigation, and the unfortunate political condition of Spain has rather contributed in rendering it more neglected than ever by the supreme government at Madrid.

The accompanying report gives an account of the movements of shipping at this roadstead during the past year. The same shows a small increase in the number of sailing-vessels that have called off this port.

The needy portion of the population of this place may be said to continue to depend for their livelihood upon the profit which they can derive by daily smuggling from Gibraltar tobaccos, cotton goods, and groceries, which are subject to duties.

The crops of cereals have been fair this year, and wheat has ruled at moderate prices, which is a blessing for the poor; so with the crops of fruit, especially grapes. The crops of salt have been also very fair and rule at moderate price.

This port during the past year was visited by two men-of-war, the Wabash and Guerrière.

A. N. DUFFIÉ.

Statement showing the commerce at Cadiz for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Coals	kilograms.. 45, 576, 186	England.
Staves	pieces.. 5, 095, 607	United States.
Petroleum	boxes.. 23, 800	Do.
Do	barrels.. 2, 915	Do.
Tobacco	packages.. 29, 847	Cuba, Manila, United States.
Do	boxes.. 2, 313	Cuba.
Sugar	do .. 19, 824	Cuba, England, France.
Do	serons.. 30, 073	Manila.
Coffee	sacks.. 1, 896	Cuba, England, Manila.
Do	barrels.. 670	Cuba.
Brandy	pipes.. 1, 237	Cuba, England, France, Germany.
Cocoa-nuts	sacks.. 4, 087	Cuba, Canary Islands.
Cocoa	.. 54, 700	Cuba.
Indigo	packages.. 82	Cuba, Manila.
Deals	.. 419, 779	Norway, Russia, Germany.
Beams	.. 973	Norway, Russia.
Florida-water	boxes.. 256	United States.
Cinnamon	sacks.. 76	England, Manila.
Leeches	boxes.. 259	England, Morocco.
Cheese	do .. 1, 057	England, France.
Butter	do .. 689	England, France, Germany.
Iron	bundles.. 52, 850	England.
Dates	boxes.. 643	Do.
Tea	do .. 211	Manila, England.
Starch	do .. 562	England.
Cod-fish	kilograms.. 393, 917	Do.
Pepper	sacks.. 140	Canary Islands, England.
Wine	boxes.. 410	France.
Hides	.. 50, 945	River Plate, Manila, France, England.
Sulphur	sacks.. 2, 651	Italy, France.
Marble slabs	.. 19, 129	Italy.
Cochineal	sacks.. 130	Canary Islands.
Railway-ties	.. 4, 732	Portugal.
Logwood	kilograms.. 36, 800	Mexico.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Wine	butts.. 82, 782	England, United States, France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Brazil, Mexico, Portugal, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Peru, Italy.
Salt	kilograms.. 133, 551, 275	River Plate, England, United States, Brazil, Italy, Cuba, Denmark, Russia, Manila, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Canary Islands.
Figs	boxes.. 47, 031	River Plate, Cuba, England, Brazil, Canary Islands, Denmark, Germany.
Raisins	do .. 90, 727	River Plate, Cuba, Mexico, England, Brazil, Canary Islands, Denmark, Russia, Manila.
Oil	do .. 1, 299	River Plate, Cuba, Mexico, Canary Isl'ds, Manila, France.
Do	jars.. 152, 430	Do.
Chick-peas	bags.. 10, 189	River Plate, Cuba, Brazil, Manila.
Vermicelli	boxes.. 105, 671	Cuba, River Plate, Canary Islands, Manila.
Herrings	barrels.. 16, 832	Cuba, Canary Islands, Manila.
Olives	do .. 117, 583	River Plate, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Denmark, Manila, United States.
Do	serons.. 1, 504	Do.
Flour	bags.. 4, 407	River Plate, Cuba, Canary Islands, Manila.
Butter	barrels.. 5, 317	Do.
Preserved fruits	boxes.. 4, 857	River Plate, Cuba, Mexico, Canary Isl'ds, Manila, France.
Cork-wood	packages.. 754	England, Denmark, Germany, Holland, United States, France.
Lead	pigs.. 16, 978	England.
Rags	packages.. 688	Do.
Bones	kilograms.. 23, 000	Do.
Tobacco	packages.. 77	Do.
Licorice	boxes.. 201	Do.
Cochineal	bags.. 34	United States.
Saffron	boxes.. 29	Cuba, Mexico, Canary Islands.
Bricks	.. 52, 000	Cuba.
Chocolate	boxes.. 306	River Plate, Cuba, Canary Islands, Manila.
Almonds	do .. 848	River Plate, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, Manila.
Starch	barrels.. 2, 442	Cuba.
Dates	cases.. 70	Cuba, Mexico, Manila.
Leeches	.. 1, 232	Cuba, Canary Islands.
Soap	.. 205	Do.
Canary-seed	bags.. 1, 721	River Plate, Cuba, Canary Islands, Manila.
Cummin	do .. 545	Do.

CORUNNA.

MAY 18, 1872. (Received June 11.)

MINING.

Of the four provinces in this district, that of Lugo contains many iron mines, which are considered of importance. The mineral employed in the iron-works of Lugo, Orense, and Oviedo are supplied by these mines.

The minerals of red copper, carbonates and pyrites, manganese, antimony, and zinc, are of remarkable importance for trading. These three last-named minerals cannot, however, be economically used, owing to the high prices paid for exportation.

The only metalliferous substance employed for industry in the province of Corunna is the iron-copper pyrites, which is found in the shape of veins of strata, and is exported to England, where the copper is worked, using its sulphur for the fabrication of sulphuric acid and sodium sulphate.

The provinces of Orense and Pontevedra are also remarkable for their many rich tin mines. They generally occupy an area of about 80 kilometers, and are situated between the north of these provinces and Portugal.

The tin mineral in this important metalliferous section of the country appears in two distinct forms; sometimes it is intermixed with small grains of crystallized cassiteria, with something of sulphur, and both incrustated in a solid mass of feldspathic porphyry, but very rough and fixed in the primitive granite soil; or again in quartz with grains of greater size of crystallized cassiteria, with some mixture of wolfram, and in the shape of veins extended across the ground.

There are also auriferous substances which are found among the sands of the Sil and other rivers of the province of Pontevedra. In some seasons of the year the peasants occupy themselves in picking and collecting gold-dust, the amount of which it is difficult to ascertain, in consequence of the great care observed by them in not revealing the products of their labors.

CORUNNA.

In 1869 the mining operations in this province were limited to only one mine, from which 200,000 kilograms of copper were extracted, twelve laborers being the number employed.

The system of working used in the coppery-iron mines is that of tearing from the front great pieces of from 65 feet in length to 6 in height. They afterward fill the cavities with the useless ore, forming at the same time galleries in the most convenient places, in order to facilitate the ventilation as well as the subterranean labors.

The outward strata is broken by many irregularities and imperfections, which cause the working to be very difficult.

LUGO.

In this province 944,300 kilograms of iron were taken during the above year, for which 100 laborers were required.

The operations in this mine are effected in an unsheltered form, and in distinct groups or sections of men which belong to seventeen fac-

tories. They work in a very irregular manner, using only the large pieces of mineral, and throwing away in the drainings the smaller ones, which usually amount to about 50 per cent. Transportation to the factories is effected on horseback, or in carts pulled by oxen. The owners of the factories pay to the proprietor of the mine an annual sum of \$300, but with the condition that they are to be furnished with all the mineral they can melt. They pay the laborers besides a small sum for every kilogram extracted and delivered at the factories.

In 1869 four mining grants of argentiferous galena, two of copper and one of coppery-iron have been obtained. They are all, however, completely paralyzed.

There were in active operation in the same year seventeen factories, where 330,800 kilograms of the mineral of this province and 15,200 kilograms from other sources have been melted; producing 136,700 kilograms of wrought iron, in which operation one hundred and thirty men have been daily occupied and 1,348,200 kilograms of fuel consumed.

ORENSE.

There are in this province fifteen mines, fourteen of tin and one of iron. Of these, only the latter and seven of the former have produced respectively during the year 1869, 535,900 kilograms of iron and 23,500 of tin.

The most important labors are those effected by a British company. It possesses ten mining grants. Their labors are continued at present with remarkable activity. The names of those mines are San Guillermo and San Pedro and have a depth of 80 meters.

The operations in the other tin mines of this section of the country that appear to be productive are effected in an unsheltered and very irregular manner. The tin mineral is put by itself; it is then triturated, washed, and calcinated by a peculiar method.

The metallurgy in this province is limited, as regards the working of iron, to the Catalonian forges, where the *mena* of the country and that of the province of Lugo are used.

One hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred kilograms of wrought iron have been delivered by the six factories that have been in operation during the year 1869, benefiting thereby 697,100 kilograms of *mena*.

PONTEVEDRA.

The tin mine of San Roque is the only one which appears to be in operation in this province, and its production is reduced to the insignificant cipher of 300 kilograms, for which four laborers are daily employed. The factory destined for working the tin mineral of this mine has, during 1869, been of very little use.

It is also worthy of mentioning the working of the excellent marble in the province of Corunna. There is in the capital a factory for sawing and polishing this marble. It is found in compact masses alternating with strata on its surface. The most important quarry is that situated in Incio, but it is rather too far from the coast and about 44 kilometres from the capital. The marbles obtained so far are of a gray, streaky, or white color. That of Lorenzana is the best situated, they being only 16 kilometers from the coast, which facilitates its exportation to the principal markets. The marble of this quarry is of a rose, pale, and white color, with a fine and compact grain. That of Balaño is situated

at 24 kilometers from the capital, and destined in the country to the production of common lime and to manufacturing. It is not as good as the others for ornamenting, but it can be used for other purposes.

The working of the mines in the provinces of Lugo and Pontevedra during the years 1870 and 1871 has remained almost stationary. In those of Corunna and Orense, some increase has been observed; besides the obtaining of six new grants of iron mines in Corunna and three in Orense.

In all the four provinces of Galicia other mines of iron and tin have been registered during the present year of 1872.

ANTHONY G. FUERTES.

Table showing the number, description, and products of mining in the district of Galicia for the year 1869.

Kind of mineral.	Provinces.	Number of mines.	Area, sq're meters.	Laborers.	Products, in kilograms.	Value.
Iron	Lugo	1	1,260,000	100	944,300	\$8,141 10
	Orense	1	150,000	20	535,900	
Copper	Corunna	1	120,000	70	200,000	1,100 00
	Orense	7	780,000	115	23,500	7,742 50
Tin	Pontevedra	1	90,000	4	300	
		11		309		16,983 60

Statement showing the commerce at Corunna for the quarter ending March 31, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bags, empty.....number.	250	\$75 00	\$5 00	Cuba and England.
Varnish.....kilograms.	510	107 10	12 75	Belgium, England, and France.
Beer.....hectoliters.	4	40 00	10 00	England.
Blankets.....kilograms.	740	1,332 00	333 00	England and France.
Books, blank.....do.	48	19 20	3 84	France.
Brandy, common.....hectoliters	4,820	28,920 00	7,230 00	Cuba.
Brandy, fine.....do.	178	2,670 00	667 50	Cuba, England, and Germany.
Buttons.....kilograms	320	348 00	69 60	England and France.
Carbonate.....do.	7,540	565 50	56 55	Do.
Cheese.....do.	2,140	535 00	107 00	Do.
Cinnamon.....do.	904	1,130 00	226 00	England.
Coals.....metricalton.	276	2,070 00	69 00	Do.
Cocoa, Caracas.....kilograms.	32,500	11,375 00	3,981 25	England and Germany.
Cod-fish.....do.	154,220	15,422 00	5,397 70	Norway.
Coffee.....do.	5,240	1,002 25	200 45	Cuba and England.
Cotton goods, first class.....do.	570	969 00	342 00	England and France.
Cotton goods, extra fine.....do.	1,596	2,872 80	861 84	Do.
Cotton, spun.....do.	210	497 35	147 00	Do.
Cotton, woven.....do.	39,850	36,462 75	2,191 75	Do.
Crockery, common.....do.	782	293 25	58 65	Do.
Crockery, fine.....do.	4,920	3,198 00	516 65	Do.
Felt hats.....number.	346	692 00	69 20	France.
Glass, common.....kilograms.	8,720	558 08	139 52	Belgium, England, and France.
Glass, crystal.....do.	3,825	1,396 00	344 25	Do.
Glasses, looking.....do.	640	409 60	102 40	Belgium and France.
Granite, rough.....do.	108,200	541 00	10 82	England and France.
Hides, rough.....do.	366,280	91,570 00	5,494 20	Buenos Ayres, Cuba, and Montevideo.
Hogsheads.....do.	5,875	587 50	117 50	Cuba, England, and France.
Inks.....do.	820	261 40	41 00	England and France.
Iron hoops.....do.	10,020	501 00	150 30	Belgium, England, and France.
Iron, patent, Kitchener's.....do.	3,465	485 00	121 25	Do.
Iron sheets.....do.	19,650	1,179 00	353 70	England and France.
Iron wire.....do.	47,650	4,765 00	762 40	Do.
Iron, commonly manuf'd.....do.	14,620	2,193 00	657 90	Do.
Iron, finely manufactured.....do.	4,720	872 00	261 60	Belgium, England, and France.
Liquors.....do.	770	616 00	154 00	France.
Linen, woven.....do.	1,950	3,900 00	975 00	England and France.
Machines.....do.	6,123	1,211 00	72 66	Belgium, England, and France.
Matches, for mining.....do.	90	108 00	22 50	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Corunna, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Nitrate of soda kilograms.	14, 820	\$1, 482 00	\$29 64	England.
Oil, linseed do.	5, 306	1, 061 20	84 90	England and France.
medicinal do.	6, 500	1, 300 00	104 00	England.
Paint, prepared do.	1, 820	576 25	91 00	England and France.
Perfumery and essences do.	1, 405	1, 686 00	421 05	Belgium, England, and France.
Pianos number.	1	250 00	50 00	Cuba.
Petroleum kilograms.	251, 656	27, 682 10	2, 768 21	United States.
Preserved meats do.	348	348 00	69 60	France.
Rice do.	5, 920	378 88	94 72	England.
Scientific instruments do.	6, 817	1, 816 00	181 60	Belgium, England, and France.
Starch do.	1, 320	132 00	26 40	England.
Staves number.	1, 100	220 00	27 50	United States.
Steam-engine kilograms.	1, 415	480 00	9 60	England.
Steel, in bars do.	5, 720	858 00	171 60	England and France.
pens do.	45	180 00	27 00	Do.
Sugar, common do.	385, 920	49, 204 80	14, 664 96	Cuba.
fine do.	4, 320	777 60	198 95	Cuba and England.
Tar do.	10, 595	233 09	5 30	France.
Tin plates do.	9, 200	1, 380 00	345 00	Belgium, England, and France.
Timber, common do.	2, 520	554 40	93 20	Do.
fine wrought do.	820	360 80	57 40	France.
Tobacco hogsheads.	260	26, 000 00	(*)	United States.
cigars kilograms.	720	8, 640 00	4, 320 00	Cuba.
cigarettes do.	82	123 00	61 50	Do.
snuffs do.	4	8 00	4 00	Do.
Toys do.	120	275 00	68 75	Belgium, England, and France.
Umbrellas, silk number.	220	550 00	110 00	England and France.
cotton do.	526	526 00	157 80	France.
Watches, gold do.	20	600 00	30 00	Do.
silver do.	32	256 00	12 80	Do.
Wine, Bordeaux liters.	1, 950	180 00	195 00	Do.
Champagne do.	1, 140	912 00	228 00	Do.
Wool-yarn kilograms.	520	2, 080 00	520 00	England and France.
Writing-paper do.	1, 840	460 00	92 00	France.
Total		353, 920 90	57, 659 66	

* Government monopoly; free of duties.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beans kilograms.	25, 200	\$2, 520 00	Cuba.
Bones do.	28, 540	570 80	England and France.
Brandy liters.	3, 500	350 00	Buenos Ayres.
Chocolate kilograms.	22, 740	9, 096 00	Buenos Ayres and Cuba.
Cider liters.	5, 720	858 00	Cuba.
Common wine do.	31, 240	3, 124 00	Buenos Ayres and Cuba.
Dry goods, white kilograms.	980	392 00	Do.
Eggs do.	28, 320	11, 328 00	England.
Empty baskets do.	14, 580	1, 458 00	Cuba.
Fish-oil do.	12, 400	2, 480 00	Buenos Ayres and Cuba.
Flour do.	487, 640	73, 146 00	Do.
Hams do.	5, 384	2, 692 00	Cuba.
Lard do.	320	128 00	Do.
Mineral ore do.	9, 300	465 00	England.
Nuts do.	4, 051	202 55	Cuba.
Onions do.	102, 005	5, 100 25	Do.
Oxen number.	2, 520	126, 000 00	England.
Potatoes kilograms.	35, 200	704 00	Cuba.
Preserved meats do.	28, 171	14, 085 50	Buenos Ayres and Cuba.
Printed books do.	985	985 00	Cuba.
Rice do.	17, 460	2, 619 00	Do.
Salt fish do.	122, 400	6, 120 00	Buenos Ayres and Cuba.
Salt meats do.	9, 520	952 00	Cuba.
Straw hats do.	267	106 80	Do.
Thread lace do.	191	3, 820 00	Do.
Total		269, 302 90	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Corunna for the quarter ending March 31, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	6	3,122	49	5,001	4	1,840	50	5,623
	France.....	2	1,157						
	Portugal.....					1	88		
	Spanish ports.....							2	552
	Chili.....					1	1,449	1	1,449
	United States.....			1	273				
French.....	France.....	2	660	1	168			1	168
	Spanish ports.....					2	660	2	660
German.....	Germany.....	1	146			1	146	1	146
Norwegian.....	Norway.....			2	390				
	Spanish port.....							2	309
	United States.....			1	302				
Portuguese.....	France.....	1	62						
	Portugal.....					1	62	1	62
Spanish.....	Belgium.....	5	1,522						
	England.....	14	4,411			6	2,663		
	France.....	8	1,797						
	Italy.....			1	95				
	Spanish ports.....	420	83,600	102	17,541	423	84,001	102	17,541
	Spanish colonies.....	1	384	5	760	1	308	4	1,717
	Buenos Ayres.....			2	520			1	262
	United States.....	1	482						
	Venezuela.....			1	89				
	Montevideo.....							1	319
	Total.....	461	97,343	165	25,058	440	91,217	163	26,491
				626	122,401			603	117,708

MALAGA.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Agricultural implements bales..	34	\$1, 700	\$56	
Clocks boxes..	129	903	130	
Cotton bales..	7, 408	740, 800	7, 040	
Furniture boxes..	29	1, 206	105	
Lumber tons..	135	750	35	
Petroleum boxes..	36, 169	92, 753	1, 265	
Do barrels..	11, 693	143, 662	17, 539	
Staves number..	830, 760	150, 000	2, 490	
Ale and beer casks..	1, 166	14, 940	1, 162	
Acids boxes..	856	25, 680	2, 530	
Arms do..	125	3, 750	712	
Ammunition do..	113	2, 260	85	
Acacia do..	225	2, 250	95	
Butter barrels..	1, 040	31, 200	6, 245	
Beef, salt do..	142	1, 252	558	
Bottles, empty do..	1, 143	685	37	
Books boxes..	125	1, 164	117	
Brandy casks..	117	12, 200	1, 030	
Buttons, steel boxes..	116	1, 448	236	
Brass do..	118	1, 472	145	
Stuffs do..	119	935	115	
Silks cases..	129	3, 565	135	
Cheese boxes..	590	11, 806	3, 117	
Coals tons..	3, 366	13, 830	841	
Coke do..	2, 822	14, 140	707	
Carriages number..	13	11, 700	750	
Cutlery boxes..	90	2, 700	480	
Castor-oil barrels..	15	1, 600	560	
Cloth bales..	1, 140	112, 600	10, 402	
Cod-oil boxes..	116	480	45	
Cod-liver oil do..	29	870	65	
Calf-skins bales..	14	980	35	
Cut nails barrels..	135	12, 200	2, 125	
Carbonate of soda do..	294	1, 470	136	
Chicory do..	13	75	13	
Carpets bales..	119	31, 980	2, 775	
Carpeting do..	113	1, 850	1, 335	
Coach and harness boxes..	15	1, 650	135	
Combs do..	16	480	35	
Cartoons bales..	30	310	15	
Copperas casks..	23	560	37	
Cotton-yarn bales..	11, 972	198, 600	23, 750	England.
Camphor boxes..	17	1, 350	65	Do.
Cotton, manufactured bales..	11, 960	197, 600	17, 280	Do.
Candlesticks boxes..	130	1, 390	235	Do.
Chandeliers number..	390	2, 730	360	Do.
Cement, Roman barrels..	1, 230	3, 225	750	Do.
Copper, manufactured do..	116	4, 500	650	Do.
Crucibles casks..	30	304	34	Do.
Chloride of lime barrels..	23	405	31	Do.
Do boxes..	39	506	33	Do.
Crockery boxes..	527	17, 530	11, 129	Do.
Chemicals do..	324	1, 890	467	Do.
Candles do..	459	5, 610	307	Do.
Cotton-waste bundles..	1, 499	14, 810	1, 150	Do.
Cotton-oil casks..	50	1, 500	302	Do.
Dry goods bales..	11, 130	11, 550	5, 380	Do.
Drugs boxes..	530	14, 330	1, 187	Do.
Dress-goods bales..	925	94, 850	14, 580	Do.
Dyeing drugs do..	130	11, 680	975	Do.
Earthenware boxes..	343	2, 149	336	Do.
Do hampers..	390	13, 786	1, 576	Do.
Earth barrels..	121	406	57	Do.
Embroidery cases..	160	11, 450	1, 161	Do.
Elastics boxes..	398	506	39	Do.
Fish, salt and smoked barrels..	499	1, 680	57	Do.
Furs boxes..	112	13, 230	827	Do.
Flax-yarn bales..	1, 116	24, 806	1, 275	Do.
Fancy goods boxes..	173	23, 005	1, 230	Do.
Fire-bricks number..	196, 670	11, 989	568	Do.
Fire-engines number..	19	47, 500	2, 880	Do.
Garden implements bales..	29	1, 605	302	Do.
Glass beads cases..	118	240	35	Do.
Glass-ware boxes..	1, 263	45, 630	5, 550	Do.
Groceries barrels..	69	550	45	Do.
Goods, manufactured boxes..	164	43, 676	11, 450	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Glass, cut.....boxes..	439	\$25,630	\$3,370	England.
Gunpowder.....do.....	516	756	156	Do.
Hams.....barrels..	1,229	15,305	1,443	Do.
Iron, ironing.....do.....	169	8,875	1,137	Do.
screws.....do.....	130	1,450	439	Do.
safes.....number..	54	2,700	650	Do.
cast.....tons.....	285	15,630	1,350	Do.
rails.....pieces..	3,592	27,050	2,390	Do.
Implements of trade.....bundles..	135	18,850	1,138	Do.
Kitchen utensils.....boxes..	541	14,230	1,235	Do.
Leather.....bales.....	189	11,560	1,392	Do.
Lamps.....boxes.....	114	15,750	2,565	Do.
Lace-work.....do.....	123	1,005	305	Do.
Linen.....bales.....	134	11,090	3,555	Do.
Locomotives.....number..	26	63,900	580	Do.
Machinery.....boxes.....	2,917	35,605	2,005	Do.
Do.....bales.....	2,168	5,707	705	Do.
Medicine-root.....do.....	1,116	15,306	3,117	Do.
Magnesia.....boxes.....	24	807	105	Do.
Millinery.....do.....	116	11,203	1,229	Do.
Metals.....do.....	126	11,406	835	Do.
Mustard and pickles.....do.....	30	205	17	Do.
Molds.....do.....	119	10,150	419	Do.
Medicines.....do.....	130	91,305	2,250	Do.
Mining implements.....do.....	14	605	36	Do.
Needles.....do.....	112	305	39	Do.
Nitrate of potash.....bags.....	1,774	12,360	1,250	Do.
Do.....boxes.....	118	7,360	965	Do.
Oil, scented.....do.....	52	1,203	160	Do.
whale.....barrels..	24	302	65	Do.
cocoa.....do.....	26	409	56	Do.
linseed.....casks.....	82	950	65	Do.
palm.....boxes.....	18	175	35	Do.
rosin.....tins.....	20	265	39	Do.
cloth.....bales.....	74	490	38	Do.
Paper.....do.....	445	3,505	425	Do.
Do.....boxes.....	523	1,607	213	Do.
Provisions.....barrels..	1,119	4,506	317	Do.
Porter.....casks.....	45	203	147	Do.
Printings.....boxes.....	166	203	147	Do.
Pewter.....barrels.....	36	350	35	Do.
Do.....bales.....	124	607	28	Do.
Pumps.....number.....	27	157	35	Do.
Parasols.....boxes.....	134	3,160	715	Do.
Porcelain.....do.....	168	6,990	1,145	Do.
Prints.....do.....	1,144	60,205	2,417	Do.
Pins.....do.....	49	505	37	Do.
Pumice-stone.....barrels..	11	30	7	Do.
Rum.....boxes.....	115	930	37	Do.
Do.....casks.....	119	1,760	45	Do.
Ribbons.....boxes.....	127	762	35	Do.
Stationery.....do.....	40	1,600	156	Do.
Soap, scented.....do.....	19	165	17	Do.
Spoons.....do.....	19	37	11	Do.
Spunks.....bales.....	16	207	35	Do.
Sand.....barrels.....	28	45	13	Do.
Starch.....boxes.....	368	604	35	Do.
Steel.....do.....	1,212	4,750	365	Do.
Do.....bundles.....	323	760	75	Do.
Saltpeter.....barrels.....	104	302	17	Do.
Do.....sacks.....	232	409	23	Do.
Soda.....tons.....	170	3,634	135	Do.
Do.....barrels.....	252	805	42	Do.
Slates.....boxes.....	13	78	13	Do.
Saddlery.....do.....	16	1,250	37	Do.
Do.....bales.....	36	2,150	57	Do.
Sago.....boxes.....	23	1,560	37	Do.
Sulfato.....barrels.....	131	3,557	527	Do.
Saws.....boxes.....	134	11,265	437	Do.
Shovels.....bundles.....	1,129	11,507	335	Do.
Salt, table.....boxes.....	139	189	15	Do.
Textures.....bales.....	925	23,121	2,604	Do.
Thread.....do.....	1,234	22,160	4,105	Do.
Tin.....boxes.....	6,129	61,290	1,567	Do.
Thimbles.....do.....	21	348	117	Do.
Trays.....do.....	116	1,204	130	Do.
Varnish.....do.....	399	506	18	Do.
Do.....barrels.....	129	1,205	34	Do.
Woolen cloth.....bales.....	1,116	66,127	5,508	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Wool, manufactured.....bales..	1, 139	\$42, 150	\$6, 107	England.
Watches.....boxes..	110	4, 506	307	Do.
Wooden rails.....tons..	299	10, 660	505	Do.
Window-glass.....casks..	149	887	37	Do.
Do.....boxes..	49	57	15	Do.
Wire, brass.....bales..	1, 185	41, 898	4, 275	Do.
iron.....bundles..	629	13, 015	2, 564	Do.
Wools, manufactured.....bales..	1, 130	62, 065	11, 157	Do.
Water-coolers.....number..	139	680	45	Do.
Whitening.....barrels..	26	205	7	Do.
Yarn, cotton.....boxes..	1, 750	22, 205	2, 203	Do.
Yarn, woolen.....do....	1, 754	11, 203	1, 155	Do.
Zinc.....do....	149	706	35	Do.
Sheets.....number..	139	505	30	Do.
Do.....boxes..	442	2, 808	105	Do.
Tea.....do....	1, 120	33, 600	8, 560	Do.
Cod-fish.....tons..	1, 120			
Ale and beer.....casks..	83	4, 150	130	France.
Acids.....boxes..	4, 216	12, 840	1, 265	Do.
Arms.....do....	560	21, 860	1, 306	Do.
Acacia.....do....	120	1, 450	45	Do.
Brushes.....do....	128	159	27	Do.
Carriages.....number..	6	5, 850	350	Do.
Cutlery.....boxes..	46	1, 705	230	Do.
Castor-oil.....barrels..	7	865	230	Do.
Cloth.....bales..	1, 175	111, 300	16, 103	Do.
Clay-pipes.....boxes..	115	17	7	Do.
Cider.....do....	1, 119	1, 560	115	Do.
Carpets.....bales..	529	11, 850	11, 175	Do.
Colors.....boxes..	113	1, 164	157	Do.
Hardware.....do....	1, 124	61, 317	11, 150	Do.
Candlesticks.....boxes..	463	2, 175	232	Do.
Porcelain.....do....	1, 127	111, 635	2, 354	Do.
Chemicals.....do....	124	11, 850	1, 127	Do.
Clocks.....do....	180	1, 565	235	Do.
Drugs.....do....	135	13, 350	1, 287	Do.
Embroidery.....cases..	136	11, 760	1, 131	Do.
Elastics.....boxes..	1, 398	2, 290	525	Do.
Furs.....do....	1, 112	41, 230	1, 127	Do.
Fruit, dry.....do....	1, 119	1, 870	119	Do.
Furniture.....do....	1, 129	43, 126	2, 305	Do.
Fancy goods.....do....	1, 272	75, 767	11, 507	Do.
Glass beads.....cases..	19	130	12	Do.
Glass-ware.....boxes..	1, 160	41, 250	2, 335	Do.
Glass, cut.....do....	1, 118	14, 350	1, 146	Do.
Jewelry.....do....	118	44, 530	3, 206	Do.
Implements of trade.....bundles..	705	2, 503	125	Do.
Kitchen utensils.....boxes..	23	150	25	Do.
Leather.....bales..	545	1, 995	1, 120	Do.
Liquors.....boxes..	1, 765	2, 075	126	Do.
Lace-work.....do....	203	1, 457	105	Do.
Linen.....bales..	175	30, 890	3, 135	Do.
Lac-dye.....boxes..	90	205	17	Do.
Matches, for pocket lights.....do....	122	306	31	Do.
Musical instruments.....do....	115	1, 107	57	Do.
Mirrors.....do....	42	2, 152	205	Do.
Mustard.....do....	56	1, 203	137	Do.
Molds.....do....	115	2, 260	117	Do.
Paper.....do....	405	1, 750	52	Do.
Pickles.....do....	145	750	37	Do.
Preserves.....do....	325	897	45	Do.
Pictures.....do....	750	11, 505	337	Do.
Paints.....barrels..	245	1, 102	119	Do.
Do.....boxes..	145	1, 352	118	Do.
Pianos.....number..	36	1, 150	605	Do.
Perfumery.....boxes..	302	6, 890	167	Do.
Parasols.....do....	117	1, 280	325	Do.
Porcelain.....do....	127	11, 635	1, 354	Do.
Prints.....do....	36	397	38	Do.
Plants.....bales..	19	130	15	Do.
Portraits.....boxes..	13	85	32	Do.
Stationery.....do....	40	1, 600	156	Do.
Soap, scented.....do....	113	1, 664	37	Do.
Sausages.....do....	145	607	27	Do.
Silks.....do....	164	30, 164	1, 750	Do.
Sewing-machines.....number..	286	17, 180	565	Do.
Silver, manufactured.....boxes..	18	13, 790	2, 204	Do.
Toys.....do....	154	1, 450	66	Do.
Tools.....do....	129	1, 250	87	Do.
Umbrellas.....do....	450	3, 605	45	Do.
Velocipedes.....number..	350	1, 750	175	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Varnish.....boxes..	280	\$464	\$25	France.
Watches.....do..	1, 106	4, 890	355	Do.
Ale and beer.....casks..	1, 110	1, 350	517	Germany.
Cutlery.....boxes..	125	1, 650	37	Do.
Liquors.....do..	567	1, 870	27	Do.
Musical instruments.....do..	127	755	37	Do.
Hardware.....do..	1, 164	117, 630	3, 560	Do.
Walking-sticks.....bundles..	230	356	37	Do.
Sausages.....boxes..	1, 305	11, 506	1, 305	Do.
Alcohol.....barrels..	862	34, 480	3, 276	Do.
Boards.....pieces..	143, 177	38, 291	2, 820	Portugal.
Guano.....tons..	2, 600	223, 520	14, 800	Peru.
Codfish.....do..	3, 093	316, 180	22, 730	Newfoundland.
Boards.....pieces..	293, 380	70, 330	2, 416	Baltic.
Planks.....do..	140, 205	40, 205	1, 305	Do.
Resin.....barrels..	853	3, 200	350	Do.
Tallow.....do..	766	2, 850	152	Do.
Poles.....number..	1, 434	2, 500	65	Do.
Brandy.....casks..	263	10, 520	1, 156	South America.
Cocoa.....sacks..	10, 610	106, 100	9, 610	Do.
Do.....quintals..	7, 652	76, 926	5, 650	Do.
Coffee, green.....sacks..	4, 698	65, 772	4, 228	Do.
Cedar.....logs..	30, 130	82, 640	2, 385	Do.
Cloves.....sacks..	1, 260	13, 840	1, 650	Do.
Spices.....do..	565	9, 040	847	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....do..	1, 137	1, 350	265	Do.
Cassia.....boxes..	126	4, 371	537	Do.
Indigo.....frails..	1, 202	1, 450	536	Do.
Logwood.....tons..	168	12, 506	1, 405	Do.
Mahogany.....pieces..	129	2, 705	465	Do.
Pepper.....bags..	11, 160	42, 400	2, 240	Do.
Cigars.....boxes..	10, 600	40, 000	2, 500	Do.
Sugar.....do..	5, 669	168, 760	33, 752	Do.
Hides.....pieces..	110, 500	58, 676	8, 164	Do.
Sugar.....hhds..	6, 676	189, 555	17, 865	Do.
Beeswax.....bales..	14	140	15	Barbary States.
Beans.....bushels..	19, 499	23, 748	527	Do.
Skins, calf.....bales..	1, 114	1, 980	135	Do.
Dates.....boxes..	1, 415	4, 167	778	Do.
Do.....barrels..	1, 320	6, 550	935	Do.
Gum.....boxes..	43	560	45	Do.
Leeches.....do..	1, 265	1, 406	333	Do.
Skins, goat.....bales..	1, 249	11, 260	645	Do.
Wool, raw.....sacks..	2, 268	11, 138	1, 138	Do.
Eggs.....boxes..	1, 490	1, 532	113	Do.
Straw goods.....bales..	113	3, 350	257	Italy.
Charcoal.....tons..	2, 383	7, 149	470	Do.
Sausages.....boxes..	964	1, 605	155	Do.
Marble.....do..	586	6, 889	789	Do.
Indirect imports.....		155, 745	45, 965	
Total.....		6, 081, 710	622, 853	

Distribution of imports.

Countries whence imported.	Character of leading articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
United States.....	Cotton, staves, and petroleum.....	\$1, 131, 774	\$28, 660
England.....	Cotton, coals, coke, fire-bricks, prints, crockery, brandy, ale and porter, earthenware, engines, iron, silks, and manufactured goods.	2, 124, 898	227, 060
France.....	Fancy goods, cognac, wines, liquors, hardware, porcelain, ale, silks and velvets, &c.	821, 425	84, 874
South America.....	Hides, cocoa, coffee, pepper, indigo, sugar, molasses, logwood, and mahogany.	899, 117	93, 255
Germany.....	Porcelain, ale, wines, liquors, and hardware.....	169, 597	8, 796
Portugal.....	Lumber.....	38, 291	2, 820
Peru.....	Guano.....	223, 520	14, 800
Newfoundland.....	Codfish.....	316, 180	22, 730
Baltic.....	Lumber, resin, pitch, masts, and poles.....	119, 085	4, 288
Barbary States.....	Dates, wool, Indian corn, and wheat.....	62, 481	4, 664
	Indirect imports, as per custom-house receipts ..	155, 745	45, 965
	Total.....	7, 062, 113	537, 912

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Raisins.....boxes..	1, 227, 323	\$2, 717, 986	United States of America.
Do.....frails..	26, 175	104, 700	Do.
Do.....barrels..	650	6, 800	Do.
Almonds.....bags..	3, 474	36, 991	Do.
Do.....boxes..	31, 713	226, 991	Do.
Do.....barrels..	680	7, 755	Do.
Do.....frails..	2, 827	28, 270	Do.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	380	10, 700	Do.
Do.....barrels..	633	4, 532	Do.
Do.....pipes..	17	1, 925	Do.
Palm-leaf hats.....bales..	259	3, 632	Do.
Grapes.....barrels..	1, 848	14, 936	Do.
Do.....kegs..	7, 955	37, 920	Do.
Lead.....tons..	6, 771	674, 980	Do.
Olives.....pipes..	12	725	Do.
Do.....barrels..	220	1, 350	Do.
Chestnuts.....do..	125	275	Do.
Oranges.....boxes..	3, 072	13, 803	Do.
Orange-peel.....bales..	498	1, 912	Do.
Licorice-root.....do..	26, 037	78, 111	Do.
Licorice-paste.....boxes..	735	26, 769	Do.
Paintings.....do..	6	7, 600	Do.
Alcohol.....barrels..	50	900	Do.
Filberts.....bags..	609	4, 900	Do.
Locusts.....sacks..	607	584	Do.
Olive-oil.....pipes..	230	27, 600	Do.
Do.....quarter-casks..	130	3, 700	Do.
Onions.....baskets..	164	1, 632	Do.
Melons.....boxes..	775	672	Do.
Almond-shell.....tons..	10	5, 990	Do.
Ribbons.....boxes..	670	4, 938	Do.
Prunes.....barrels..	142	669	Do.
Do.....boxes..	340	455	Do.
Sumac.....bales..	95	6, 785	Do.
Chick-peas.....barrels..	85	1, 450	Do.
Preserves.....do..	115	950	Do.
Mats.....bales..	3, 393	16, 971	Do.
Bird-seed.....sacks..	230	1, 695	Do.
Lemons.....boxes..	48, 564	98, 928	Do.
Figs.....frails..	525	425	Do.
Garlic.....strings..	500	525	Do.
Beans.....sacks..	507	1, 225	Do.
Sundry small articles.....		10, 676	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	113, 603	495, 953	England and her colonies.
Do.....frails..	4, 370	6, 555	Do.
Esparto-grass.....tons..	1, 932	40, 600	Do.
Wines.....pipes..	391	78, 200	Do.
Do.....quarter-casks..	1, 559	93, 540	Do.
Almonds.....boxes..	13, 735	109, 880	Do.
Do.....frails..	450	2, 250	Do.
Do.....barrels..	31	310	Do.
Lemons.....half-boxes..	5, 599	22, 396	Do.
Do.....quarters..	1, 609	3, 212	Do.
Oranges.....half-boxes..	3, 770	7, 540	Do.
Do.....quarters..	541	816	Do.
Lead.....tons..	4, 970	447, 600	Do.
Figs.....boxes..	546	16, 380	Do.
Do.....frails..	5, 083	6, 353	Do.
Do.....barrels..	224	280	Do.
Do.....drums..	228	305	Do.
Nuts.....sacks..	63	504	Do.
Filberts.....do..	150	1, 200	Do.
Grapes.....barrels..	849	4, 245	Do.
Do.....kegs..	775	2, 325	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	148, 837	301, 100	Do.
Lemons.....half-boxes..	2, 995	11, 980	Do.
Do.....quarters..	2, 920	5, 840	Do.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	7, 990	77, 900	Do.
Do.....barrels..	2, 277	18, 216	Do.
Do.....pipes..	996	29, 840	Do.
Lead.....tons..	978	79, 840	Do.
Figs.....frails..	1, 972	19, 720	Do.
Do.....boxes..	799	759	Do.
Olive-oil.....quarter-casks..	115	6, 900	Do.
Do.....pipes..	1, 618	145, 620	Do.
Almonds.....barrels..	66	660	Do.
Do.....sacks..	144	1, 440	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Garlic.....strings..	1, 750	\$175	England and her colonies.
Soap.....boxes..	350	700	Do.
Raisins.....do..	9, 526	14, 294	Algiers.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	290	2, 610	Do.
Do.....barrels..	196	980	Do.
Olive-oil.....do..	699	13, 980	Do.
Almonds.....boxes..	125	755	Do.
Raisins.....do..	92, 384	113, 417	France and her colonies.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	7, 173	100, 422	Do.
Do.....barrels..	1, 153	4, 610	Do.
Do.....pipes..	647	25, 880	Do.
Do.....casks..	513	5, 130	Do.
Olive-oil.....pipes..	603	30, 150	Do.
Do.....jars..	47, 803	95, 606	Do.
Almonds.....boxes..	1, 650	7, 250	Do.
Do.....frails..	501	260	Do.
Figs.....boxes..	2, 964	59, 280	Do.
Soap.....do..	13, 694	27, 388	Do.
Lead.....tons..	731	58, 480	Do.
Chick-peas.....bushels..	4, 940	19, 760	Do.
Garlic.....strings..	15, 932	2, 380	Do.
Oranges.....boxes..	339	678	Do.
Do.....halves..	599	748	Do.
Prunes.....boxes..	3, 791	5, 696	Do.
Lemons.....do..	630	3, 945	Do.
Do.....halves..	1, 640	3, 280	Do.
Preserves.....boxes..	2, 925	17, 550	Do.
Olives.....barrels..	1, 722	2, 155	Do.
Clay, manufactured.....tons..	63	1, 260	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	25, 935	36, 834	Other ports in the Baltic.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	668	6, 680	Do.
Do.....barrels..	1, 125	4, 500	Do.
Lead.....tons..	337	26, 960	Do.
Do.....bars..	1, 880	7, 520	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	20, 714	31, 061	Stockholm.
Do.....barrels..	3, 999	19, 995	Do.
Almonds.....boxes..	330	1, 320	Do.
Do.....frails..	119	1, 190	Do.
Figs.....drums..	190	8, 766	Do.
Do.....frails..	8, 766	4, 383	Do.
Do.....boxes..	691	6, 564	Do.
Do.....barrels..	175	525	Do.
Olive-oil.....quarter-casks..	133	3, 325	Do.
Wine.....butts..	163	4, 075	Do.
Do.....quarter-casks..	105	945	Do.
Do.....barrels..	142	568	Do.
Orange-peel.....bales..	395	1, 975	Do.
Lemons.....boxes..	416	2, 496	Do.
Do.....halves..	519	1, 557	Do.
Raisins, Stieves.....bales..	95	570	Do.
Do.....barrels..	145	870	Do.
Grapes.....kegs..	129	387	Do.
Do.....quarter-kegs..	165	330	Do.
Raisins, boxes.....boxes..	38, 484	59, 711	Russia.
Prunes.....do..	250	1, 250	Do.
Lemons.....do..	714	4, 284	Do.
Do.....half-boxes..	2, 540	5, 080	Do.
Preserves.....boxes..	30	180	Do.
Olives.....barrels..	15	12	Do.
Clay, manufactured.....tons..	3	60	Do.
Wine.....pipes..	315	7, 875	Do.
Do.....quarter-casks..	132	1, 188	Do.
Do.....barrels..	1, 825	7, 300	Do.
Oranges.....boxes..	200	550	Do.
Do.....quarter-boxes..	216	205	Do.
Orange-peel.....bales..	49	245	Do.
Do.....boxes..	25, 425	4, 140	Do.
Almonds.....barrels..	38	304	Do.
Do.....frails..	350	1, 750	Do.
Figs.....boxes..	469	445	Do.
Grapes.....barrels..	80	480	Do.
Lead.....tons..	533	42, 640	Do.
Oil.....pipes..	140	9, 960	Do.
Do.....quarter-casks..	293	5, 860	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	11, 327	16, 990	Ambers.
Lemons.....do..	1, 632	13, 056	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Malaga, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Lemons.....quarter-boxes..	565	\$1, 130	Ambers.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	303	3, 070	Do.
Figs.....boxes..	1, 306	1, 240	Do.
Oranges.....do..	195	487	Do.
Grapes.....barrels..	119	714	Do.
Lead.....quintals..	11, 962	47, 848	Do.
Olive-oil.....quarter-casks..	648	12, 312	Do.
Esparto grass.....tons..	980	24, 500	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	84, 548	206, 822	British America.
Do.....barrels..	1, 325	13, 250	Do.
Do.....frails..	1, 302	1, 953	Do.
Lead.....tons..	184	14, 720	Do.
Lemons.....boxes..	975	5, 850	Do.
Oranges.....do..	650	1, 625	Do.
Figs.....do..	540	513	Do.
Do.....frails..	550	825	Do.
Almonds.....boxes..	746	4, 476	Do.
Do.....frails..	450	1, 250	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	14, 165	21, 247	Rotterdam.
Do.....barrels..	806	5, 642	Do.
Do.....frails..	130	390	Do.
Lemons.....boxes..	1, 250	7, 500	Do.
Do.....half-boxes..	620	1, 860	Do.
Do.....quarter-boxes..	1, 005	1, 257	Do.
Oranges.....boxes..	61	122	Do.
Do.....quarter-boxes..	44	55	Do.
Figs.....boxes..	134	125	Do.
Do.....frails..	667	336	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	36, 887	55, 230	Portugal.
Figs.....do..	183	176	Do.
Frails.....frails..	175	90	Do.
Pimento.....sacks..	159	477	Do.
Wine.....quarter-casks..	169	1, 690	Do.
Do.....barrels..	350	1, 400	Do.

Distribution of exports.

Countries whither exported.	Character of leading articles.	Value, including costs and charges.
United States.....	Raisins, almonds, lead, orange-peel, grapes, oranges, lemons, palm-leaf hats, wines, figs, &c.	\$4, 200, 333
England and her colonies		2, 041, 134
France.....		585, 325
British America		251, 284
Russia.....		153, 519
Stockholm		90, 902
Portugal.....		59, 063
Rotterdam		38, 534
Other ports in the Baltic.....		82, 494
Algiers		32, 619
Ambers.....		121, 347
To other ports		135, 654
Total exports, including costs, charges, and expenses.		7, 792, 208

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Malaga for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish, including coasters.	Spain, England and her colonies, France, Tunis, Morocco, Algiers, Denmark, United States, South America, Norway, Baltic, and China.	755	161,885	1,365	44,524	2,120	206,409
United States.....	United States, France, Spain, Italy, Gibraltar, and Portugal.	.....	.....	46	15,358	46	15,358
British.....	England and her colonies, Morocco, Russia, Spain, Portugal, France.	82	30,520	94	19,065	176	49,585
French.....	England, Russia, and Spain..	21	7,138	27	3,727	48	10,865
Italy.....	Spain and Italy.....	.....	.....	9	1,932	9	1,932
Danish.....	United States, Denmark, Spain, Russia, and Canada.	.....	.....	16	3,926	16	3,926
Dutch.....	Rotterdam, France, Italy, and England.	12	7,369	1	133	13	7,502
Greek.....	Taganrog, Malta, and France.	.....	.....	8	2,311	8	2,311
North German Confederation.	Rio Janeiro, Bremen, Guayaquil, and United States.	.....	.....	5	1,436	5	1,436
Swedish and Norwegian.	Sweden, Spain, Portugal, England, and Norway.	.....	.....	32	8,795	32	8,795
Russian.....	Baltic, England, and Spain..	5	3,400	24	11,628	29	15,028
Portuguese.....	Italy, Gibraltar, Spain, Morocco, and Portugal.	4	1,389	40	6,097	44	7,486
	Total.....	879	211,701	1,667	118,932	2,546	330,653

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish, including coasters.	Spain, England and her colonies, France, Tunis, Morocco, Algiers, Denmark, United States, South America, Norway, Baltic, and China.	899	168,647	1,136	39,162	2,035	207,809
United States.....	United States, France, Spain, Italy, Gibraltar, and Portugal.	.....	.....	46	15,358	46	15,358
British.....	England and her colonies, Morocco, Russia, Spain, Portugal, France.	74	28,373	79	18,344	153	46,717
French.....	England, Russia, and Spain..	21	7,138	27	3,727	48	10,865
Italy.....	Spain and Italy.....	.....	.....	9	1,932	9	1,932
Danish.....	United States, Denmark, Spain, Russia, and Canada.	.....	.....	16	3,926	16	3,926
Dutch.....	Rotterdam, France, Italy, and England.	11	6,919	2	281	13	7,200
Greek.....	Taganrog, Malta, and France.	.....	.....	8	2,311	8	2,311
North German Confederation.	Rio Janeiro, Bremen, Guayaquil, and United States.	.....	.....	5	1,436	5	1,436
Swedish and Norwegian.	Sweden, Spain, Portugal, England, and Norway.	.....	.....	31	8,578	31	8,578
Russian.....	Baltic, England, and Spain..	5	3,400	24	11,628	29	15,028
Portuguese.....	Italy, Gibraltar, Spain, Morocco, and Portugal.	4	1,389	35	4,250	39	5,639
	Total.....	1,014	215,866	1,418	110,933	2,432	326,799

Statement showing the exports from Malaga to the United States during nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Raisins.....boxes..	647, 402	Lead.....pigs..	13, 439
Do.....frails..	10, 613	Lemons.....boxes..	34, 606
Do.....barrels..	139	Grapes.....kegs..	6, 297
Do.....kegs..	280	Do.....quarter-kegs..	1, 245
Do.....cases..	38	Do.....barrels..	190
Almonds.....boxes..	6, 234	Oranges.....boxes..	370
Do.....bags..	1, 385	Orange-peel.....bales..	173
Do.....frails..	400	Olive-oil.....quarter-casks..	150
Do.....barrels..	300	Olives.....kegs..	50
Almond-shell.....tons..	40	Pease.....bags..	8
Do.....quintals..	154	Canary-seed.....barrels..	800
Mats.....bales..	2, 607	Do.....bags..	212
Palm-leaf hats.....do..	655	Wine.....three-quarter casks..	266
Licorice-root.....do..	4, 813	Do.....one-eighth casks..	25
Licorice-paste.....boxes..	256	Do.....kegs..	50
Lead.....tons..	913	Wool.....bales..	58

NOTE.—Value, including costs and charges, \$1,290,470.

Distribution.

By flags.		By ports.	
United States	\$344, 039 00	New York.....	\$1, 101, 130 00
British	571, 801 00	Boston.....	36, 792 00
Italian	63, 430 75	Baltimore.....	88, 871 75
Norwegian.....	107, 601 00	Philadelphia.....	45, 679 00
Danish.....	69, 666 00	New Orleans.....	17, 998 00
Spanish.....	8, 905 00		
German.....	56, 776 00		
Swedish.....	68, 252 00		
Total.....	1, 290, 470 75	Total	1, 290, 470 75

JOHN R. GEARY.

MARBELLA.

Statement showing the commerce at Marbella for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Coals.....kilograms..	1, 639, 825	\$10, 087	\$409	England.
Machinery.....do..	829, 926	76, 430	6, 767	Do.
Timber.....do..	183, 458	4, 265	104	Do.
Fuses.....do..	220	200	40	Do.
Total	2, 653, 429	90, 982	7, 320	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Iron-ore.....kilograms..	17, 833, 948	\$35, 045	England.
Bark.....do..	424, 648	14, 003	Do.
Rags.....do..	6, 096	300	Do.
Palm-leaves.....do..	9, 144	90	Do.
Total	18, 273, 836	49, 438	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marbella for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Spain	17	8,088	4	1,055	21	9,143
French	England	10	3,314	3	774	13	4,088
	Spain			2	326	2	326
Total		27	11,402	9	2,155	36	13,557

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Spain	17	8,088	4	1,055	21	9,143
French	England	10	3,314	3	774	13	4,088
	Spain			2	326	2	326
Total		27	11,402	9	2,155	36	13,557

MICHAEL CALZADO.

SPANISH DEPENDENCIES.

CANARY ISLANDS.**LANZAROTTE.****MARCH 31, 1872.** (Received May 20, 1872.)**IMPORTS.**

As a general rule a specification in detail of the various articles imported is not attainable. I have therefore enumerated in Form A such as are introduced in large quantities direct from the countries therein stated; but independent of those, quantities of manufactured goods and colonial produce, such as rum, sugar, and tobacco from Havana, are brought here from Teneriffe and Canary, at which ports the vessels arrive and discharge their cargoes.

In former years, previous to the disuse of barilla in the United States, quantities of lumber, chairs, hides, tea, tobacco, and sundry other articles were imported direct, the vessels loading with barilla as return cargoes.

EXPORTS.

In the present day the staple article for exportation is cochineal, the only medium for remitting funds to those countries from whence the supply of merchandise and specie is received. But there are times when barley and wheat are shipped to Spain, and very frequently to Teneriffe and Palma.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation between this island and other countries is almost exclusively confined to Spain by sailing-vessels of from 75 to 105 tons register, both in a direct and indirect trade; several periodical steamers between London and this port, and three between this and Marseilles.

PORTS.

In the whole Canary group Lanzarote is the only island where there are what may be properly called ports, formed by nature, closed in by reefs, where vessels ride out a gale in perfect safety, and they are susceptible of very great improvements. The principal port, Naos, has two entrances, one on the northeast, the other, and most available (on account of the prevailing winds) for entering, on the south. Directly opposite this last entrance there are two beacons, above each of which a light is hoisted at night, the outer one a clear, bright light, the inner one red. These are brought in a line to enter, but no vessel should attempt it without a pilot. The aforementioned port, Naos, bears about southeast from this town, Arrecife.

PRODUCE.

The produce of this island consists of wheat, barley, rye, maize, pulse, and potatoes; also wine, but of an inferior quality, owing to the want of knowledge in working it. It contains a large proportion of alcohol, and is frequently distilled into brandy and shipped to Havana.

Statement showing the commerce at Lanzarote for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton, linen, silk, and woolen manufactures, iron and ironmongery, glass and earthen ware, coffee, cordage, oil, paint, soap, spices, sugar, and spirits.	Unattainable.	\$106,886 35	\$106 90	England, France, Bremen.
Lumber	181,153 feet.	4,877 00	90 57	Canada.
Maize	600 fanegas*	1,500 00	155 40	Coast of Morocco.
Olive-oil	3,300 jars†	8,963 00	8 96	Spain.
Sundries		1,011 00	1 00	United States.
Tobacco, (Kentucky) ..	23,040 pounds.	4,902 00	1,152 00	United States, England, Bremen.
Wheat	40 fanegas‡	110 00	42 62	France.
Wine	55,080 liters.	3,930 00	3 93	Spain.
Total		132,179 35	1,561 38	

*Fanega of maize = 137 pounds.

†Jars of oil = 10 pounds.

‡Fanega of wheat = 110 pounds.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Barilla	6,677 quintals.	\$5,007 75	Spain.
Cochineal	13,893 pounds.	7,988 45	Do.
Do	1,556 do.	941 70	United States.
Do	328,138 do.	188,679 35	England.
Do	56,378 do.	32,417 36	France.
Granilla	14,098 do.	1,409 80	England.
Cochineal-dust	12,470 do.	623 00	Do.
Total		237,067 40	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lanzarote for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	Spain			36	3,099	36	3,099
	France	7	1,099			7	1,099
	Barbary coast			3	257	3	257
United States	Canada			2	875	2	875
British	England	15	6,051	2	208	17	6,259
German	Bremen			3	734	3	734
French	France	6	2,507	1	237	7	2,744
Italian	Transit to Montevideo			2	1,012	2	1,012
Total		28	9,657	49	6,422	77	16,079

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lanzarote, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Spain.....			36	3,099	36	3,099
	France.....	7	1,099			7	1,099
	Barbary coast.....			3	257	3	257
United States.....	Canada.....			2	875	2	875
British.....	England.....	15	6,051	2	208	17	6,259
German.....	Bremen.....			3	734	3	734
French.....	France.....	6	2,507	1	237	7	2,744
Italian.....	Transit to Montevideo.....			2	1,012	2	1,012
Total.....		28	9,657	49	6,422	77	16,079

JOHN T. TOPHAM.

CUBA.

CIENFUEGOS.

Statement showing the exports from this port to the United States for the year 1872.

Destination.	Sugar.			
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Lbs.	Value.
New York.....	35,744	3,668	59,447,792	\$2,963,871 21
Philadelphia.....	6,630	683	10,975,610	548,672 13
Boston.....	20,355	1,796	33,789,749	1,689,940 73
Other ports of America.....	784	62	1,258,253	54,358 99
Total shipment.....	63,513	6,209	105,471,404	5,256,843 06
In American vessels.....	47,686	3,639	64,560,436	3,093,570 67
In foreign vessels.....	15,827	2,570	40,910,968	2,163,272 39
	63,513	6,209	105,471,404	5,256,843 06

Destination.	Molasses.				Total value.
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Gallons.	Value.	
New York.....	6,653	635	899,843	\$258,249 54	\$3,222,120 75
Philadelphia.....	1,496	155	212,200	47,216 32	595,888 45
Boston.....	9,522	1,062	1,391,849	325,413 70	2,015,354 43
Portland.....	2,444	273	364,142	82,567 85	82,567 85
Other ports of America.....	1,575	141	206,590	45,280 92	99,639 91
Total shipment.....	21,690	2,266	3,074,624	758,728 33	6,015,571 39
In American vessels.....	9,430	893	1,292,901	306,663 08	3,445,514 75
In foreign vessels.....	12,260	1,373	1,781,723	452,065 25	2,570,056 64
	21,690	2,266	3,074,624	758,728 33	6,015,571 39

M. H. MORRIS.

TRINIDAD.

Statement showing the exports from this port to the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

Whither.	Muscovado sugar.					Molasses.				Melada.		Boxes of sweet-meats.	Invoice value.
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Sacks.	Pounds.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Hogsheads.	Pounds.		
New York	6,915	869	.....	.....	10,696,321	1,753	176	.....	256,583	33	51,641	.....	\$586,224 81
Philadelphia	2,650	241	63	280	4,152,611	3,822	394	20	542,808	.....	.....	.....	327,000 37
Boston	3,166	339	.....	.....	4,781,173	1,850	145	110	271,195	.....	.....	74	309,244 81
Total	12,731	1,449	63	280	19,630,105	7,425	715	130	1,070,586	33	51,641	74	1,222,469 99
By American vessels	8,327	864	.....	.....	12,723,211	5,109	495	130	733,176	29	45,537	74	806,967 89
By foreign vessels	4,404	585	63	280	6,906,894	2,316	220	.....	337,410	4	6,104	.....	415,502 10
Total	12,731	1,449	63	280	19,630,105	7,425	715	130	1,070,586	33	51,641	74	1,222,469 99

Statement showing the general exports from Trinidad during the year ending December 31, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Muscovado sugar hogsheads.	14, 238	\$1, 317, 553 53	United States.
Muscovado molasses do....	8, 143		
Muscovado sugar do....	12, 556	911, 162 00	Europe.
Honey..... tierces.	40		
Rum pipes.	59	9, 200 00	Saint John, N. B.
Muscovado molasses hogsheads.	368		
Total.....		2, 237, 915 53	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trinidad for the year ending December 31, 1872.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	United States.....	22	6, 930		
Do	Windward ports.....	15	4, 731		
German	Europe	14	5, 350		
British	Various ports.....	13	4, 250		
Spanish	Spain.....	5	1, 325		
Swedish.....	Europe	1	360		
Italian	do	1	380		
American	United States.....			32	10, 080
Do	Europe			3	945
German	do			10	3, 820
Do	United States.....			2	764
British	do			12	3, 924
Do	Europe			1	325
Spanish	do			5	1, 325
Swedish.....	do			1	360
Italian	United States.....			1	380
	In port.....			4	1, 402
	Total	71	23, 326	71	23, 326

HORATIO FOX.

PORTO RICO.

ARECIBO.

DECEMBER 31, 1871. (Received March 7, 1872.)

In sketching out our report for the present year, it is pleasing to us to state that, during the course of the same, both the agriculture and commerce of this district have been highly favorable, and the weather having been propitious, we look forward for a good yield of sugar and coffee during our next campaign; the only product that does not augur so favorably is tobacco, the leaf having suffered in consequence of dry weather.

To prove how wonderfully the attention of our planters has been directed to the cultivation of the canes, we may state that during the year 1868 only 9,030 hogsheads, 247 barrels, with 11,891,464 pounds of sugar, were exported through our port, while this year our export-list

foots up 15,012 hogsheads, 1,146 barrels, with 21,041,157 pounds of sugar, which figures speak for themselves.

We calculate the yield of tobacco to be 14,000 bales, the greater part of which has been shipped to European markets.

About 14,000 quintals of coffee have been the approximate yield of the bean, no part thereof having been shipped to the United States, but according to all probabilities we feel sanguine that during the ensuing year the American markets will receive a fair share of the berry, the prices at present ruling there being of an encouraging nature.

On the 21st August last several of the islands in the West Indies were visited by a severe gale, and unfortunately the shipping at Arecibo did not escape the fury of the winds. We subjoin a detailed list of the vessels that were stranded here at the time, it being, however, a pleasant task to us to state that we have had to lament no loss of lives.

We terminate our report with the fact that during the present year the health of our district has in all respects been good.

F. FERNANDEZ.

Statement showing the commerce at Arecibo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Hams.....kilograms..	7,780	\$487 71	\$86 20	United States.
Mess pork.....do....	40,800	3,060 00	540 85	Do.
Shingles.....thousand..	4	20 00	3 53	Do.
Corn meal.....kilograms..	23,600	944 00	368 00	Do.
Flour.....do....	115,000	14,375 00	3,737 50	Do.
White pine boards.....feet..	230,000	3,450 00	603 75	Do.
Pitch pine boards.....do....	28,160	563 20	98 56	Do.
Petroleum.....gallons..	11,852	8,889 30	2,044 43	Do.
Platform scales.....large..	3	300 00	69 00	Do.
Rice.....kilograms..	61,840	6,049 57	1,405 31	Do.
Hemp.....do....	83	7 20	1 45	Do.
Large plows.....do....	28	700 00	119 00	Do.
Small plows.....do....	40	240 00	40 80	Do.
Tallow.....do....	1,243	189 21	32 16	Do.
Shooks.....bundles..	18,934	18,934 00	3,318 45	Do.
Hoops.....do....	107,300	160 95	28 16	Do.
Cod-fish.....kilograms..	41,550	2,493 00	436 26	Do.
Pickled herrings.....do....	50,000	1,500 00	330 00	Do.
Oats.....do....	6,700	199 56	46 00	Do.
Lard.....do....	20,660	5,389 68	916 24	Do.
Butter.....do....	3,856	1,341 28	228 01	Do.
Smoked herring.....boxes..	298	111 75	25 60	Do.
Coal.....kilograms..	40,000	222 60	.....	Do.
Potatoes.....do....	15,000	225 00	38 25	Do.
Sulphur.....do....	2,392	143 52	24 39	Do.
Cheese.....do....	964	251 22	42 70	Do.
Oysters.....do....	474	94 80	16 11	Do.
Nails.....do....	1,250	150 00	25 50	Do.
Pilot bread.....do....	3,600	424 14	97 55	Do.
Crackers.....do....	4,971	745 65	171 50	Do.
Wrapping-paper.....reams..	2,700	1,080 00	248 40	Do.
Beef.....kilograms..	400	72 00	12 60	Do.
Tar and pitch.....do....	2,600	78 00	13 26	Do.
Candles.....do....	3,960	1,080 00	248 40	Do.
Mackerel.....do....	11,100	444 00	77 70	Do.
Salt fish.....do....	20,900	1,463 00	343 80	Foreign West Indies.
Salt.....do....	16,000	640 00	640 00	Do.
Dry-goods.....do....	.....	150,000 00	24,000 00	Do.
Soap.....kilograms..	768	150 30	34 56	United States.
Total.....	.....	226,669 64	40,513 98	

Statement showing the commerce at Arecibo, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugars kilos..	7, 891, 215	\$871, 979 35	United States.
Do do...	614, 993	611, 499 25	England.
Do do...	246, 675	24, 667 50	British Provinces.
Molasses liters..	205, 539	82, 539 00	United States.
Do do...	5, 320	2, 128 20	British Provinces.
Tobacco kilos..	93, 650	16, 857 00	England.
Do do...	676, 132	121, 703 76	Germany.
Total		1, 181, 374 06	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Arecibo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.	St. Thomas	5	1, 432						
	United States	9	2, 214						
	Porto Rico	16	3, 942	30	7, 588	30	7, 588	30	7, 588
British.....	St. Thomas	10	2, 484						
	United States	4	774						
	British Provinces ..	4	319						
	Porto Rico	12	1, 839	30	5, 416	30	5, 416	30	5, 416
German.....	St. Thomas	3	742						
	Porto Rico	6	1, 293	9	2, 035	9	2, 035	9	2, 035
Dutch	St. Thomas	1	153	1	153	1	153	1	153
Danish	do	2	400	2	400	2	400	2	400
Spanish.....	Porto Rico	5	770	5	770	5	770	5	770
	Total.....	77	16, 362	77	16, 362	77	16, 362	77	16, 362

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

REPORTS OF MR. C. C. ANDREWS, MINISTER RESIDENT AT STOCKHOLM.

I.

FEBRUARY 8, 1872. (Received March 1.)

*Production of iron in Sweden for the mining year 1870.**

ORE.

Quantity of mountain ore taken out, 604,928 tons; quantity of bog ore taken out, 13,476 tons. The production of mountain ore exceeded that for the year 1869 by 24,476 tons, and was the largest obtained in any year. The production of bog ore exceeded that for the year 1869 by 7,342 tons. During the calendar year 1870, there were exported 12,859 tons of iron ore. The number of mines worked was 463, of which the largest number, 143, were situated in the county of Örebro; 80 in the county of Kopparberg, and 59 in the county of Vermland.

PIG-IRON.

During the year 213 blast-furnaces were in use, in the aggregate 37,986 $\frac{1}{4}$ full days of twenty-four hours each, and produced 294,396 tons of pig-iron, of which 7,071 tons were in merchantable castings, direct from the furnace. This quantity exceeds that for the year 1869 by 800 tons, and is the largest of any year's production. About 900 tons were required to satisfy the so-called tithe tax. During the year 88 furnaces were employed. [There being no important change as to the production in different counties since last year's report, the tables in the report from which this abstract is made are not here repeated. Those printed in Commercial Relations, 1870, Exec. Doc. 93, Third Session Forty-first Congress, pages 391-393, are respectfully referred to. It may be remarked that the Swedish report gives the statistics of the production of iron as to each parish.]

BAR-IRON MANUFACTURE.

Three hundred and seventy-four bar-iron works were in use, (133 not in use,) with 850 forges, and produced 189,972 tons of bar-iron, which quantity exceeds the production of 1869 by 13,900 tons, and was the largest quantity which has been produced in any year. The Smedjebacken rolling-mills, in Kopparberg county, produced 4,919 tons, which was the largest production of any single establishment. During the year 1870 there were exported direct from Sweden to the United States 30,180 tons of wrought (principally bar) iron.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Number of works in operation, 248. Production of steel, 13,939 tons; of plates, 5,619 tons; of nails, 4,689 tons; of tools, 1,435 tons; of other

* Compiled from the report of the Swedish Royal College of Commerce.

manufactures, 8,659 tons; and in the aggregate, 32,141 tons. Of this amount 6,502 tons of steel were produced by the Bessemer process.

LABORING FORCE.

Whole number of hands employed in the iron mines and works, 14,873; of these 4,531 were employed at the mines, of whom 3,934 were employed regularly and 272 transiently; 325 were women and children. At the iron-works 3,815 were employed at blast-furnaces; 5,968 at bar-iron works; 4,628 at manufactories and founderies; 462 not classified. During the year there were employed at gold, silver, and lead works, 627 laborers; at copper-works, 2,866; at other works connected with mining, 3,009; total, 6,502; making in the aggregate 25,906 laborers at mines and at works connected therewith. There were issued, during the year, 5,746 licenses for mining.

C. C. ANDREWS.

NOTE.—For a practical account of the production of iron in Sweden, see Commercial Relations, 1869, pages 343–349.

II.

FEBRUARY 22, 1872. (Received March 16.)

AGRICULTURE.

The fact that Sweden last year exported sixteen and a half million bushels of grain, forty-three thousand head of live stock, and upward of three thousand tons of butter and cheese, may be regarded as evidence of the impulse which in later years has been given to agriculture, stock-raising, and the dairy.

The following is a more particular statement of these exports for the year 1871 as taken from an official report:

I.—GRAIN.

	Bushels.
Oats	13, 859, 054
Wheat	392, 975
Barley	1, 833, 837
Rye	426, 752
Total of grain	16, 512, 618

II.—LIVE STOCK.

Number of horses	1, 052
Number of horned cattle	14, 242
Number of sheep	17, 222
Number of hogs	11, 378
Total head of live stock	43, 894

III.—BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Number tons of butter	2, 837
Number tons of cheese	217
Total tons butter and cheese	3, 054

The large tracts of grazing land in the northern part of Sweden which as yet are but little occupied, afford room for a greatly increased develop-

ment of the dairy interest. The building of the proposed railroad between Sundsvall and Thronthjem will contribute much to this object.

During the past year there was quite an increase in the number of butter-factories established by share companies. Eight such factories in counties bordering Lake Malar exported one and a half million pounds of butter in 1871.

There was recently published in the Stockholm journals an elaborate review by Mr. Juhlin-Dannfelt of this industry, with observations on the future good prospects of Sweden for supplying the English market with butter and cheese in competition with the United States and other countries.

There are two dairy schools in Sweden—one at the institute of Ultuna, which I have visited, and one at Berggvara. At each of them six female pupils are taught in all that belongs to the management of dairies and cattle, and pay for their instruction, board and lodging by work. Each school receives an annual allowance from the state of three thousand rix-dollars. Private dairy schools are provided by agricultural societies in two different counties without support from the government.

Besides, at thirteen well-managed dairy-farms in different parts of the kingdom, instruction in butter and cheese making is given to female pupils engaged by the special committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. Their instruction, which includes a two years' course, is paid by a yearly allowance from the state, in all, of 2,000 rix-dollars. These pupils are maintained as other dairy servants; but, besides practical instruction, are taught writing, orthography, and arithmetic. It is now not uncommon, both in Sweden and Norway, to have young women take the whole care of the dairy-cattle on a farm, as well as to do the indoor work of the dairy.

Mr. James Howard, in his book on Continental Farming and Peasantry, says a question often asked by thinking men, and one which he remembers no less a person than Mr. Gladstone to have asked, is: "What is the next great step to be taken in agriculture?" Not a few persons evidently think that the next great step must always necessarily be the discovery of something new.

On the contrary, it appears to me that the answer which Sweden (she has twenty-seven agricultural schools, besides two institutes) gives to the question is, "Diffuse among the farming class the knowledge respecting agriculture already discovered."

Doubtless if agricultural societies and colleges in other countries would endeavor to give a practical solution of the inquiry, "How shall a practical knowledge of the method of making and preserving good butter be imparted to the young farming women of the state?" the quantities of rancid butter which now so frequently incumber markets would greatly diminish.

C. C. ANDREWS.

III.

MARCH 25, 1872. (Received April 19.)

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The National Board of Trade (College of Commerce) of Sweden, at the head of which is Count Manderstiän, formerly minister of foreign affairs, annually publishes a statistical report, among others, on fabrics

and manufactures. The latest published report thereon is for the year 1870, and makes a quarto document of eighty pages. The two titles, "fabrics" and "manufactures," are still used in the report, because originally the latter had regard more to work with hand-power, while the former related to work principally done by machinery. Both are again distinguished from a class of manufactures entitled *handt-verk*, (mechanical manual work,) on account of their being exempt from the regulations of *guilds* which the latter were formerly subject to. The system of guilds, borrowed principally from Germany, existed in Sweden from the fifteenth century till 1846, when it gave place to more liberal regulations, whereby any one could freely engage in "hand-work" on his own account; also, keep a shop in country or city, if a master-workman—a fixed time of apprenticeship to become a master-workman being thereafter dispensed with.

The statistics on these matters are principally obtained through local tax officers. In respect to the valuation of fabrics and manufactures, they are considered inaccurate, and as showing values very much less than the actual amount. Certain companies, which have borrowed capital from the Public Mortgage or Loan Office, are obliged to render sworn returns of their manufactures. These, though regarded as correct, cannot be identified from the rest in the report. The statistics have, nevertheless, a real value in enabling comparisons to be made with the tables of previous years; also in showing the number and sex of the operatives employed. Nothing is mentioned in the report as to wages. And if it should be attempted to give anything like an accurate and thorough statement as to the condition of the laboring classes in Sweden, investigation would have to be made independently of any published or official returns.

It will probably be unnecessary now to give more than a brief abstract of the report in question, inasmuch as my report on this subject for 1868, as published in "Commercial Relations, 1869," pages 342-'3, contains a list of the different manufactures of Sweden and their values.

The total value of "fabrics" and "manufactures" in 1870 is stated to be 92,281,084 rix-dollars, or say \$24,284,495 in gold. While it is to be borne in mind that this is much below the actual figures, it is further to be remarked that this amount does not include the value of "*handt-verk*," the products of which are considered by good judges to be equally as valuable as "fabrics" and "manufactures." Neither does it include the production of metals, wrought iron, charcoal, lumber, distilled spirits, beer, &c.

The value of fabrics and manufactures shows an increase over that of 1868 by \$4,000,000. The value of each of the following manufactures in 1870 exceeded that of 1868 in the sum mentioned as to each: Porcelain, \$100,000; paper, \$100,000; cabinet-work, \$60,000; sugar-refining, (nearly) \$1,000,000; matches, \$226,000; cotton cloth, \$397,000; clothing, \$270,000; linen cloth, \$60,000; silk, \$50,000. The following manufactures had in 1870 decreased in value since 1868 in the amount stated as to each: Cohes, \$6,000; nitro-glycerine, \$32,000; ropes, \$6,000; window-shades, or roll curtains, \$10,000; earthen stoves and ware, \$7,600; tallow candles, \$56,000; watches, \$3,500; woolen cloth, \$90,000; sail-cloth, \$55,000.

In regard to silk manufacture, the value of which for 1870 is stated to be 748,462 rix-dollars, it may be interesting to remark that cocoons began to be produced in Sweden a century and a half ago. In 1770 there were two mulberry plantations at Stockholm, one of which on Ladugårdslandet contained 37,328 trees, no trace of which is now to be seen,

the ground there being at present used for military maneuvers. In 1854 the crop of one company amounted to 293 pounds of cocoons, but it would seem that the culture of the silk-worm is now scarcely attempted.

The value of the manufacture of leather, in 1870, is stated at 4,929,279 rix-dollars, or say \$1,300,000 gold, an increase of \$200,000 over that of 1868. The manufacture of boots and shoes, which must be very considerable, comes under the head of "handt-verk," and the value is nowhere given.

Number of factories, operatives, &c.—Number of factories in use, 2,183; number not in use, 222. Number where machinery was worked by animals, 124; by water, 448; by steam, 317: total horse-power of all, 11,573. Number of machines and implements in use, 243,204. Number of separate proprietors: men, 1,846; women, 109. Number of companies, 317.

Number of operatives employed, 34,587; of whom 807 were master-workmen. Of those eighteen years of age and upward paying poll-tax there were, men, 7,260; women, 2,524. Of those eighteen years of age and upward not paying poll-tax there were, men, 11,496; women, 6,263. Under eighteen years of age there were, males, 3,841; females, 2,396.

The number of proprietors of "handt-verk" establishments in cities was, males, 8,224; females, 395; employing 12,928 male and 714 female operatives or laborers. In boroughs 221 male and 9 female proprietors; employing 179 male and 8 female operatives. In the country 6,953 male and 39 female proprietors; employing 5,689 males and 67 female operatives. The report shows the number of persons carrying on "handt-verk" industry as to each county and as to each trade. Total number of operatives employed in the three classes of manufactures, not including hand-work proprietors, 54,172.

The special tax paid by "fabrikanter" in cities was 52,400 rix-dollars, in the country 13,558 rix-dollars. By "handt-verkars" in cities 61,000 rix-dollars; in the country, 4,630 rix-dollars.

The report shows the export and import of certain leading manufactures. It also contains a list of persons, numbering 118, to whom patents had been issued during the year.

Business at the present time (March, 1872) is in an uncommonly active and promising condition. Some Swedish financiers express the opinion that enterprise has for the past year been pushed a little beyond the line of prudence. In 1871 the government confirmed the articles or organizations of one hundred and forty-eight new private stock-companies for manufactures and various other enterprises, representing a minimum capital of 40,000,000 rix-dollars. The number of such companies thus organized in 1850 was 5; in 1860, 20; in 1865, 39; in 1868, 74; in 1869, 65; in 1870, 97. The number formed in 1871 equaled the whole number formed the first fifteen years after the present share-company law went into force, which was in 1848.

The recent uncommon enterprise is owing, among other causes, to increased railroad facilities, to the good cereal crops of the last three years, and to the late remarkable rise in the prices of iron and lumber. From October, 1871, to the 1st of March, 1872, the rise in the price of Swedish wrought iron was \$23 gold per ton! At the latter date such iron brought \$110 per ton, delivered at the ship in the port of New York; which, of course, is exclusive of the tariff duty, amounting to about \$30 per ton.

The price of lumber, January 1, 1872, was 10 per cent. above what it was the same date, 1871. Instances have occurred in the past few months where a moderate fortune has been made in a single sale of iron. Much of the best finds a market in the United States.

One illustration will show the increased thrift in lumber business. In the two parishes of Transtrand and Lima, on the West Dal River, in the section popularly known as Delecarlia, is a timber estate belonging to the parishes, the value of the rent of which for fifty years was officially estimated last autumn at one and a half million rix-dollars. The lease of it for fifty years with the privilege of cutting timber therefrom that length of time according to law—no tree less than ten inches in diameter to be cut—has just been sold at auction for two and a half million of rix-dollars; interest at 5 per cent. The annual income derived therefrom annually by the parishes will, therefore, be 125,000 rix-dollars. About two-thirds of all the lumber now shipped from Sweden finds a market in Great Britain.

C. C. ANDREWS.

BERGEN.

Statement showing the commerce at Bergen, Norway, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

[Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy.....pounds..	130,425	Unknown	\$10,868	Germany and France.
Butter.....do.....	33,582	do	140	Denmark and Germany.
Cotton cloth, printed.....do.....	29,059	do	4,843	Sweden, Denmark, England, and Germany.
dyed.....do.....	29,483	do	2,948	
bleached.....do.....	68,287	do	4,552	
unbleached.....do.....	118,780	do	3,959	
Coffee.....do.....	997,604	do	41,567	Brazil and Germany.
Colors, indigo, cochineal, &c. do.....	10,545	do	703	Germany and England.
Cabbage.....pieces.....	14,699	do		Netherlands and Germany.
Cigars.....pounds.....	10,167	do	1,694	Spain and Germany.
Coals.....Norwegian tönner.....	332,709	do		Great Britain.
Cork-wood.....pounds.....	73,690	do		Spain.
Earthenware goods, china, &c.....pounds.....	114,598	do	2,341	Germany and England.
Feathers.....do.....	25,068½	do	1,045	Do.
Fruit: Raisins and prunes, &c.....pounds.....	189,862	do	5,153	Germany.
Glass.....do.....	21,718	do	678	England and Germany.
Grain: Barley.....Norw. tönner.....	175,939	do	8,797	Denmark and Prussia.
Rye.....do.....	282,867	do	14,143	Denmark, Prussia, and Russia.
Rye flour.....pounds.....	5,379,228	do	2,101	Denmark.
Wheat.....Norw. tönner.....	10,360	do	2,072	Denmark, Germany, and Spain.
Wheat flour.....pounds.....	1,485,522	do	4,642	Denmark.
Pease.....Norw. tönner.....	5,850	do	586	Denmark and Prussia.
Malt.....do.....	65½	do	195	Denmark.
Hops.....pounds.....	34,793	do	2,029	Germany.
Hemp and sail-cloth, &c.....do.....	254,819	do	4,247	Prussia.
Hoops.....pieces.....	1,208,525	do		Holland.
Linen yarn.....pounds.....	188,597	do	3,911	England and Germany.
Linen cloth.....do.....	48,196	do	2,881	Do.
Molasses.....do.....	1,543,038	do	12,856	Germany, France, and Belgium.
Oil-cotton.....do.....	17,099	do	142	England.
Paper.....do.....	74,479	do	1,241	England and Germany.
Pork, salted.....do.....	55,741	do		England and Denmark.
Rice.....do.....	390,149	do	4,877	Germany, England, and Denmark.
Salt.....tönner.....	187,427	do	23,428	Spain, Portugal, France, and England.
Soap.....pounds.....	76,929	do	962	Germany and England.
Silk goods.....do.....	3,758	do	1,371	Germany, England, and France.
Sugar, Havana.....do.....	872,384	do	30,188	West Indies, Netherlands, and Germany.
refined.....do.....	988,351	do	45,298	England and Germany.
Tar.....tönner.....	4,239½	do		Sweden and Russia.
Tea.....pounds.....	17,977	do	3,146	England and Germany.
Tobacco.....do.....	692,969	do	57,747	Germany.
Wine, in casks.....do.....	441,820	do	9,204	Germany, France, Spain, and England.
in bottles.....do.....	8,328	do	173	Do.
Woolen yarn.....do.....	18,704½	do	737	Germany and England.
goods.....do.....	201,972	do	26,571	Germany, England, France, and Denmark.
Total.....			344,036	

Statement showing the commerce at Bergen, Norway, for the year ending December 31, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bones pounds..	588, 308	\$5, 500	England.
Books		2, 225	United States.
Cod-fish..... vogs..	278, 630	417, 945	England, Dutchland, Germany, and Spain.
Cod-liver oil..... barrels=4,898 tons..	46, 538	1, 175, 520	Dutchland, Prussia, Russia, France, Spain, England, and Italy.
Copper-ore tons..	13, 480	64, 853	England.
Herrings Norw. barrels..	319, 428	1, 355, 510	Denmark, Sweden, Germany, England, Prussia, Russia, and America.
Iron-ore tons..	1, 735	6, 205	England.
Lobsters pieces..	142, 172	12, 795	Do.
Salmon in ice pounds..	21, 574	34, 389	Do.
Other fish in ice..... do.....	53, 701	1, 897	Do.
Stock-fish..... vogs..	269, 096½	403, 700	England, Dutchland, Spain, and Italy.
Salted fish..... barrels..	2, 490	8, 715	England.
Saith vogs..	112, 662	112, 680	Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and America.
Spawn..... barrels..	21, 624	194, 620	England and France.
Sulphur-ore..... tons..	21, 588	87, 534	England.
Total.....		3, 884, 088	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bergen for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	{ Sweden, Denmark..... England, Russia..... France, Germany..... Dutchland, Spain..... Italy, Black Sea..... America, West Indies..... Belgium, Portugal..... Sicily.....	97	13, 855½	339	22, 942	436	36, 797½
Swedish	{ Sweden, Denmark..... Germany, England..... Russia, Spain..... Portugal, Sicily.....	20	1, 038	91	3, 604½	111	4, 642½
Danish	{ Denmark, Sweden..... England, Russia..... Germany.....	32	3, 349½	83	2, 064½	115	5, 414
German	{ Denmark, Germany..... Russia, Belgium.....	1	79½	32	872½	33	952
Dutch	{ German, Dutchland..... England, Russia..... Belgium.....	25	2, 652½	30	1, 203½	55	3, 856
Fins	{ Finland, England..... Belgium, Spain.....			4	899½	4	899½
Russian.....	{ England, Germany.....			2	60½	2	60½
French	{ England, Dutchland..... France, Belgium.....			11	516½	11	516½
British.....	{ England, Dutchland..... Belgium.....	20	4, 509	5	243½	25	4, 752½
Spanish.....	{ England, Spain.....	8	1, 297½	8	283	16	1, 580½
	Total	203	26, 781½	605	32, 690	808	59, 471½

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bergen, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	{ Sweden, Denmark..... England, Russia..... France, Germany..... Dutchland, Spain..... Italy, Black Sea..... America, West Indies..... Belgium, Portugal..... Sicily.....	109	15,423	376	24,364	485	39,787
Swedish	{ Sweden, Denmark..... Germany, England..... Russia, Spain..... Portugal, Sicily.....	28	1,315½	125	3,322	153	4,637½
Danish	{ Denmark, Sweden..... England, Russia..... Germany.....	28	3,003	43	1,215	71	4,218
German.....	{ Denmark, Germany..... Russia, Belgium..... Germany, Dutchland.....	.....	.....	27	748	27	748
Dutch	{ England, Russia..... Belgium.....	27	2,868	33	1,351	60	4,219
Finnish	{ Finland, England..... Belgium, Spain.....	.....	.....	5	989½	5	989½
Russian.....	{ England, Germany..... England, Dutchland.....	.....	.....	2	60½	2	60½
French	{ France, Belgium..... England, Dutchland.....	.....	.....	13	628½	13	628½
British	{ Belgium..... England, Spain.....	20	4,333	6	290	26	4,623
Spanish.....	.....	8	1,376½	6	222	14	1,598½
Total.....		220	28,319	636	33,190½	856	61,509½

ALBERT GRAN.

CHRISTIANIA.

OCTOBER 20, 1872. (Received November 21.)

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The exports to the United States from this consular district for the year ending 30th September, 1872, amounted to \$41,238, against \$39,140 in the preceding year. The increase is but small, but it is to be foreseen that the trade will continue to increase and several new articles be added to those already now exported when the large Norwegian Atlantic steamers, now plying between Bergen and New York City, next year will commence to start from this port.

Christiania has of late imported large quantities of American produce, but as the goods are indirectly imported here, their value can be only approximately estimated. It is especially salt pork for the use of the numerous merchant marine, and shipped by the way of Liverpool, the importation of which has increased in a remarkable degree. I am not mistaken in estimating the value of American products imported here during the past year at \$1,300,000. Cotton, petroleum, and tobacco occupy, besides salt pork, the principal place among these imports.

No American ships have entered the ports of this district.

As for the general commerce and shipping of this place, I beg to refer to the inclosed tables.

The past year was a very favorable one for this capital, which makes marked progress. The business of lumber, the principal article of export, was brisk and very profitable. Money was abundant, as everywhere in the country, and the rate of interest went down to 3½ or 4 per

cent., which is lower than any time before on record. The recent completion of a railroad between Christiania and the city of Drammen will benefit the former very much, and other lines, with this city as their terminus, will soon be constructed.

INDUSTRY.

Home industry in many branches is improving, encouraged by frequent industrial exhibitions and stipends granted by the government to young artisans for traveling abroad. As remarked in earlier reports, ship-building occupies an important place in Norwegian industry, and is going on along the wide-stretched coast. It is probable that a still larger activity will take place in the Norwegian dock-yards, owing to the present favorable times for sailing-vessels.

New docks are constructed in several sea-ports.

As the demand for Norwegian beer is great, not only in England and France, but particularly in South America, large new breweries are building here.

EMIGRATION.

Notwithstanding the increasing wealth of the country and the good crops, emigration continues almost on the same scale as in previous years. The aggregate number will probably this year amount to 12,000, of which at least 1,000 individuals have gone to Australia, principally owing to the large facilities offered them for their transport.

SHIPPING.

I subjoin a statement of the Norwegian merchant marine in 1871, according to official statistical information just published.

At the end of 1871 Norway had an aggregate number of 7,063 vessels, of 1,062,274 tons burden, the crews of which amounted to 50,606 men. In 1860 Norway had only 5,960 vessels, of 567,420 tons, carrying 34,700 men. The average tonnage of each ship was then 92 tons, but has now increased to 149 tons. There are at present 140 steamships, of 20,015 tons, belonging to the mercantile fleet. During the past year 184 ships, of 35,802 tons, were constructed in Norway, and 101 ships, of 32,955 tons, were bought in foreign countries. Christiania, alone, had a tonnage of 65,028 tons.

GERH. GADE.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiania, Norway, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton	lbs. 3, 588, 598	\$787, 675	.....	England.
Cotton yarns, undyed.....	do.. 253, 522	66, 780	\$4, 450	Do.
Cotton wares	do.. 364, 335	191, 920	38, 380	Hamburg, England, France.
Spirits	do.. 627, 939	160, 400	55, 130	France, Prussia.
Salt pork	do.. 2, 737, 530	240, 350	.....	Denmark, England.
Salt meat.....	do.. 197, 905	10, 225	.....	Do.
Paints & dyeing materials. do..	1, 941, 764	119, 340	.....	England, France, Holland, Belgium, Hamburg.
Stearine candles	do.. 209, 898	22, 110	3, 680	Do.
Linseed and rape-seed	bbls. 56, 834	299, 400	7, 480	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Prussia.
Hops	lbs. 89, 705	37, 800	5, 510	Hamburg.
Crockery	do.. 268, 427	18, 790	2, 350	England.
Coffee	do.. 7, 989, 082	1, 122, 275	350, 700	Denmark, Hamburg, Holland, England, France, Brazil.
Grains and pease.....	bbls.. 323, 767	1, 349, 355	17, 515	Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, France.
Flour of rye and wheat.....	lbs. 1, 394, 452	51, 085	725	Denmark, Prussia, France, Hamburg.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiania, Norway, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Olive-oil.....lbs.	388,606	\$51,180	\$3,410	England, France, Spain, Italy.
Linseed-oil.....do..	525,062	46,100	3,450	Prussia, Hamburg, England, France.
Paraffine-oil.....do..	3,826,430	201,570	25,200	England.
Rice.....do..	1,311,878	46,070	17,270	Hamburg, Bremen, Holland, England, France.
Sago.....do..	120,253	6,330	2,110	Hamburg, England, France.
Leather.....do..	409,290	129,365	12,670	Do.
Salt.....bbls.	68,945	43,580	9,080	Hamburg, England, Portugal, Spain.
Butter.....lbs.	557,330	79,860	2,450	Denmark, England.
Coal.....bbls.	862,045	454,100	.....	England.
Starch.....lbs.	135,244	12,720	600	Hamburg, England, France.
Sugar, refined.....do..	3,275,772	286,700	158,180	Denmark, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, Holland, &c.
yellow and brown...do..	5,244,498	367,470	195,690	Denmark, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Holland, England.
Sirup.....do..	1,827,301	80,200	16,040	Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, England.
Tea.....do..	35,450	14,940	6,530	Denmark, Hamburg, England.
Tobacco-leaves.....do..	1,097,370	115,610	96,350	Bremen, Hamburg.
Woolen goods.....do..	775,995	899,320	109,000	Denmark, Hamburg, England, France.
Wine.....do..	1,249,843	197,500	27,390	Do.
Iron and iron goods.....do..	5,540,000	292,000	.....	Holland, Hamburg, England.
Linen, hemp, and jute.....do..	3,200,000	221,000	.....	Sweden, Russia, Prussia, England, Holland, &c.
Machines.....	.....	337,000	.....	Denmark, Hamburg, England.
Wool.....lbs.	225,000	95,000	.....	Denmark, Hamburg, Prussia.
Sundries.....	.....	1,538,800	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	9,992,920	1,171,340	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	455,538	\$168,000	Denmark.
Oats.....bbls.	130,202	274,450	England.
Fire-matches.....lbs.	475,225	50,100	Hamburg, Holland, England.
Iron.....do..	5,934,400	234,460	England.
nails.....do..	561,904	24,660	Denmark, Russia.
plates.....do..	277,440	18,270	Do.
Nickel metal.....do..	196,000	61,950	Denmark, Hamburg, England.
Oil-cakes.....do..	4,902,600	75,320	Denmark, England.
Wood-pulp.....specie doll.	45,838	48,300	Denmark, Hamburg, England.
Woolen goods.....lbs.	85,706	90,300	Sweden, Denmark.
Beer.....pots.	1,759,642	108,150	Denmark, Hamburg, Holland, England, France, South America.
Lumber.....com. lasts.	66,358	1,747,830	Denmark, Hamburg, Holland, Belgium, England, France, South America.
Ice.....do..	16,538	52,270	Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, England, France.
Sundries, (skins, anchovies, &c.).....	.....	245,940	.....
Total.....	.....	3,200,000	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Christiania for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	{ Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Hamburg, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Portugal, North America.	97	30, 376	813	159, 896	910	190, 272
Swedish	{ Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and England.	62	10, 145	122	5, 844	184	15, 989
Danish	{ Denmark, Prussia, England, and America.	87	19, 888	304	13, 105	391	32, 993
British	{ Denmark, Prussia, and England.	93	55, 225	61	9, 686	154	64, 911
French	{ Belgium, England, and France.	.....	.....	126	16, 715	126	16, 715
Dutch	Holland	1	381	21	2, 488	22	2, 869
German	{ Germany, Holland, Russia, and Denmark.	11	1, 953	65	3, 446	76	5, 399
Russian	Russia .....	.....	.....	1	85	1	85
Total .....	.....	351	117, 968	1, 513	211, 265	1, 864	329, 233

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	{ Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Hamburg, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Portugal, North America.	96	30, 085	620	136, 962	716	167, 047
Swedish	{ Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and England.	59	9, 424	104	5, 404	163	14, 828
Danish	{ Denmark, Prussia, England, and America.	87	19, 888	304	13, 105	391	32, 993
British	{ Denmark, Prussia, and England.	92	54, 418	60	9, 454	152	63, 872
French	{ Belgium, England, and France.	.....	.....	123	16, 250	123	16, 250
Dutch	Holland	1	381	21	2, 488	22	2, 869
German	{ Germany, Holland, Russia, and Denmark.	11	1, 953	65	3, 446	76	5, 399
Russian	Russia .....	.....	.....	1	85	1	85
Total .....	.....	346	116, 149	1, 298	187, 194	1, 644	303, 343

CHRISTIANSAND.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiansand, Norway, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Beef, salted	72, 024 lbs.	\$6, 600	Free.	Denmark, England.
Brandy	21, 702 potter.	4, 680	\$1, 600	France, England, Germany, Holland.
Bread, of wheat	7, 742 lbs.	700	66	England.
Butter	183, 393 do.	6, 734	815	Denmark.
Cheese	12, 100 do.	1, 770	160	Holland, Denmark, England.
Coals	6, 800 tons.	33, 500	Free.	England.
Coffee	502, 478 lbs.	69, 446	22, 296	England, Hamburg, Denmark.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiansand, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cork	12,500 lbs.	\$450	Free.	Portugal, England.
Cotton	141,829	39,000	Free.	England.
Cotton yarn	1,527	503	\$45	England, Hamburg, Denmark.
Cotton stuff		14,000	3,450	England, Hamburg, Sweden, Denmark.
Earthen ware: Bricks pieces.	270,653	1,990	Free.	Holland, Belgium.
Tiles	290,000	2,200	Free.	Do.
Crockery lbs.	11,177	1,250	200	England, Denmark, Hamburg, France
Flax and hemp	160,272	12,800	Free.	Russia, Denmark.
Grains: Barley	14,893	56,700	800	Denmark, Sweden.
Groats	772	5,900	108	Denmark.
Malt	597	3,000	1,800	Do.
Oats	325	700	Free.	Do.
Pease	930	5,000	100	Denmark, Sweden.
Rye	51,986	197,540	2,750	Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden.
Wheat	835	4,650	185	Denmark, Russia.
Hides, dried	62,913	9,200	Free.	England.
raw	454,993	37,500	Free.	Belgium, Germany, Denmark.
Hops	6,618	1,450	412	England, Germany.
Linen yarn	3,200	1,200	285	Do.
Linen stuffs, (sail-cloth)	33,600	4,200	600	Do.
Machines for agricultural and industrial purposes.		2,500	Free.	England, Holland, Belgium.
Metals: Iron, steel, raw		1,500	Free.	Do.
Iron, manufactured		20,000	280	Do.
Lead	3,093 lbs.	390	Free.	Do.
Tin	4,262	1,480	Free.	Do.
Zinc	7,755	470	Free.	England, Hamburg.
Copper and brass plates, bolts, &c. lbs.	115,600	24,700	Free.	England.
Molasses	75,288	3,100	669	Belgium, England, Hamburg, France.
Oils	8,768	960	80	England, Germany, France.
paraffine & petroleum	11,726	530	310	Belgium, Scotland.
Pork, salted	168,181	16,818	Free.	Denmark, England.
Rice	135,291	6,200	1,800	England, Bremen, Hamburg, Denmark.
Ropes and cordage	110,000	11,700	Free.	England.
Rye flour	412,960	11,300	275	Denmark, Prussia.
Salt	14,076 tönner.	8,500	1,860	Portugal.
Silk and silks	2,800 lbs.	3,000	500	Germany, England.
Starch and potato flour	6,978	750	30	Do.
Sugar, refined	82,960	9,000	4,000	Belgium, Holland, Germany, Scotland.
raw	222,272	19,300	8,400	Belgium, Holland, Denmark.
Tar	815 tönner.	3,500	Free.	Sweden.
Tea	3,325 lbs.	1,900	620	Hamburg, Denmark, England.
Tobacco	317,563	58,200	28,200	Bremen, England, Hamburg.
Wheat flour	256,956	11,700	680	Denmark, Hamburg.
Varnish	2,428	170	80	England, Holland, Germany.
Wine		9,000	1,500	Germany, France, England, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal.
Wool	13,128	2,800	Free.	Denmark, Belgium, England.
Woolen yarn	3,752	3,300	130	Hamburg, England.
Woolen stuff	28,765	31,500	4,300	England, Hamburg, Denmark.
Total		776,931	89,386	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beer	123,938 potter.	\$16,825	Germany, England.
Cod-liver oil	89 tönner.	1,800	England.
Fish, in ice		98,000	Do.
Game		11,500	Do.
Herring, salted	558 tönner.	2,250	Germany.
Iron, pounds	7,994 pounds.	220	England.
Lobsters	140,798 number.	9,500	Do.
Meat and soup, preserved	168,889 pounds.	16,900	England, Denmark.
Skins, dried, calf and sheep	132,327	28,500	Denmark.
Steel	78,755	7,900	England.
Nickel ore	10,000	290	Do.
Wood	24,040 commercial lasts.	423,200	England, Germany, Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium.
Herring, salted	525 tönner.	2,120	Sweden.
Horses	263 number.	15,780	Denmark, England.
Bark, oak and birch	721,920 pounds.	7,900	Denmark, Scotland.
Total		642,685	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Christiansand for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....			15	488	15	488
	Russia.....			10	1,652	10	1,652
	France.....			17	2,891	17	2,891
	England.....			99	14,102	99	14,102
	Germany.....	80	27,288	28	1,714	108	29,002
	Belgium.....			7	1,713	7	1,713
	Holland.....	2	481	5	2,554	7	3,035
	Portugal.....			4	1,526	4	1,526
	Denmark.....			267	6,247	267	6,247
Swedish.....	Sweden.....			9	531	9	531
	Denmark.....			6	387	6	387
	England.....	3	787			3	787
	Belgium.....	8	1,792			8	1,792
Danish.....	Denmark.....	26	5,706	125	4,363	151	10,069
	Iceland.....			2	363	2	363
	Germany.....			6	341	6	341
English.....	England.....	132	75,924	29	1,768	161	77,692
	Denmark.....	48	29,069			48	29,069
French.....	Germany.....			2	372	2	372
	France.....			20	1,967	20	1,967
German.....	Holland.....			1	77	1	77
	Germany.....	2	4,029	70	3,532	72	7,561
Belgian.....	United States of America..	3	6,048			3	6,048
	Belgium.....			8	453	8	453
Dutch.....	Holland.....			16	1,420	16	1,420
Total.....		304	151,124	746	48,461	1,050	199,585

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Sweden.....			4	287	4	287
	Russia.....	36	2,003	305	5,696	341	7,699
	France.....			2	733	2	733
	England.....			31	10,922	31	10,922
	Germany.....			135	17,720	135	17,720
	Belgium.....			1	726	1	726
	Holland.....	64	23,573	8	336	72	23,909
	Portugal.....			4	554	4	554
	Denmark.....	4	854			4	854
Swedish.....	Sweden.....			11	798	11	798
	Denmark.....	3	787			3	787
	England.....	13	2,967	119	2,980	132	5,947
	Belgium.....			8	939	8	939
Danish.....	Denmark.....			24	1,939	24	1,939
	Iceland.....			2	677	2	677
	Germany.....	119	71,165	28	1,987	147	73,152
English.....	England.....	23	14,739			23	14,739
	Denmark.....	1	383			1	383
French.....	Germany.....			23	2,367	23	2,367
	France.....			56	2,967	56	2,967
German.....	Holland.....	2	3,425			2	3,425
	Germany.....			7	396	7	396
	United States of America..			26	1,832	26	1,832
Total.....		265	119,896	794	53,856	1,059	173,752

O. C. REINHARDT.

DRONTHEIM.

Statement showing the commerce at Drontheim, Norway, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy gallons..	53, 800	\$55, 000	\$35, 000	Prussia, Germany, France.
Canvas cwt..	600	16, 000	1, 090	Germany, England.
Coals tons..	16, 000	69, 000	No duty.	Great Britain.
Coffee cwt..	25, 400	337, 000	112, 990	Brazil, Germany.
Cotton, raw do..	1, 000	18, 000	No duty.	England.
yarn do..	160	4, 500	570	England and Germany.
manufactured goods do..	2, 600	77, 000	23, 000	England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark.
Crockery and china do..	2, 100	20, 000	4, 000	England, Germany, Prussia, Denmark.
Dyeing materials do..	2, 800	19, 000	1, 080	England, Germany, Belgium, France, Holland.
Grain, rye, and barley quarters..	6, 000	} 560, 000	6, 600 }	Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany.
Grain, flour cwt..	17, 500			
Hemp do..	3, 700	35, 000	No duty.	Russia.
Hides do..	2, 900	50, 000	No duty.	Germany, England, Holland, Denmark.
Linen yarn do..	1, 500	51, 000	3, 200	Great Britain, Germany.
Metals, manufactured do..	15, 400	70, 000	1, 470	England, Germany, Holland.
Molasses do..	10, 700	38, 000	9, 490	France, Belgium, Germany.
Oils, olive do..	300	5, 000	300	Germany, Italy.
hemp and linseed do..	600	5, 500	530	Germany, England, Russia.
paraffine do..	3, 400	16, 000	2, 310	Great Britain.
Pork do..	1, 500	19, 000	No duty.	England, Denmark.
Rice do..	2, 300	7, 000	3, 100	England, Denmark, Germany.
Salt tons..	6, 000	44, 500	7, 640	Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, England.
Silk, manufactured goods cwt..	50	38, 000	1, 700	Germany, England.
Soap do..	700	4, 000	900	Do.
Sugar, refined do..	18, 700	175, 500	91, 600	Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark.
unrefined do..	4, 100	34, 500	15, 380	West Indies, Holland, Germany.
Tea do..	115	7, 000	2, 140	England, Germany.
Tobacco do..	4, 600	97, 500	35, 500	Germany.
Wines gallons..	25, 200	45, 000	5, 090	France, Spain, Germany, England, Denmark.
Wool, manufactured goods cwt..	1, 400	180, 000	10, 040	England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland.
yarn do..	200	17, 000	870	Germany, England.
Total		2, 115, 000	375, 590	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beer galls..	15, 600	\$6, 000	Brazil, England, Germany.
Bones cwt..	1, 100	1, 300	England.
Cattle head..	87	5, 000	Do.
Chromesalt cwt..	700	10, 000	Germany.
Copper do..	8, 000	140, 000	Holland, Prussia, England.
Deals feet..	3, 400, 000	47, 000	England, France, Spain, Brazil.
Fish produce:			
Stock-fish cwt..	12, 000	35, 000	Italy, France, Sweden.
Klip-fish, salted & rock-dried do..	17, 400	67, 000	Spain.
Salmon, fresh do..	300	4, 000	England.
Cod-liver oil galls..	57, 000	32, 000	Germany, Prussia.
Guano cwt..	2, 600	7, 000	Germany.
Game do..	140	1, 500	Germany, England, Denmark.
Herring barrels *	40, 800	200, 000	Germany, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden.
Iron, cast cwt..	170	400	Sweden.
Leather do..	200	8, 700	Do.
Oats quarters..	6, 000	26, 000	England.
Ore, copper tons..	1, 700	17, 000	Do.
pyrites do..	33, 000	130, 000	England, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark.
chrome do..	140	3, 000	England.
Skins cwt..	1, 500	40, 000	Germany, Prussia, Denmark.
Tar galls..	5, 100	800	England.
Total		781, 700	

* 1 barrel = 25.5 gallons.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Drontheim for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	England.....	2	418	19	3,118	21	3,536
	France.....	1	103	2	298	3	401
	Germany.....	46	13,627	8	833	54	14,460
	Russia.....			7	1,119	7	1,119
	Brazil.....			7	1,018	7	1,018
	Belgium.....			1	156	1	156
	Portugal.....			9	2,350	9	2,350
	Spain.....			3	732	3	732
	Sweden.....			11	642	11	642
	Italy.....			8	2,387	8	2,387
	Holland.....			3	217	3	217
	Denmark.....						
Swedish.....	America.....						
	Sweden.....	9	1,147	6	238	15	1,385
	Prussia.....	4	484			4	484
	Denmark.....	1	188	2	108	3	296
Danish.....	England.....	2	575	1	186	3	761
	Denmark.....	32	7,094	17	1,394	49	8,488
	Sweden.....			1	98	1	98
	England.....			1	202	1	202
	Prussia.....			13	1,193	13	1,193
	Russia.....						
British.....	Germany.....						
	England.....	43	23,189	18	2,725	61	25,914
	Holland.....			1	99	1	99
	Prussia.....			1	93	1	93
French.....	Russia.....						
	Sweden.....						
	France.....			7	1,049	7	1,049
	Belgium.....			2	394	2	394
German.....	England.....			1	158	1	158
	France.....			1	171	1	171
	Germany.....			2	142	2	142
	Russia.....						
Dutch.....	Belgium.....			2	146	2	146
	Germany.....			1	123	1	123
Total.....		140	46,825	155	21,389	295	68,214

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	England.....	2	418	22	4,083	24	4,501
	France.....	1	103	3	825	4	928
	Germany.....	43	12,613	2	92	45	12,705
	Russia.....			6	1,708	6	1,708
	Brazil.....			2	345	2	345
	Belgium.....						
	Portugal.....						
	Spain.....			6	1,021	6	1,021
	Sweden.....	2	491	13	788	15	1,279
	Italy.....			2	256	2	256
	Holland.....						
	Denmark.....	1	161	5	399	6	560
Swedish.....	America.....			1	583	1	583
	Sweden.....	9	1,411	7	424	16	1,835
	Prussia.....	2	371	2	110	4	481
	Denmark.....						
Danish.....	England.....						
	Denmark.....	32	7,094	4	279	36	7,373
	Sweden.....						
	England.....			22	2,097	22	2,097
	Prussia.....						
	Russia.....			1	112	1	112
British.....	Germany.....			3	163	3	163
	England.....	43	23,189	18	2,597	61	25,786

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Drontheim, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—Cont'd.	Holland						
	Prussia						
	Russia			1	220	1	220
	Sweden			1	99	1	99
French	France			7	1,049	7	1,049
German	Belgium						
	England						
	France			1	171	1	171
	Germany			2	163	2	163
Dutch	Russia			3	552	3	552
	Belgium						
	Germany			2	146	2	146
	Total	135	45,851	136	18,282	271	64,133

M. H. LUNDGREEN.

STAVANGER.

Statement showing the commerce at Stavanger, Norway, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy	lbs. 39,023	Unknown	\$5,575	France, Germany.
Butter	do. 10,252	do.	46	Denmark.
Cotton cloth, printed	do. 17,489	do.	3,123	England, Germany.
dyed	do. 10,037	do.	717	Do.
bleached	do. 17,342	do.	1,239	Do.
unbleached	do. 33,896	do.	1,211	Do.
Coffee	do. 396,548	do.	17,703	Do.
Clocks	number 28	do.	Unknown	Do.
Colors, indigo, cochineal, red lead, &c.	5,975	do.	373	Do.
Cabbage	number 18,333	do.		Denmark, Germany.
Cigars	do. 1,892	do.	338	Germany.
Coals	tons 11,591	do.		England.
Corkwood	lbs. 65,087	do.		Portugal.
Earthenware goods, china, &c. do.	46,821	do.	1,463	England.
Feathers	do. 8,620	do.	385	Germany.
Fruit, raisins, &c.	do. 75,053	do.	2,681	Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany.
Glass	do. 23,607	do.	632	England, Germany.
Grain: Barley ... Norw. barrel.	11,946	do.	640	Germany, Denmark.
Rye	do. 92,574	do.	4,959	Germany, Black Sea.
Rye flour	lbs. 1,936,272	do.	810	Germany, Denmark.
Wheat ... Norw. barrel.	564	do.	130	Germany, Black Sea.
Wheat flour	lbs. 1,266,472	do.	424	Germany, Denmark.
Pease ... Norw. barrel.	728	do.	79	Germany, Russia.
Malt	do. 318	do.	843	Germany.
Hops	lbs. 8,429	do.	527	Do.
Hides	do. 135,446	do.		Germany, England.
Hemp, flax, sail-cloth, rope, &c. do.	714,580	do.	9,733	Germany, Russia, England.
Hoops	do. 894,882	do.		Holland.
Staves and bottoms	do.	do.		Sweden.
Iron: Tinned iron cutlery	do. 23,344	do.	625	Sweden, England, Germany.
Anchors and cables above ½ inch	do. 2,719,040	do.		England.
Tools and other cast-iron goods	do. 16,435	do.		Sweden, England.
Bar iron	do. 669,120	do.		England.
Linon, yarn	do. 33,166	do.	592	Germany, England.
cloth	do. 8,531	do.	762	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Stavanger, Norway, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Metals : Yellow metal and zinc in sheets .....lbs.	63, 175	Unknown	.....	England.
Nails .....do.	6, 208	do.	\$139	Do.
Molasses .....do.	87, 252	do.	779	Germany.
Oil cotton .....do.	10, 093	do.	90	Germany, England.
Paper .....do.	17, 664	do.	315	Do.
Pork, salted .....do.	32, 838	do.	.....	United States of America, England.
Rice .....do.	113, 541	do.	709	Germany.
Salt .....tons	12, 771	do.	13, 683	Italy, Portugal.
Soap .....lbs.	16, 791	do.	150	England, Germany.
Silk goods .....do.	730	do.	229	Do.
Sugar, Havana .....do.	167, 295	do.	6, 344	Do.
refined .....do.	117, 792	do.	5, 784	Germany.
Tar .....barrels.	2, 455	do.	.....	Sweden.
Tea .....lbs.	4, 966	do.	929	England, Germany.
Tobacco .....do.	10, 602	do.	947	Germany.
Wine, in casks .....do.	74, 193	do.	3, 975	Germany, France, Italy, Spain.
in bottles .....bottles.	4, 387	do.	592	Germany, France.
Wood .....do.	.....	\$11, 610	.....	United States of America, Sweden, Russia.
Woolen yarn .....lbs.	3, 840	Unknown	138	England, Germany.
goods .....do.	49, 989	do.	6, 695	Do.
Total .....	.....	.....	97, 108	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bones .....pounds..	154, 465	\$1, 379 00	England.
Cattle .....number..	252	504 00	Do.
Copper-ore .....tons..	5, 350	20, 116 00	Do.
Skins .....pounds..	82, 792	13, 306 00	England and Germany.
Cod-liver oil .....tons..	30	7, 956 00	Do.
Iron, old .....pounds..	11, 300	34 00	England.
Hay .....tons..	69	1, 324 00	Do.
Horses .....number..	133	2, 850 00	Do.
Herrings, cured .....barrels..	104, 422	456, 442 00	Russia, Sweden, Germany, and England.
Lobster .....number..	176, 246	14, 843 00	England.
Salmon, in ice .....pounds..	13, 253	1, 893 00	Do.
Other fish, in ice .....do.	130, 887	5, 843 00	England and Germany.
Oats .....barrels..	2, 257	5, 320 00	England.
Rope, old .....pounds..	61, 276	1, 094 00	Do.
Rags .....do.	29, 398	329 00	Do.
Sheep .....number..	2, 128	3, 675 00	Do.
Books .....do.	.....	2, 386 79	United States of America.
Total .....	.....	539, 294 79	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stavanger for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	Germany						
	England						
	Russia						
	Sweden						
	Denmark	44	15, 875	362	60, 315	406	76, 190
	Black Sea						
	Canada						
	India						
	Honduras						
	Portugal						
Swedish	Sweden	2	140	14	539	16	679
Danish	Denmark	27	7, 159	2	50	29	7, 209
British	England	18	10, 013	19	1, 039	37	11, 052
	Total	91	33, 187	397	61, 943	488	95, 130

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian	Germany						
	England						
	Russia						
	Sweden						
	Denmark	36	13, 169	406	54, 672	442	67, 841
	Black Sea						
	Canada						
	India						
	Honduras						
	Portugal						
Swedish	Sweden			3	156	3	156
Danish	Denmark	25	6, 886			25	6, 886
British	England	20	10, 520	19	969	39	11, 489
	Total	81	30, 575	428	55, 797	509	86, 372

T. FALCK.

S W I T Z E R L A N D .

Statement showing the imports and exports of Switzerland from September 1, 1871, to August 31, 1872.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Bark for tanning quintals..	97, 050	25, 372
Beer in barrels do.....	114, 714	330
Books and music do.....	16, 149	11, 049
Bran do.....	.....	59, 985
Brass ware do.....	3, 113	732
Breadstuffs do.....	7, 238	19, 712
Butter and lard do.....	74, 281	13, 809
Cattle head.....	271, 358	129, 763
Cheese quintals..	16, 619	381, 534
Chemicals do.....	140, 207	5, 666
Coffee do.....	238, 922	2, 050
Copper ware do.....	580	1, 417
Cotton, in bales, and refuse..... do.....	400, 738	26, 415
Cotton-yarn do.....	22, 568	99, 986
Cotton goods of all kinds..... do.....	48, 503	243, 946
Crockery ware do.....	38, 642	18, 795
Crude metals, lead, copper, zinc, &c..... do.....	74, 688	4, 273
Dried fruit..... do.....	6, 048	37, 346
Drugs, spices, colors..... do.....	85, 015	48, 746
Dyeing wood and herbs do.....	79, 004	11, 105
Feathers for bedding do.....	7, 072	245
Flax and hemp do.....	18, 149	1, 260
Flour..... do.....	220, 284	41, 812
Glass ware..... do.....	80, 816	2, 242
Grain of all kinds..... do.....	4, 200, 588	38, 613
Hides of all kinds..... do.....	17, 673	62, 083
Iron of all kinds do.....	1, 289, 676	186, 923
Jewelry..... do.....	791	203
Leather and leather goods do.....	37, 756	15, 044
Linen and flax yarn, packing-cloth..... do.....	27, 505	876
Linen ticking..... do.....	26, 442	2, 133
Machinery and parts thereof..... do.....	109, 003	158, 384
Madder do.....	33, 225	1, 610
Malt..... do.....	107, 083	.....
Mineral waters..... do.....	15, 390	7, 431
Manufactured goods, not denominated..... do.....	.....	1, 520
Oils, not medicinal..... do.....	224, 908	9, 407
Paper and pasteboard do.....	31, 919	19, 564
Petroleum do.....	174, 782	.....
Rags and old paper..... do.....	17, 188	3, 704
Rice do.....	98, 225	1, 441
Seeds..... do.....	85, 664	6, 322
Silk, raw, chappe, &c..... do.....	47, 626	25, 155
Silk cocoons and silk refuse do.....	29, 661	12, 534
Silk and half-silk goods..... do.....	3, 143	71, 064
Soaps..... do.....	44, 525	2, 577
Soda, crude and artificial do.....	61, 060	2, 697
Spirits, in barrels and bottles..... do.....	142, 350	12, 826
Starch..... do.....	43, 415	1, 892
Straw goods..... do.....	2, 894	5, 856
Sugar and sirups do.....	297, 898	5, 655
Salt do.....	252, 275	.....
Sulphur..... do.....	7, 817	.....
Southern fruit, lemons, &c..... do.....	26, 721	.....

Imports and exports of Switzerland, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Tallow and tallow candles quintals..	19, 078	3, 363
Tobacco, in leaf..... do.....	109, 031	2, 196
Tobacco, manufactured..... do.....	16, 361	13, 278
Watches of all kinds..... do.....	2, 771	4, 031
Wine, in casks and bottles..... do.....	1, 360, 592	35, 795
Wooden ware and furniture..... do.....	28, 385	10, 489
Wool, raw..... do.....	31, 178	41, 773
yarn..... do.....	11, 668	9, 005
Woolen goods of all kinds..... do.....	69, 496	4, 600
Wood, coal, brick, stone, &c..... do.....	17, 334, 735	2, 425, 125
Total.....	28, 230, 898	4, 262, 996

TRANSIT.

Cattle.....	head.....	141, 674
Wood, lumber, &c.....	loads.....	47, 231
Goods of all kinds.....	quintals.....	1, 797, 756

B. SCHERR.

GENEVA.

OCTOBER 1, 1872. (Received October 31.)

Statement showing the description and value of the exports for the several quarters of the year ending September 30, 1872.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1871.	Quarter ending March 31, 1872.	Quarter ending June 30, 1872.	Quarter ending September 30, 1872.	Total value for the year.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Watches	1, 196, 642	747, 436	621, 766	845, 209	3, 411, 053
Music-boxes.....	123, 575	47, 590	75, 241	149, 108	395, 514
Leather.....	62, 197	115, 779	162, 902	84, 412	425, 290
Asphalt.....		47, 402	20, 251	127, 322	194, 975
Sundries	23, 051	3, 131	17, 391	25, 979	49, 552
Total in francs ..	1, 405, 465	961, 330	897, 551	1, 232, 030	4, 476, 384
Total in dollars.....					\$895, 276

The commerce of Geneva has been flourishing for the year past, especially for those engaged in the manufacture of first-class watches and music-boxes. There has also been a remarkable activity among builders, so much so that more than twice the number of houses have been put up of any preceding year since I have been here. This city increases in population with every political revolution in Europe; it is a city of refuge, and there are at this writing more than four hundred refugee communists here from Paris; these are chiefly workingmen, and many of them skillful at their trades. The price of living at Geneva has been steadily increasing for a long time; all kinds of meat are high, and, what is worse, the potato rot has again made its appearance in the vicinity.

ASPHALT.

A new article of commerce has sprung up in this district. Within the last three quarters, about \$40,000 worth of asphalt, or, more prop-

erly speaking, asphaltic rock, has been exported, chiefly via Marseilles, to New York, by a company known as the "Neuchatel Rock Paving Company, limited." Having heard much of the famous deposit of asphalt in the Val-de-Travers, (said to be the best in the world for paving streets and sidewalks,) and having often seen the article in use here, I took advantage of the presence of the vice-consul, and paid a visit to the mine. The superintendent, a Scottish gentleman by the name of Walsh, received me with great kindness, and went with me through the works. The particular deposit which I visited is of about twenty feet in depth, and as I groped through the main chamber, lamp in hand, the sides and roof seemed of the color of manufactured chocolate; the substance cannot be gotten out with the pick, but when struck with this, an indentation is made which shows a sort of metallic luster, and yet the mineral is easily cut with a knife! It is torn from its bed by blasting, one hundred and fifty pounds of powder being used per diem, and afterward carted to the mill, where it is first ground into a powder, which has the color of brown snuff; this powder is mixed with 1 per cent. of pure pitch brought from Trinidad, West Indies, and then subjected to a slow roasting process, in which the fuel used is peat, abundantly found in the same valley and peculiarly adapted to this purpose, since it is necessary to avoid a high temperature. When the substance has become a thick loblolly, the doors of the boilers are opened, and it is allowed to run into molds, and very soon hardens, when it is ready for shipment. It may be sent off without this preparation, but when loaded in bulk just as it comes from the mine, the lower portion of the cargo becomes so hard packed that it is almost as difficult to get it out of the ship's hold as it was in the first place from the mine.

The mine is, properly speaking, owned by the canton of Neuchatel, and this little republic manages the royalty in such wise as to get the most out of it, *e. g.*, on the first two thousand tons the tax is 19 francs per ton, on the next eight thousand tons the tax is 10 francs per ton, and on the next, twenty thousand tons 5 francs per ton, the average being a little more than a dollar per ton. This system of taxing is kept up by beginning anew with 19 francs so soon as thirty thousand tons have been extracted. The article is invoiced at 40 francs, or about \$8 per ton.

From the soundings already made, there are known to be more than a million of tons of asphaltic rock in the Val-de-Travers. Having heard that Professor Desor, of Neuchatel, had written scientifically upon this matter, I addressed a note to beg him to inform me where I could procure this work, and he kindly sent me a pamphlet upon the subject. I regret that it would exceed the limits of this report to give it entire. There seems to be a difference among *savans* as to the origin of the substance, whether vegetable or animal; Professor Desor came to the opinion some years ago, from the presence of great quantities of shells overlying the deposit in question, that it was of animal origin, and he says in his note to me that he still adheres to this opinion. This asphaltic rock is pure calcareous matter mingled with from 4 to 15 per cent. of bitumen. This bitumen was analyzed many years since by Professor Ladame, who found its composition to be as follows: 73.20 carbon; 10.96 hydrogen; 15.84 oxygen. Although this mineral has again become important, its use is shown, by Austrian discoveries, to have existed in Switzerland in pre-historic ages. Among the ruins of Babylon there has been discovered an asphaltic tunnel passing under the bed of the Euphrates, and the Egyptians made use of mineral tar in embalming their mummies.

CHAS. H. UPTON.

ZURICH.

OCTOBER 10, 1872. (Received October 31.)

I.—SILK.

The silk trade has shown a tendency to greatly fall off, especially in the exportation to America. This is mostly to be accounted for by the superabundance of silk goods thrown last year on the American market. Another reason, no doubt, is the really unreasonably high prices demanded for raw silk, which force the weavers to stop manufacturing until these high prices have gone down. In all there is great complaint about the quality of this year's silk, but it is no wonder, when we consider how bad the weather was during harvest. In spite of all these unpromising circumstances, several mechanical silk-weaving establishments have been erected, and among these, one at Winterthur, with 300 looms.

II.—COTTON.

Though, in the last year, very small quantities of cotton goods have been sent to the United States from this district, the manufacture of cotton goods still is one of the most important commercial branches of Northern Switzerland. The spinning-mills and cotton-weaving establishments have been altered to a system by which the Swiss manufacturer is enabled to compete with the English manufacturer. The greater part of cotton goods sent from here to the United States are printed cottons. The competition of our home manufacture is greatly felt by the manufacturer here, and also the prices paid here for baled cotton are such that the trade in cotton goods between the United States and Switzerland will not probably reach again the standard it had before the civil war. The production of cotton goods this year has been less than last year.

III.—EMBROIDERED GOODS.

No Swiss industry has flourished more the past year than machine-embroidery. It is a fact that the production has enormously increased during the last two years; for the canton of Saint Gall alone the increase in machines is estimated at from 2,000 to 10,000 pieces, and during that period there have been many larger and smaller establishments erected in the neighboring cantons of Thurgau and Appenzell. The production perhaps more than equals the consumption, while the prevailing mania to enter this branch of business places a great number of machines in the hands of people who work without any knowledge of the business, seeking to furnish cheaper articles, and thus in quiet times overstock the market; circumstances which may easily lead to a crisis. Another fact is, that by means of the great sale of American sewing-machines in all civilized lands, the consumption of embroidered goods is greatly aided; a circumstance of great importance, seeming to guarantee the further prosperity of manufactures.

IV.—STRAW GOODS.

Very little has been doing last year in this article, and the last three months it seemed as though the exportation to the United States was to stop entirely. The present is the time when new orders should come

in for next season, but the manufacturers of straw and horse-hair articles complain greatly of the non-appearance of any orders. The American market must be still well supplied, or else the prices of the goods are too high.

The exportations for the last five years from this district to the United States stand as follows :

	Francs.
1867	17,404,561.64
1868	17,434,445.15
1869	23,468,609.17
1870	29,186,371.65
1871	41,260,591.62
Three quarters of 1872.....	26,402,191.74

V.—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, ETC.

A grand establishment for manufacturing locomotives is in erection at Winterthur. It will be destined for the building of locomotives exclusively. Two thousand workingmen will be employed, and it is the calculation to finish every day one locomotive. The works belong to a stock company, and will be managed by an experienced Englishman. Other factories have gone up during the last year; among others, a large shop at Oerlikon for manufacturing all kinds of tools. The railroad shop also had to be enlarged here this season. Piano factories, dyeing establishments, breweries, &c., have been newly built. In short, this district is keeping up its high standing in the industrial and commercial world, and great preparations are made by the merchants and manufacturers here to show the world at next year's fair at Vienna that the people of Northeastern Switzerland pay homage to the progress of manufacture and art.

VI.—RAILROADS.

Since the Gothard Railway is no more a project, but a fact, a great stir in the cantons of Zurich, Argovie, Thurgau, and Saint Gall has taken place in railroad matters. Almost every little town or village came forth with new projects, not considering the enormous debts thus fixed upon the people. Some of the most important lines which will be built by the Northeastern Railway Company and the Central Railway Company, in connection with the communities through which the roads will lead, are the following :

The Bötzingen Railway, now building, connecting Basle with Zug and Cham by way of Brugg instead of Zurich. Next in importance will be the railroad on the left-hand side of Lake Zurich. This road will give Zurich a direct connection with Glarus. A branch will be built to Zug, connecting the Saint Gothard line, and giving Zurich a far shorter line than the one already existing. A new road is also to be built from Winterthur to Singen, making a shorter line to connect with the state roads of the Grand Duchy of Baden in that direction. There are twelve more lines for which the Swiss Diet was asked permission to build, most of them of very small importance, and of doubtful advantage to the companies who build them.

A word as to the mountain railroads. The railway on the Rigi, which was opened to the Staffel last year, has proven to be a perfect success, and is to be continued clear to the top of the mountain. It is built on the same system as the railroad on Mount Washington. Another road is to be built on the Rigi from the north side, from the village of Arth.

Zurich is also to have a mountain railroad leading on the Uetliberg. In the Bernese Oberland two mountain roads are planned; one on the Scheinige Platte, the other on the Faulhorn.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT THE SWISS POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL IN ZURICH.

The Swiss Diet resolved to empower the president of the Swiss board of education to establish an agricultural school in connection with the polytechnical school at this place. For that purpose suitable lands had to be looked for, and the government of the canton of Zurich willingly surrendered the domain near Zurich where the cantonal agricultural college was located. Suitable buildings are in course of erection, and two prominent professors of agriculture were called to occupy chairs.

VIII.—THE HARVEST.

This year's crop has been a very good one; abundance of grass and hay, so that the farmers are enabled to raise a plenty of stock, which they do not care to sell, thus affecting the meat market unfavorably. The grain crop was also of first quality; but this has no influence on the prices of flour and bread, as Switzerland does not raise the hundredth part of the grain it uses. Of fruits, as apples, pears, &c., there was an average crop. The wine crop will be better than last year's, but cannot at all be called a good one. Since last year the prices for potatoes, vegetables, butter, and milk have raised more than 25 per cent.

IX.—TRAVEL.

Switzerland was never before visited by such an immense crowd of travelers as it was during the traveling season of this year. All hotels were full to the house-tops, and many a traveler was content to find a bed in a third or fourth class hotel, instead of a first or second class. American travelers were generally registered to the number of one hundred, even one hundred and fifty a day, in the hotel registers of this city. The highest and most dangerous mountains were ascended by both ladies and gentlemen, with the usual number of fatal accidents.

I transmit, with this, tables showing the importations and exportations of Switzerland from September 1, 1871, to August 31, 1872.*

BRUNO SCHERR.

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Zurich to the United States for the nine months ending September 30, 1872.†

	Francs.
Silk.....	15,601,311 33
Cottons.....	1,356,070 57
Straw goods.....	351,906 59
Embroideries.....	8,594,339 96
Miscellaneous.....	518,563 29
Total.....	26,422,191 74

* See ante.

† From the quarterly returns of Mr. S. H. M. Byers, consul at Zurich.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports from the United States to Constantinople during the year ending September 30, 1872.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Clocks.....dozen.	12	\$317 00	Naphtha.....cases.	10	\$50 00
Cartridge-shells.....	12, 000, 000	72, 000 00	Petroleum.....do..	124, 730	423, 876 31
Hair preparation.....dozen.	60	300 00	Rum.....barrels.	800	12, 000 00
Harper's publications.....		120 00	Turpentine.....cases.	200	1, 485 00
Ink.....bottles.	970	145 00			
Medicines.....		2, 561 00	Total.....		1, 060, 854 31
Muskets.....	19, 600	548, 000 00			

Statement showing the quantity, description, and value of exports from Constantinople to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Boxwood.....pieces.	3, 143	\$4, 617 86	Rags.....bales.	2, 824	\$39, 075 22
Canary-seed.....bags.	740	3, 863 00	Salep.....pounds.	48	21 78
Cymbals.....pairs.	20	154 66	Silk.....do..	174	14 70
Gum tragacanth.....pounds.	24, 229	9, 766 03	Scammony.....do..	349	1, 178 41
Gum mastic.....do..	397	788 09	Tobacco.....do..	1, 178	1, 738 78
Opium.....do..	8, 898	43, 564 06	Turkish carpets.....	38	997 18
Oil of sandal-wood.....do..	66	362 98	Yellow berries.....pounds.	11, 770	3, 803 22
Ottar of roses.....do..	13, 382	20, 201 34			
Oil of geranium.....do..	437	1, 141 77	Total.....		135, 411 25
Old iron.....tons.	230	4, 122 17			

J. H. GOODENOW.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Constantinople for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....			7	3, 409	7	3, 409
Austrian.....	377	337, 263	1, 129	533, 580	1, 506	870, 843
Belgian.....			13	12, 517	13	12, 517
British.....			2, 199	1, 095, 396	2, 199	1, 095, 396
Danish.....			4	630	4	630
Dutch.....	15	17, 056	10	2, 530	25	19, 586
French.....	184	124, 855	21	5, 236	205	130, 091
Greek.....			3, 871	665, 004	3, 871	665, 004
Italian.....			2, 902	1, 175, 839	2, 902	1, 175, 839
German.....			365	121, 852	365	121, 852
Norwegian.....			355	64, 028	355	64, 028
Russian.....			710	381, 578	710	381, 578
Turkish.....	850	269, 006	10, 109	591, 993	10, 959	860, 999
Moldo-Wallachian.....			154	12, 355	154	12, 355
Samian.....			166	8, 256	166	8, 256
Servian.....			9	1, 108	9	1, 108
Swedish.....			10	1, 139	10	1, 139
Spanish.....			4	1, 203	4	1, 203
Total.....	1, 426	748, 180	22, 038	4, 677, 653	23, 464	5, 425, 833

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Constantinople, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....			5	2,474	5	2,474
Austrian.....	374	336,463	1,140	535,167	1,514	871,630
Belgian.....			13	12,517	13	12,517
British.....			2,211	1,100,456	2,211	1,100,456
Danish.....			4	630	4	630
Dutch.....	15	17,056	10	2,530	25	19,586
French.....	179	121,402	21	5,236	200	126,638
Greek.....			3,953	662,182	3,953	662,182
Italian.....			2,894	1,169,654	2,894	1,169,654
German.....			432	143,672	432	143,672
Norwegian.....			355	64,028	355	64,028
Russian.....			726	390,878	726	390,878
Turkish.....	840	266,829	9,849	562,861	10,689	829,690
Moldo-Wallachian.....			164	13,267	164	13,267
Samian.....			173	11,529	173	11,529
Servian.....			9	1,108	9	1,108
Swedish.....			10	1,139	10	1,139
Spanish.....			4	1,203	4	1,203
Total.....	1,408	741,750	21,973	4,680,531	23,381	5,422,281

D. STAMATIADES.

SALONICA.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Salonica for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.								
				Austria.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Switzerland.	United States.
Books and paper cases.	2,007	\$204,305	\$14,744	\$161,801	.....	.....	\$35,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee sacks.	13,720	235,630	16,965	40,740	.....	\$3,704	191,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochineal kilograms.	20,748	45,235	3,256	.....	.....	4,350	40,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs cases.	73	5,365	386	1,158	.....	.....	4,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen ware crates.	1,993	23,755	1,710	15,652	.....	.....	5,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English coals tons.	7,674	58,058	4,180	.....	.....	58,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides bales.	3,726	105,152	7,570	56,895	.....	.....	29,216	.....	19,041	.....	.....	.....
Indigo cases.	83	47,284	3,404	4,727	.....	42,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures bales.	11,463	1,682,049	121,107	175,626	.....	1,146,138	78,210	\$180,870	.....	.....	\$101,205	.....
Metals sheets.	1,030	.....	.....	.....	\$69,951	381,040	50,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do tons.	10,163	501,523	36,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do barrels.	1,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ornaments cases.	8	14,184	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,184	.....
Petroleum do.	7,152	63,807	4,595	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$52,294
Candles do.	.....	.....	.....	1,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice bags.	2,812	27,518	1,995	.....	.....	.....	8,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar casks.	10,215	260,935	18,788	4,894	.....	.....	14,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk stuffs bales.	163	380,236	27,377	101,656	.....	3,310	252,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and liqueurs barrels.	2,623	38,062	2,740	28,747	.....	.....	13,144	208,600	.....	.....	56,836	.....
Spices number.	76	157,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,780	.....	2,535	.....	.....	.....
Sundries* packages.	50,761	363,907	26,201	133,185	.....	16,407	132,334	.....	24,914	406	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	4,214,659	292,187	726,806	71,119	1,658,582	1,022,776	389,470	77,173	44,214	172,225	52,294

* Sundries include such as fruits, lemons, oranges, bricks, house furniture, matches, oil, Turkish bonnets, (fezes,) gold thread, &c.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Salonica, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.									
			Austria.	Africa.	England.	France.	Greece.	Italy.	Malta.	Spain.	Switzerland.	United States.
Cotton.....	23,500	\$821,542	\$203,956	.....	\$3,253	\$242,042	.....	\$246,420	.....	\$6,739	\$119,132	.....
Cotton-seed.....	4,735	21,718	.....	.....	.....	21,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley.....	19,318	130,337	.....	\$46,839	25,381	11,196	\$24,985	.....	\$17,521	4,415	.....	.....
Fennel-seed.....	3,200	42,095	.....	.....	.....	42,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeches.....	762	14,533	3,250	.....	.....	802	.....	10,481	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maize.....	2,795	21,867	.....	.....	.....	1,513	19,567	.....	787	.....	.....	.....
Oats.....	12,000	84,999	.....	.....	8,851	68,891	7,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye.....	2,100	7,716	.....	.....	.....	4,728	2,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw silk.....	267	3,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk pods, (cocoons).....	2,610	548,924	.....	.....	.....	533,511	.....	15,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk.....	2,177	320,708	.....	.....	.....	320,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, holed pods.....	3,779	100,769	.....	.....	.....	85,346	.....	15,423	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk-worm seed.....	4	1,607	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins.....	1,668	73,591	67,796	.....	.....	5,447	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame.....	4,120	153,026	.....	.....	.....	146,690	.....	6,336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices.....	149	144,966	.....	.....	.....	135,226	2,958	6,782	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries*.....	7,869	129,798	3,259	.....	7,565	52,262	53,990	12,104	.....	.....	.....	\$618
Tobacco.....	537	14,164	5,874	.....	.....	600	3,082	565	4,043	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	4,723	227,134	15,062	.....	6,754	195,489	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	9,699
Wheat.....	28,000	346,554	.....	.....	50,000	286,766	.....	9,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	3,209,425	300,804	46,839	101,804	2,155,030	114,827	327,167	22,351	11,154	119,132	10,317

* Sundries include prunes, butter, tallow, rags, abbas, bran, red pepper, &c.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Salonica for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austrian.....			6	1,947	6	1,947
	England.....			5	2,208	5	2,208
	France.....			14	4,938	14	4,938
	Greece.....			1	332	1	332
	Italy.....			8	2,183	8	2,183
	Turkey.....	46	28,572	6	1,161	52	29,733
Belgian.....	Holland.....	1	1,162			1	1,162
British.....	England and Malta.....	11	11,853	13	3,167	24	15,020
	France.....	2	1,202			2	1,202
	Italy.....			1	468	1	468
	Turkey.....			2	436	2	436
	United States.....			2	599	2	599
Dutch.....	Turkey.....			56	4,054	56	4,054
	France.....	1	1,119			1	1,119
	Holland.....			1	212	1	212
Egyptian.....	Turkey.....	99	83,180			99	83,180
French.....	Algeria.....			1	129	1	129
	France.....	37	21,708			37	21,708
	Holland.....			1	194	1	194
	Turkey.....	53	31,936	1	249	54	32,185
Greek.....	Africa.....			6	635	6	635
	Egypt.....			8	1,528	8	1,528
	France.....			3	498	3	498
	Greece.....			208	5,933	208	5,933
Italian.....	England.....			6	1,203	6	1,203
	France.....			5	1,545	5	1,545
	Greece.....			2	41	2	41
	Italy.....	6	3,497	19	4,433	25	7,930
	Spain.....			1	318	1	318
	Turkey.....			2	520	2	520
Norwegian.....	England.....			1	216	1	216
	United States.....			1	123	1	123
Ottoman.....	Greece.....			16	880	16	880
	Turkey.....	49	22,950	157	13,814	206	36,764
Russian.....	France.....	1	1,334			1	1,334
	Turkey.....			1	98	1	98
Samian.....	Samos.....			1	90	1	90
United States.....	United States.....			2	708	2	708
Wallachian.....	Turkey.....			1	95	1	95
	Total.....	396	208,513	558	54,955	864	263,468

EXPORTS.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	England.....			2	505	2	505
	France.....			9	2,825	9	2,825
	Italy.....			4	792	4	792
	Turkey.....	45	27,982	22	7,465	67	35,447
Belgian.....	Russia.....	1	1,162			1	1,162
British.....	England and Malta.....			4	1,157	4	1,157
	France.....			2	361	2	361
	Turkey.....	13	13,055	12	3,152	25	16,207
Dutch.....	do.....			65	4,394	65	4,394
	France.....			1	212	1	212
	Holland.....	1	1,119			1	1,119
Egyptian.....	Turkey.....	99	83,180			99	83,180
French.....	Algeria.....			1	194	1	194
	France.....	35	20,283	1	249	36	20,532
	Turkey.....	56	33,795	1	129	57	33,924
Greek.....	Africa.....			4	333	4	333

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Salonica, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek—Continued.....	Egypt			5	1, 159	5	1, 159
	France			6	984	6	984
	Greece			187	5, 254	187	5, 254
	Malta			5	262	5	262
Italian.....	England.....			1	135	1	135
	France	3	1, 648	11	2, 714	14	4, 362
	Greece			4	77	4	77
	Italy	1	658	5	640	6	1, 298
	Spain.....			2	514	2	514
	Turkey.....	2	1, 191	8	2, 551	10	3, 742
Norwegian.....	Italy			1	216	1	216
	Turkey.....			1	123	1	123
Ottoman	Greece			19	770	19	770
	Turkey.....	47	22, 170	151	13, 570	198	35, 740
Russian.....	do	1	1, 334	1	98	2	1, 432
Samian	do			1	90	1	90
United States.....	do			2	708	2	708
Wallachian.....	do			1	95	1	95
	Total.....	304	207, 577	539	51, 728	843	259, 305

P. H. LAZZARO.

TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.

SMYRNA.

Report for the year 1871.

FEBRUARY 10, 1872. (Received March 11.)

GENERAL TRADE.

The past year has been a prosperous one, the returns showing a large increase in imports and exports. In the former the increase has been chiefly in cotton and other manufactured goods, while in the latter it has been owing to the unusually large clip of wool and its enhanced value since the late European war. The cultivation of cotton also has very greatly increased, and the opium crop has been unprecedentedly large, the high prices of the previous years stimulating the growers to extend largely the area under cultivation. The annexed returns marked A and B will show the general trade with foreign ports, the coasting trade not being included, and amounting to \$2,165,950 for imports, and \$394,000 for exports. Of course the greater part of these imports consists of agricultural products, which are partly re-exported to foreign ports. The return marked C will show the navigation of the year.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The number of sailing-vessels trading with the United States was as follows, viz :

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American.....	9	2,917	11	3,813
Foreign.....	9	2,244	6	2,361
	18	5,161	17	6,174

The returns marked D and E show the value of the imports and exports from and to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871. A comparative statement, marked F, exhibits this trade during the past five years, showing an increase for 1871. The return marked G shows for the same period the shipments of opium, figs, and wool, which form the bulk of the exports to the United States. The increase on all these products has been large the past year. It will be noticed that the quantity of opium shipped is much larger in 1871 than in 1870, although the values are very nearly the same.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture.—As heretofore reported, the agricultural interests of this district are not in a prosperous condition. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that scarcely one-tenth of the arable land of Asia Minor is under cultivation. Millions of acres of the finest lands are lying waste and unoccupied. As a rule, the cultivation of the soil is limited to small patches, immediately in the vicinity of the scattered villages. Here the forked stick, drawn by hungry oxen, is the only plow with which the peasant is familiar, and the implements for reaping, thrashing, and winnowing are the same as those in use in the most primitive times.

The degraded state of the agricultural interests of the country may be traced to various causes. A vicious system of taxation by tithes, to which is added a further tax of 8 per cent. upon all products transported for sale from one district to another, a sadly defective administration of justice, and a want of intelligence and capital among the peasantry, may be mentioned as the principal. Until these evils are removed the agricultural interest, upon which the prosperity of the country depends, will hardly recover from its present low condition.

Manufactures.—Almost the only manufacturing industry in the district is in carpets and rugs. The manufacture of eastern carpets dates from a remote age, and has been handed down as an art through a long succession of invading races to the Turks, who, not being an inventive people, adopted the arts of the countries they conquered. The abundance of raw materials in Anatolia required for the carpets and rugs facilitate their manufacture. A rude frame, across which the warp is stretched, and a few instruments for knotting and clipping the pile, are all the mechanism used. The working people are generally of the lower class. The task of embroidering the carpets, for embroidery it really is, is exclusively left to the women, while the men dye the wool. The place where the carpets principally in demand for Europe are made is a small town, called Oushak, about one hundred and fifty miles east of Smyrna, but rugs and carpets of a finer but less durable quality are made in two other towns, Ghiordes and Coula. Turkey carpets have long been celebrated for their durability, fastness of dye, and harmonious blending of colors. An important trade is carried on in this article with Europe, England being the principal customer. Within the last year, however, rugs have been largely exported to the American market. Over \$250,000 worth of these goods is annually exported. The price of Oushak carpet twenty years ago was about \$1 per pike of 27 inches square; since then the price has been steadily rising, owing to a corresponding increase of price in the raw material, and at the present day the same quality of goods commands nearly double the figure of the above quotation.

The manufacture of licorice-paste has been carried on somewhat extensively, but the recent change in the tariff of the United States, by which the duty on this article is increased, and that on the raw material entirely removed, has greatly damaged this interest.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.—A concession has lately been granted to the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Company for the extension of their line to Rarahissar, a town situated in a great opium district, where it will unite with a trunk-line lately projected by the Sultan. When completed, these lines will place Smyrna in direct communication with Constantinople.

Smyrna quay.—This work, heretofore alluded to, is in process of con-

struction, and on its completion will greatly facilitate commerce and improve the appearance of the harbor.

THE CURING AND PACKING OF SMYRNA FIGS.

The district which produces this delicious and well-known fruit is situated about eighty miles from the city of Smyrna, and goes by the name of Aidin. Its chief town, Aidin, said to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is in direct railway communication with Smyrna, and is the center of the fig traffic. This district may be computed as embracing upward of six hundred square miles, and is itself subdivided into smaller ones, producing figs of various qualities. These are in the order of their quality, Erbelli Aidin, Chayil, and Bodamia, though in the purchase and packing no real distinction is made, except for first-class parcels, for which Erbellis are more generally selected on account of their size. In point of fact, Erbelli is a term applied to any figs of a certain standard. After purchase, all the lots are indiscriminately mixed together, and out of the heap are the several assortments made for packing. The peculiarities of the two qualities into which figs may be classed are as follows, viz: Erbelli, large, thin-skinned, clear, and soft or gluey; Chayil, &c., smaller, somewhat tough, and darker.

The process of drying and gathering the fruit is excessively simple, and requires but little labor on the part of the orchardmen. Most of the fruit drops from the tree as soon as dry, but the fall is often hastened by striking the tree with a rod. The figs are then collected, and such as are found too soft are spread out on a cleared surface of ground, where they lie a few days until sufficiently dry to bear placing in sacks without injury to the skin. In these sacks they are pressed down by the feet, the sacks sown up, and brought to market by rail. On arrival at Smyrna, they are conveyed to the fig-bazaar, or market-place, where early each morning the merchants betake themselves to effect purchases. The parcels belonging to each individual owner are separately examined, each purchaser giving his own price. A broker is nearly always employed by the merchant as an intermediary, on a payment to him of 2 per cent. on the value, this sum being ultimately refunded by the seller. The seller is but seldom the owner himself, this latter being generally represented in Smyrna by a Jew or Armenian merchant, at an exorbitant charge of clear 7 per cent. as a commission on the sale.

The figs are now conveyed to the packing establishment to undergo manipulation and boxing. The sacks are emptied out in a square heap on the floor, and on all sides are squatted rows of women and girls employed in merely twisting round each fig two or three times between the forefinger and thumb, to render it soft and give it its required oblong form. On the heap are a row of low baskets, into which are thrown separately the first and second qualities, to be used for packing. At least 10 per cent. of the whole mass is worthless for boxing, and during the above process is picked out and thrown in a separate heap. Undersized, tough, or spotted figs, and such as are burst, come under this category, and are packed or rather pressed promiscuously in half cwt. boxes and labeled "figs for family use." Sometimes, when the parcel is unusually good, three qualities instead of two are selected.

From this compartment the baskets are now conveyed to another, and laid on long benches, at which are seated the practiced packers. Each man has a box before him, and swiftly and dexterously are the figs placed alongside each other in rows. The rows vary in number according to the depth of the box, the flat ones, which are in more general

use, requiring but two. This manner of packing is called "pulled." Above all a row of "layers" is then placed to show the figs to advantage. The "layers" are stretched out by means of both hands, and laid flat side by side in parallel rows. Of late years "layers" throughout the box have come into great demand, and nearly all the best quality are packed this way. By following this method the fig is so stretched out that it opens at the end, but that part is concealed from view by being turned underneath. When treated in this manner the air enters into the fig, and in a short time renders it dry and unpalatable compared to fruit treated as "pulled," so that while giving the fig a better appearance it destroys its juiciness and flavor. The foreign market is in fault here and not the Smyrna packers, who must suit the taste of their customers. In packing, the fingers are now and then dipped in a bucket of sea-water, to ease the working of the fingers. The figs become thus moistened with salt water, which it is pretended hastens their sugaring. The boxes are again passed on to women, who complete the process by placing laurel leaves between the upper rows, before the final nailing down and polishing off by the carpenter. The packages used are of various dimensions and forms. Formerly all this fruit exported to the United States was placed in drums or paper boxes, but of late years flat wooden boxes are being extensively shipped. Very few, if any, drums find their way to the English market, to which the best qualities are usually sent. America consumes but little of the superior qualities, though the demand for such has now increased. Small canvas bags are now being used with success, and in fact every season sees some novelty in the style of package. The refuse or "naturals" are put into large boxes or barrels, and are shipped to England, Egypt, and European Turkey. The high rate of duty in America excludes this inferior quality altogether from her markets.

The fig districts lying round Aidin may be said to produce at least 60,000 camel-loads annually, which, taking each load at an average of 625 pounds, gives a total of 330,000 cwt. Of these from 30,000 to 40,000 loads are brought to the Smyrna market for exportation. The quantity brought depends altogether upon the prices ruling. The present year several thousand loads above other years arrived, owing to unusually high prices, which covered the extra cost of transporting by camels from districts far removed from railway communication. When prices are low, a good deal remains in the country for winter consumption.

E. J. SMITHERS.

SYRIA.

ALEPPO.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

Report for the year 1871.

The commercial transactions of this place have been this year, in general, quite flourishing. Export business in particular has given very good results.

Wools occupy the first rank in importance, on account of the constant orders received from the European markets; large profits have been realized by those who have dealt in this article.

Raw wools have, therefore, sold on the spot at £13½ Turkish per

quintal of 250 okes, and rose for a short space of time so high as to find buyers at £20 Turkish per quintal. It is estimated that the vilayet of Aleppo must have produced about 8,000 bales of wool, of 125 kilograms weight, one-half of which quantity has been sent to France and the other to England.

We have had from Mosul and from Mesopotamia about 10,000 bales of so-called Anazi wool, partly washed, which were at first sold on the spot, according to the quality, at £20 to £23 Turkish per quintal of 200 okes, but were afterward gradually brought up by our dealers, on account of the favorable advices from Europe, to the high prices of £29 and £30 Turkish per quintal of 200 okes. About 2,000 bales of such wool have been sent directly to the United States of America, about 3,000 to England, and the remaining 5,000 to France.

We have had from Bagdad 150 bales of washed wool, of Persian quality, which sold at £35 Turkish per quintal of 200 okes. Of this latter quality the Aleppo dealers bought about 4,000 bales at very low prices in Bagdad, and sent them to France by way of the Persian Gulf and Suez.

We have had an ordinary cotton crop, and it is estimated that this vilayet must have produced about 5,000 quintals. These have been sold on the spot at 20 and 23 piasters per rotolo of 1,000 drachms. The purchases made up to the present have been sent to France. The price of this article is of course governed by the advices from the principal European markets. The cultivation of cotton in these regions continues to prosper greatly.

Mosul and Mesopotamia have furnished us 3,000 bags of black and green gall-nuts, which were offered at £18 and £20 Turkish the quintal of 200 okes. There is now in our market a quantity of these nuts, but there are no buyers at the above prices, this article being not at all sought after in Europe. A large quantity is expected from Mosul.

The crops have been in comparison with the last year abundant, and the steady rains we have had until now have caused a sensible fall in the price of grain, which, after selling at 92½ piasters the choumboul of 30 okes in harvest-time, is not now worth more than 80 piasters. There being almost no export of cereals, we have in the market large quantities which find no buyers.

English manufactures support almost exclusively our bazaar trade, and always form the principal basis of our market, which latter is at present almost destitute of all goods, the retailers buying them up as fast and in such quantities as are to be had. As a rule, merchants do not dare to keep them in short for fear of a fall. England has also furnished a large quantity of copper and iron.

From France we get almost exclusively all our sugar, coffee, cochineal, cloth, and silk. Hardware has reached us indirectly from Germany, as also a few bales of cloth, and several cases of red caps, (tarboushes.)

For a few years past almost all our supplies of rice have come from Italy. It sells at 9 piasters the rotolo of 1,000 drachms, and buyers prefer it to the home produce. Swiss manufactures, which are in the main yazma veils, do not now sell so easily as heretofore, having passed out of fashion. For some time past we have been receiving a kind of cotton stuff, an imitation of that of the country, which finds much favor on account of its moderate price.

The consumption of petroleum increases daily, and it is preferred to olive-oil, which latter is worth not more than 15 to 17 piasters the rotolo of 1,000 drachms, because of the abundant olive harvest of this year. The petroleum case of two cans is now worth 110 to 115 piasters, accord-

ing to quality. The market for Aleppo goods is livelier than in former years. Four thousand five hundred looms are at work, and produce cotton and silk fabrics, which are exported to Egypt and Anatolia.

The opening of the Suez Canal has done much harm to the business of this place, which has suffered considerable in its commercial importance by reason of the new line of communication through said canal. Nothing but the carrying out of the railway plan, proposed by the English Company, from Alexandria to the Persian Gulf, can resuscitate these lands, and give them back their ancient splendor.

J. DE PICCIOTTO.

ALEXANDRETTA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

The territory of this consular district extends from the sea at Alexandretta to the city of Antioch and the ancient port of Snedia on one side, and on the other over the vast uncultivated plains which reach the sandy desert near Aleppo.

POPULATION.

The population of this district, the half of which is a dangerous morass, cannot be calculated with accuracy, for the Ottoman government does not publish statistical reports; but it may be estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, about 4,000 of whom constitute the population of Alexandretta, and 40,000 the ruined city of Antioch and the surrounding villages.

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES.

There are a few tanneries at Antioch for the manufacture of morocco leather. Manufacture of soap from olive-oil increases somewhat in importance, and also the export of salted fish. The foregoing are the only manufactures existing in this vast but depopulated district, which has Alexandretta for its sea-port. The transit commerce, and imports and exports at Alexandretta, have seriously diminished by the opening of the Suez Canal; for goods are now received from and exported to Europe through the port of Basora, to which place the caravans proceed from Bagdad and Persia, instead of, as formerly, to Alexandretta.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLES IN THIS CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The population of this district is composed of diverse elements, one may say of various nations, which are distinctly marked by their customs and language, so that even in the same city or town each nationality has a separate quarter.

The great part of the population is composed of Fellahs or peasants, who principally cultivate the soil. Their religion, which they declare is a great mystery, is in fact idolatrous. Their ignorance and superstition is incredible. While they live in the midst of plains which are the most fertile in the world, they obtain by their labor but poor returns of produce, for they take neither pains nor interest enough in their prosperity to labor assiduously. They pretend to be poorer than they really

are, in order to escape the exactions of the Ottoman government, which grasps all that they can lay by long-continued economy. The dominant race comes next, namely, the Turks, who, few in numbers, inhabit principally the various cities and towns. Without industrious habits, they contrive to obtain the more lucrative employments under government, and manage by their position to extort the hard-earned money of the oppressed people over whom they domineer.

After the Turks follow the Arab Greeks, or Arabs of the orthodox Greek church, inhabiting the district bordering upon the sea. They are numerous, active, unscrupulous, changeable, and superstitious, being completely priest-ridden, though they are careful to follow their own private interests, and manage to accumulate considerable wealth, and thereby acquire much influence. By their intrigues and subtlety they win favor with the Turks, who often employ them in minor positions of the government.

After them come the Armenians, a people devoted to commerce like the Greek Arabs, but tenacious of their language and customs. More docile and reliable than the Greek Arabs, they receive willingly the missionaries sent among them, and the American missionaries especially have reached their hearts, and wield great influence over them. At their own cost they have built themselves a Protestant church, and schools and hospitals have been founded.

The remaining population is composed of several European families, most of whom are connected with the foreign consular agents or the directors of steamships touching at Alexandretta.

GOVERNMENT POLICE-COURTS.

The government of this district or territory, or rather this phantom of government, has its seat at Beylan, where a kaimacam resides, (local governor,) who does nothing but receive his salary quarterly and amuse himself by committing every possible act of injustice upon those over whom he rules, assisted by an Armenian employé.

Properly speaking, the aim of the Turkish government in this country is to collect money by every possible exaction; by custom-houses, telegraphs, post, and by the heavy tax on produce of 12 per cent.; and in return it repays nothing to the inhabitants; no schools are established, no roads, no harbors are made, nor is the slightest improvement attempted in the carriage of mails, except what is absolutely necessary to promote the ends of such a government. It rarely pays its employés, causing them to resort to extortion and bribes in order to keep themselves and their families from starvation. These are reasons for the mal-administration of the custom-houses and telegraphs.

Finally, the port of Alexandretta, or Iscanderoon, which can be made in all weathers, is one of the safest in the world. With such a sea-port, with a peaceable, mild, and teachable population in the neighboring territory, living among fertile plains and mountain slopes, this district, under an enlightened government, would soon become, I am assured, a perfect earthly paradise. The marshes near the port are, however, unhealthy and malarious, and should be drained. At present this entire district is nearly depopulated, the towns and villages are in ruins, and everything will go from worse to worse as years roll on, so long as the Turks are dominant.

D. LOMBROSO.

Statement showing the commerce at Alexandretta for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity in kilograms.	Value entered in francs.	Countries whence imported.
Manufactured goods.....	2, 664, 612	21, 316, 840	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Cloth.....	24, 485	293, 780	Do.
Silk.....	6, 208	372, 480	Turkey, Egypt.
Silk goods.....	17, 705	624, 060	France, Germany, Turkey, Egypt.
Carpets.....	1, 097	6, 582	Turkey, Egypt.
Bonnets, hats.....	14, 906	174, 310	France, Germany, Turkey, Egypt.
Sugar.....	465, 873	437, 608	England, France, Germany, Turkey, Egypt.
Coffee.....	93, 263	144, 507	France, England, Turkey, Egypt.
Rice.....	818, 479	404, 005	Italy, France, England, Turkey, Egypt.
Cochineal.....	46, 326	324, 282	France, Egypt, Turkey.
Drugs.....	24, 765	74, 895	Do.
Clothing.....	10, 818	162, 270	Do.
Boots and shoes.....	2, 930	23, 440	France.
Hardware.....	152, 002	607, 928	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Cinnamon.....	334	1, 002	France, Egypt.
Licorice.....	140	560	France.
Cream of tartar.....	11, 265	18, 202	France, Turkey.
Wines and liquors.....	124, 234	100, 306	Italy, France, Austria, Egypt.
Leather and hides.....	21, 136	127, 550	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Jewelry.....	373	8, 725	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Hair.....	150	15, 300	France.
Marble.....	5, 434	7, 790	Italy.
Provisions.....	82, 468	210, 390	Italy, England, Turkey, Egypt.
Pepper and spices.....	65, 789	129, 325	England, France, Turkey, Egypt.
Bags and sacks.....	26, 159	51, 500	England, Turkey, Egypt.
Stationery, paper.....	62, 340	83, 900	Italy, France, Germany, Turkey, Egypt.
Fruits.....	115, 051	30, 780	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Wood.....	26, 260	12, 300	France, England.
Tobacco and cigars.....	5, 879	23, 250	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Nails, pointed.....	8, 905	4, 100	France, Egypt.
Copper.....	139, 014	555, 056	France, England, Turkey, Egypt.
Indigo.....	54, 584	710, 813	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Iron.....	208, 097	98, 400	Italy, England, Turkey, Egypt.
Lead, zinc, and steel.....	100, 054	89, 690	France, England, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Flour.....	213, 593	85, 200	France, Russia, Turkey.
Oil, olive.....	28, 378	27, 220	France, Turkey.
Barley and wheat.....	200, 820	30, 125	Turkey.
Henna, dye.....	30, 711	31, 000	Egypt.
Salt.....	500, 000	75, 000	Turkey.
Tin.....	6, 983	5, 100	England, Turkey.
Petroleum.....	181, 767	160, 750	Via France, England, (from America.)
Maize, (Indian corn).....	205, 590	20, 690	Turkey, Egypt.
Coals.....	4, 861, 000	179, 857	England.
Candles.....	4, 660	13, 985	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Sundries.....	269, 634	319, 200	Italy, France, England, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Sal ammoniac.....	4, 654	6, 980	England, Turkey.
Biscuits.....	707	750	Italy, Greece, Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Coral and amber.....	385	32, 600	Italy, Germany, Egypt.
Arms, (fire-arms).....	244	1, 600	Germany.
Matches.....	17, 905	26, 740	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Glass.....	18, 001	5, 448	England, Austria.
Sulphur.....	11, 720	2, 700	France.
Tea.....	236	940	England, Russia.
Silk seed.....	3	400	Turkey.
Total.....	5, 394, 739	28, 272, 211	

Total of exports in United States money, \$5,257,655.19; amount of duties, 2,262,616 francs, or \$420,698 54.

Statement showing the commerce at Alexandretta, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity in kilograms.	Value, including costs and charges, in francs.	Countries whither exported.
Gall-nuts and gum.....	389, 909	623, 852	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Silk goods.....	4, 716	216, 310	Turkey, Egypt.
Silk, raw.....	5, 956	337, 360	Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Silk cocoons.....	10, 925	32, 775	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Manufactured goods.....	488, 362	8, 057, 000	Turkey, Egypt.
Carpets.....	8, 617	83, 660	Do.
Cotton.....	356, 994	499, 789	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Wool.....	2, 926, 832	7, 307, 077	Italy, France, England, Russia, Greece.
Yellow grains.....	23, 043	80, 650	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Yellow wax.....	16, 449	65, 796	Italy, France, England, Turkey.
Gums.....	95, 528	382, 128	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Glue.....	49, 089	24, 539	Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Resin, (rosin).....	137	35	Turkey.
Sesame-seed.....	348, 689	174, 343	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Scammony.....	1, 417	42, 510	Italy, France, Austria.
Scammony-root.....	75, 746	45, 449	England, Egypt.
Licorice.....	1, 847	923	Turkey, Egypt.
Soap.....	72, 067	86, 479	Do.
Tobacco.....	189, 588	379, 172	Do.
Opium.....	1, 754	70, 160	Turkey, France, Austria.
Maize, (Indian corn).....	131, 052	13, 292	Greece, Turkey, Egypt.
Wheat.....	80, 281	16, 058	France, Turkey.
Barley.....	310, 080	30, 900	Turkey.
Nuts, (almonds and pistachio).....	154, 281	157, 288	France, Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Salted fish.....	31, 744	16, 040	Greece, Turkey.
Butter.....	79, 717	161, 320	Turkey, Egypt.
Oil.....	1, 891	1, 865	Do.
Honey.....	1, 458	1, 372	Do.
Hides.....	271, 474	217, 171	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Provisions, (preserved meats).....	27, 685	36, 716	Italy, France, Turkey, Egypt.
Wooden beams.....	3, 104	4, 780	Turkey, Egypt.
Iron.....	17, 167	8, 135	Turkey.
Goat-skins.....	1, 690	6, 765	Do.
Paints.....	3, 202	5, 200	Do.
Dried raisins.....	17, 177	8, 590	Turkey, Egypt.
Sundries.....	152, 463	144, 810	All countries.
Sheep.....	49, 694	646, 022	Turkey, Egypt.
Cattle.....	2, 872	229, 800	Do.
Horses.....	97	35, 000	Do.
Total.....		20, 251, 131	

20,251,131 francs = \$3,766,710.36.

BEIRUT.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

GENERAL STATISTICAL AND COMMERCIAL VIEW FOR THE YEAR 1871.

The statistics for the year under review show that the trade between the United States and Syria continues to increase favorably, though, at this date, (September, 1872,) the demand for petroleum has somewhat diminished.

For a statement of general imports and exports during the six months ending December 31, 1871, I respectfully refer to inclosures A and B; and to inclosure C for a general statement of navigation.

The foreign import trade at this port is reviving. The total for the half year is 68,362,950 piasters, or \$2,579,734, on which \$206,416.48 were collected for duties at the Beirut custom-house.

The total of exports to foreign countries is 72,325,275 piasters, or \$2,729,256, for same period.

The total of imports for the six months ending June 30, 1871, was 71,712,400 piasters, which, compared with the sum total for the past six months, shows a decrease of 3,349,450 piasters in the trade. Exports, on the contrary, have increased 3,125,275 piasters. The sum total for the six months ending June 30, 1871, was 69,200,000 piasters.

Inclosure marked D is a statement of the quantity and value of the exports to the United States during 1871, carefully compiled from the invoices at the consulate. The sum total is \$281,272, showing an increase of \$196,348 over 1870. The number of arrivals of American vessels during the year was six, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,492.21, and cargoes valued at \$211,242; while, during 1870, there were also six arrivals, with cargoes valued at \$322,699, and tonnage, 2,326.18; showing a considerable falling off for 1871.

Up to this date there have been no arrivals or departures of American vessels during 1872, though 120,000 cases of petroleum, (refined oil,) valued at \$400,000, were imported from New York and Boston under Austrian and British flags.

American shipping is steadily decreasing on the Mediterranean, while the British is as rapidly increasing.

The consular invoice-book shows the value of goods exported to the United States to be as follows:

First quarter, 1872.....	\$34,665 11
Second quarter, 1872.....	20,729 66
Third quarter, 1872	217,209 11
Total on September 30, 1872	<u>272,603 88</u>

Against the same period of 1871, viz:

First quarter, 1871.....	\$65,793 45
Second quarter, 1871.....	102,291 30
Third quarter, 1871.....	88,340 80
Total, for same period, 1871.....	<u>256,425 55</u>

There is an increase of \$16,178.33 for 1872, caused by the greater quantity of refined oil imported; in payment of which an unusual amount of wool was exported.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum, or refined oil, is the principal article imported from the United States, and its use is being extended daily among the inhabitants of the towns and villages of Syria, Persia, and Arabia, for it competes successfully with olive-oil. It is even said that American oil is burned in the lamps which are suspended before and over the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca, and the statement is probably correct, for it is burned in every Mohammedan mosque in this city.

WOOL.

Wool, washed and unwashed, and rags, constitute the principal articles which are exported to the United States. The wool is generally that quality known in trade as "carpet wool."

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	Piasters.
Pounds sterling on London.....	125 to 125½
The franc on Marseilles.....	4¾ to 5
Florin on Trieste.....	10½ to 10¾

CURRENCY.

	Piasters.
English sovereign.....	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
French gold Napoleon.....	100
Russian gold piece.....	102
Turkish 100 piasters gold.....	115
Austrian silver dollar.....	26
French 5-franc piece.....	25
Spanish and American dollar.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian ruble.....	19.35
Turkish silver dollar.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$

PRICE-CURRENT OF EXPORTS.

	Piasters.
Wool, washed, per oke.....	18 to 20
Wool, unwashed, per oke.....	10 to 11
Cotton, per oke, (none in market.)	
Tobacco, per oke, for cash.....	5 to 30
Timbak tobacco, per oke.....	20 to 25
Madder roots, (none in market.)	
Silk, superior, per oke.....	500 to 600
Silk, inferior, per oke.....	250 to 350
Cocoons, dried, per oke.....	100 to 140
Olive-oil, per oke, for cash.....	6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sesame-oil, per oke.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Wine, per oke.....	3 to 4
Gall-nuts, per oke.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13
Rags, per oke, for cash.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bones, per oke, for cash.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{4}{10}$
Soap, per oke, for cash.....	4 to 6
Wheat, per kilogram.....	28 to 31
Corn, per kilogram.....	13 to 14
Barley, per kilogram.....	11 to 12

PRICE-CURRENT FOR IMPORTS.

Coffee, per oke, three months.....	13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cigars, per box, for cash.....	25 to 75
Pimento, per oke, for four months.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
White loaf-sugar, for four months.....	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sugar, (none in market.)	
Iron, per oke, for cash.....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper, per oke, for three months.....	22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea, per oke, for cash.....	40 to 50
Zinc, per oke, for four months.....	7
Cordage, per oke, for cash.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10
Petroleum-oil, per case, for cash.....	89 to 90
Unbleached cotton, per pound, for cash.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9
Bleached cotton, No. 100.....	108 to 115

SILK TRADE.

The mercantile prosperity of Beirut depends greatly upon the state of its trade in raw silk with France. In 1870 great loss was sustained on account of the Franco-Prussian war, but in 1871 the amount of raw silk exported was valued at \$3,000,000. The prospect for 1872 is even better. Prices for raw silk range from 500 to 550 piasters per oke of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and 30 to 40 piasters per oke for cocoons.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco trade was prosperous during 1871; and as Latakia is the port whence that article is principally exported, I respectfully refer to the report of the United States consular agent for that district.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Properly speaking, Syria has no roads for internal communication. All merchandise and the produce of the soil are carried on the backs of camels and mules. Beirut is indeed privileged in possessing a carriage-road, placing it within easy access of Damascus. The journey can be accomplished in twelve hours by the diligence, and the distance traversed is about seventy-five miles.

A joint stock company, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, was formed in 1858, under the direction of Count E. de Perthuis, a retired French naval officer, which constructed the road, and has the exclusive control of it for a long term of years. The company is styled the "*Compagnie Impériale Ottomane de la Route de Beyrouth à Damas.*"

Diligences carry the mail and passengers twice a day to and from Damascus with great regularity. Every evening a caravan of wagons laden with goods departs for Damascus, and another from Damascus for Beirut. The company, however, only pays its shareholders a dividend of 5 per cent. The expenses are very heavy, for the mountain grades are steep, and telling upon their horses and mules.

BANKS.

In 1856 an English company established a bank in the Ottoman Empire, under the name of the "*Imperial Ottoman Bank.*" A branch of this bank is located in Beirut, and its business is confined principally to exchange operations. The legal rate of discount and interest is 12 per cent.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The legal weight is the oke, which is subdivided into 400 ounces or drachms. Two okes make a rotolo. The quintal equals 100 rotoli, or 200 okes, or 550 English pounds. An oke weighs $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Cloth is measured by the pike, which is equal to three-quarters of a yard measure. It is rumored that the standard of weights and measures is to be changed soon for the decimal system.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living is increasing annually. House-rents vary from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum, according to locality. I am informed by the American missionaries residing here that a small family can live upon an income of \$2,000 only by practicing the strictest economy. The journey from the United States to Syria costs from \$800 to \$1,000 for two persons. Recently the British consul-general sent me a circular, inquiring what was the compensation of this post, as he was ordered by his government to ascertain, if possible, the actual salaries of the foreign consular corps stationed at Beirut. The following is a copy of that statement:

SALARIES OF THE BEIRUT CONSULS-GENERAL.

Great Britain pays her consul-general.....	£1, 000	or	\$5, 000
Vice-consul.....	350	or	1, 750
First dragoman secretary.....	100	or	500
Second dragoman secretary.....	50	or	250
Allowance for rent and guards.....	300	or	1, 500

Total.....	1, 800	or	9, 000
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Austria pays her consul-general.....	£1, 000	or	\$5, 000
Consular pupil.....	200	or	1, 000
Secretary, (interpreter).....	420	or	2, 100
First dragoman-secretary.....	400	or	2, 000
Second dragoman.....	160	or	800
Élève dragoman.....	72	or	360
Guards.....	72	or	360

Total.....	2, 324	or	11, 620
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And office expenses.

France pays her consul-general.....	£1, 000	or	\$5, 000
Consular clerk.....	200	or	1, 000
Secretary of archives.....	420	or	2, 100
Chancellor.....	400	or	2, 000
Dragoman.....	160	or	800
Élève dragoman.....	75	or	375
Guards.....	75	or	375

Total.....	2, 330	or	11, 650
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And office expenses.

The German Empire pays her consul-general.....	£600	or	\$3, 000
Chancellor judge.....	225	or	1, 125
First dragoman.....	90	or	450

Total.....	915	or	4, 575
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And office expenses.

Italy pays her consul-general.....	£960	or	\$4, 800
Vice-consul.....	260	or	1, 300
First dragoman.....	244	or	1, 220
(And a certain percentage of fees.)			

Total.....	1, 464	or	7, 320
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And office expenses.

Russia pays her consul-general.....	£820	or	\$4, 100
Chancellor.....	245		1, 225
First dragoman.....	100		500
Clerk.....	66		330

Total.....	1, 231	or	6, 155
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And office expenses.

The United States pays her consul-general.....	£400	or	\$2, 000
Vice-consul.....			
Consular clerk, (if any).....			1, 000
First dragoman and guards.....			500

Total.....			3, 500
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And office expenses.

EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Last May, the corner-stone of the Protestant Syrian college was laid, with the usual religious services, by Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York. The buildings will cost \$100,000, and comprise the college itself, a separate medical school, and chemical laboratory; and probably houses for the professors will be added in time.

The American missionaries in Central Turkey (Northern Syria) propose erecting a similar college at Aintab, and Rev. Mr. T. C. Trowbridge is now on his way to the United States to collect the necessary funds. Already about \$200,000 are invested in churches, schools, seminaries, and hospitals, so that soon about \$400,000 of American capital will be represented by the colleges, churches, and schools of the Presbyterian mission now established in Syria. In view of the valuable interests at stake, and the extended territory over which they are now scattered, the American missionaries desire that Congress would create salaried consular posts at Aleppo and Aintab, and send reliable consuls to those places, on salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum. The districts of Aleppo and Aintab are very remote from Beirut, and are distinct provinces, under separate governors-general, so that recourse must be had to Constantinople only for redress, even in trivial matters. The present consular agents at those places are foreigners, and by no means so efficient as American officers would be.

POPULATION.

The population of Beirut is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000. I have copied the following statement from the census, or year-book, just published by the governor-general of Syria. Only *houses* are enumerated however, viz:

Mohammedan houses	1,790
Orthodox Greek	2,000
Papal Greek	500
Maronite	500
Latin, (Catholic)	10
Armenian	8
Papal Armenian	6
Syrian	10
Copt	1
Jewish	60
Mosques	7
Mosques mesjeds, or small mosques	12
Mosques for Dervishes	2
Residences	27
Churches	35
Schools	63
Total	<u>5,031</u>

Allowing seven persons to each house, would give only 35,000. This statement is not a full one, for all the stores, shops, and soap manufactories, as well as hotels, are omitted, nor is the number of schools correct. The following is the list of the scholastic institutions of Beirut which are supported by various missions, sects, and communities:

SCHOOLS.

Primary schools, teaching reading and writing in Arabic.

Sect.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Mohammedans.....	16	1, 031
Orthodox Greek.....	14	847
Maronite.....	7	703
Greek Catholic.....	2	90
Armenian.....	1	30
Jesuit.....	3	260
Jewish.....	4	150
Franciscan.....	1	50
Scotch mission.....	1	183
British, for blind persons.....	1	15
Total number.....	50	3, 359

Schools for girls only.

Orthodox Greek.....	1	240
Church of Scotland.....	1	45
American mission.....	8	668
Sisters of Charity.....	1	750
For orphans.....	1	228
Prussian deaconesses.....	1	130
Ladies of Nazareth.....	1	120
Total number.....	14	2, 181

Colleges and seminaries for males.

Protestant Syrian College.....	1	66
Greek Catholic.....	1	205
National, (Syrian).....	1	160
Total number.....	3	431

Seminaries for females.

American mission.....	1	96
British mission.....	1	75
Deaconesses, (Prussian).....	1	68
Ladies of Nazareth.....	1	60
Total number.....	4	299
Whole number for males.....	53	3, 727
Whole number for females.....	18	2, 480
Total.....	71	6, 207

Male teachers.....	149
Female teachers.....	166
Total number of teachers.....	315

GENERAL POPULATION OF SYRIA.

There are in Syria, or vilayet of Syria, 21 cities and towns, having 13,728 houses, owned by non-Mohammedans, and 3,588 villages, having

36,036 houses, owned by non-Mohammedans; making a total of 3,609 places, containing 49,764 houses; and, in the same towns and villages there are 128,473 houses owned by Mohammedans. The average number of houses to each place is between 49 and 50. Total number of houses in the 21 cities and towns is 51,951; ditto in 3,588 villages, is 126,287; and the total number of houses is 178,238. The average number of houses in the 21 cities and towns is 2,474; and in the 3,588 villages, between 35 and 36. Allowing to the town and city houses seven persons apiece, the town population would be 363,657; and allowing five persons to each house in the villages, the rural population would be 631,435; average total, 995,092. Allowing five persons to each house in both towns and villages, gives a minimum total of 891,190; and, allowing six persons to each house, in both towns and villages, gives a maximum total of 1,069,428. The vilayet of Northern Syria and the Mutessarif-vilayet of Mount Lebanon are not included.

REVENUES OF THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The total revenues of the Syrian government for 1870, as stated in the year-book just published at Damascus, were 67,541,936 piasters sagh, or \$3,070,088, (22 piasters sagh = \$1;) and the expenses were 34,958,933 piasters sagh, or \$1,589,042.70; leaving a balance to the credit of the government of 32,583,003 piasters sagh, or \$1,481,045.30, which was remitted to the treasury at Constantinople.

The total of receipts for 1871 were 55,852,954 piasters sagh, or \$2,538,770; and the expenditure of the government was 23,444,931 piasters sagh, or \$1,065,678.15; leaving a balance of 32,408,023 piasters, or \$1,473,092, to the credit of the treasury at Constantinople. The net revenue was 174,980 piasters, or \$7,953 less than last year.

The foregoing figures cannot be vouched for; the well-known inaccuracy of the accounts kept by the Ottoman government is a sufficient excuse.

I will here give a recapitulation of revenue according to districts:

	Piasters sagh.
Revenue from Damascus.....	22, 186, 905
Revenue from Beirut.....	5, 872, 888
Revenue from Tripoli.....	9, 067, 450
Revenue from Hamah.....	7, 905, 655
Revenue from Hauran.....	3, 902, 064
Revenue from Balka.....	6, 917, 992
Total.....	55, 852, 954
or \$2, 538, 770.	
Expenditure for Damascus.....	15, 381, 409
Expenditure for Beirut.....	2, 242, 078
Expenditure for Tripoli.....	1, 897, 724
Expenditure for Hamah.....	1, 629, 145
Expenditure for Hauran.....	1, 163, 462
Expenditure for Balka.....	1, 131, 113
Total.....	23, 444, 931
or \$1, 065, 678.15.	

In conclusion, I respectfully refer you to the commercial reports and tabular statements furnished by the United States consular agents at Damascus, Tripoli, Latakia, Alexandretta, Aleppo, and Tyre, which contain an unusual amount of interesting and valuable statistical information.

J. BALDWIN HAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Beirut for the six months ending December 31, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Piasters.</i>	<i>Piasters.</i>	
Silk goods	332,000	27,560	Austria, Germany, France.
Broadcloth	3,202,500	256,200	Do.
Various textile fabrics	4,076,200	326,096	Do.
Millinery, (bonnets)	415,000	33,200	Germany, France.
Haberdashery	77,750	6,220	Do.
Leather and skins	426,000	34,080	Austria, Germany, Italy, England, France.
Shoes, boots, &c	275,000	22,000	Austria, Germany, England, France, Belgium.
Drugs and medicines	430,500	34,440	Do.
Glass and china ware	403,800	32,304	Austria, Germany, Italy, England, France.
Hardware	1,962,650	157,012	Do.
Cottons, (muslin)	20,354,000	1,628,320	Germany, England, France, Belgium.
Sugar	3,276,750	262,140	Germany, England, France.
Marble	631,500	50,520	Austria, Italy.
Jewelry	98,000	7,840	Austria, Germany.
Watches, &c	202,500	16,200	Switzerland.
Wood, (lumber)	192,500	15,400	Austria.
Steel	156,000	12,480	Austria, Germany, Belgium, England.
Paper, (stationery)	965,500	77,240	Germany, England, France, Belgium.
Iron money-safes	63,250	5,060	Germany, Austria.
Beer	91,000	7,280	Germany, England, France.
Alcohol	92,850	7,428	Austria, Germany.
Matches	325,000	26,000	Austria, Germany, France.
Iron and iron bars	442,700	35,416	Germany, England, Belgium, France, Russia.
Coffee	563,000	45,040	England, France.
Rice	6,093,000	487,440	England, Italy.
Copper	340,000	27,200	England.
Lead	202,000	16,160	England, France.
Tin and zinc	30,000	2,400	England.
Peppers and spices	328,000	26,240	Do.
Linens	1,127,000	90,160	Switzerland.
Alum, vitriol	100,000	8,000	England.
Preserved provisions	189,000	15,120	England, France, Italy.
Liquors and wine	223,000	17,840	England, France.
Candles	200,000	16,000	Belgium, France.
Petroleum	4,445,000	355,600	America, Italy.
Sundries	30,000	2,400	All countries.
Imports of neighboring ports.	52,362,950 16,000,000	4,190,036 1,280,000	
Total	68,362,950	5,470,036	
Total in dollars	\$2,579,734	\$206,416 48	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Piasters.</i>	
Hides	864,000	Germany, Italy, England, France.
Sponges	552,250	England, France.
Nuts, (almonds)	75,000	England, Italy, France.
Spun silk	15,709,000	France, England.
Cocoons, silk	3,457,505	
Cocoons, silk, pierced	118,000	
Inferior silk	450,000	
Wool	4,609,000	America, England, France.
Rags	295,500	Do.
Bitumen	1,410,000	England.
Alizzaris. (madder-root)	86,000	England, Italy.
Licorice-root	17,000	England.
Goat-skins	6,000	France.
Wax	7,000	Do.
Sundries, and olive-oil	18,000	All countries.
Exports from neighboring ports:	27,674,255	
Wool	33,207,120	To the countries above mentioned.
Cotton	7,123,000	Do.
Sesame-seed	1,000,900	Do.
Tobacco	1,200,000	Do.
Sponges	1,710,000	Do.
Oranges and lemons	410,000	Do.
Total	72,325,275	= \$2,729,256.

Piasters: 26½ = \$1.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Beirut for the six months ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	Boston and New York ..			3	945	3	945
Austrian	Trieste	26	33,706	1	167	27	33,873
Egyptian	Alexandria	51	33,700			51	33,700
French	Marseilles	27	18,119	4	562	31	18,681
Jerusalem	Constantinople			2	235	2	235
Greek	Coasting-vessels			23	2,819	23	2,819
English	Liverpool	28	14,493	3	925	31	15,418
Italian	Genoa, Messina, Venice ..			15	3,362	15	3,362
Ottoman	Constantinople	1	1,000	1,287	20,184	1,288	21,184
Russian	Odessa	25	15,995			25	15,995
Samos and Valaque ..	Roumania			3	384	3	384
Swedish	Stockholm			1	269	1	269
Total		158	117,013	1,342	29,852	1,500	146,865

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	Boston and New York ..			3	945	3	945
Austrian	Trieste	26	33,706	1	167	27	33,873
Egyptian	Alexandria	51	33,700			51	33,700
French	Marseilles	27	18,119	4	562	31	18,681
Jerusalem	Constantinople			2	235	2	235
Greek	Coasting-vessels			23	2,819	23	2,819
English	Liverpool	28	14,493	3	925	31	15,418
Italian	Genoa, Messina, Venice ..			15	3,362	15	3,362
Ottoman	Constantinople	1	1,000	1,287	20,184	1,288	21,184
Russian	Odessa	25	15,995			25	15,995
Samos and Valaque ..	Roumania			3	384	3	384
Swedish	Stockholm			1	269	1	269
Total		158	117,013	1,342	29,852	1,500	146,865

D.—Statement showing the exports from Beirut to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	Charges and costs in piasters.	Total in piasters.	Countries whither exported.
Wool, washed and unwashed	3,555	6,150,444 05-40	564,327	6,714,771 05-40	United States, Boston or New York.
Olive-wood and sundries		23,609		23,609	Do.
Rags	1,618	386,554 30-40	14,379	400,933 30-40	Do.
Iron scraps	34	2,616 10-40		2,616 10-40	Do.
Goat-skins	13,041	85,785 30-40		85,785 30-40	Do.
Olive-oil	90	112,843 10-40	870	113,713 10-40	Do.
Dates	5	486		486	Do.
Carpets	20	27,591 20-40		27,591 20-40	Do.
Silk, (raw, reeled) ..	3	40,857 30-40	1,009 15-40	41,867 15-40	Do.
Molasses	4	343 20-40		343 20-40	Do.
Lemons	494	25,737 15-40	366 20-40	26,103 35-40	Do.
Terra ombra	50	9,690		9,690	Do.
Linseed	12	2,662		2,662	Do.
Soap	1	1,000		1,000	Do.
Ballast cut stone ..	140	204		204	Do.
Cyprus wine	4	2,064	266 30-40	2,330 30-40	Do.
Total		6,872,489 10-40	581,218 25-40	7,453,709 10-40	= \$281,272

Total of exports to the United States during the several quarters of 1871.

	<i>Piasters.</i>	
Quarter ending March 31	1,743,526 ⁹⁵ / ₄₀	\$65,793 45
Quarter ending June 30	2,710,719 ¹⁵ / ₄₀	102,291 30
Quarter ending September 30	2,341,030 ²⁰ / ₄₀	88,340 80
Quarter ending December 31	658,432 ³⁵ / ₄₀	24,846 45
Total	7,453,708 ³⁵ / ₄₀	281,272 20

DAMASCUS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

Report for the year 1871.

The prosperity of Damascus depends upon the activity of its silk-loom, and its commerce with Bagdad and Beirut. The business of weaving is gradually decreasing in importance. In the early part of the year there was no greater demand than usual for the manufactures, but during the last few months Damascus woven-silks and other fabrics have been sought after for the Egyptian and Anatolian markets, so that now about 2,400 looms are at work. It is calculated that daily one thousand finished piece-goods are completed by the weavers. Notwithstanding this activity, the weavers' business has fallen off deplorably during the last twenty years. At one time there were 7,000 looms at work instead of 2,400. The government endeavors to encourage and improve this art, and it is to be hoped that the efforts made will meet with success. It is proposed to reduce the tax upon the articles which are woven, for at present they are very heavy; say from 20 to 25 per cent., which is ruinous to the trade. Another cause for the decay of the weaving trade is the almost universal adoption, or partial adoption, of European manufactured dress-goods, which take the place of the ancient articles of dress.

COMMERCE WITH BAGDAD.

Business with this city is better than last year. The principal articles imported are timbak, or tobacco, used for the nargileh, (water-pipe,) genuine Persian tobacco, Persian carpets, cloaks, silken handkerchiefs for head-use, hides, skins, and drugs. The total of imports for this year amounted to 8,642,452 piasters, on which considerable profit was made. Tobacco realized 30 per cent. profit, and the other articles from 18 per cent. to 20 per cent. to the importing merchants.

The exports of Damascus to Bagdad are soap, cordage, and products of Damascus looms, on which a small profit was realized.

FRUIT TRADE.

The crop was large this year and quantities were exported via Beirut to Egypt and Anatolia. It consisted of the following fruits:

Dried apricots.—About 6,000 okes, valued at \$21,000.

Apricot seeds and almonds.—About 200,000 okes of the former and 500,000 okes of the latter, valued at \$8,000,000.

Apples, pears, peaches are sold for home consumption.

TRADE WITH BEIRUT.

consists principally in exporting wool, rags, dried fruits, and Damascus fabrics, and importing European manufactures.

Wool.—The quantity in the market was about 1,900 quintals, sold at 1,400 to 1,600 piasters per quintal, according to quality, for unwashed fleece, and 2,550 to 2,900 piasters for washed. The crop begins on the 23d April of every year.

Rags.—The quantity amounted this year to 1,510 quintals. The quality is good, and on washing only loses 10 per cent. Price per quintal is from 80 to 150 piasters.

Madder-root.—About 500 quintals were sold, at 700 piasters per quintal.

Home-made cottons.—About 5,000 bales were manufactured, nearly all of which remain unsold.

Olive-oil.—About 4,000 quintals sold, at from 900 to 1,000 piasters.

It is a self-evident fact that the trade of Damascus is annually diminishing, and great anxiety is felt by the Ottoman government, for Damascus was once the queen city of the East, and the province of Syria was ever one of the richest. Unless strenuous efforts are made to open new sources of trade, Damascus will soon become a third-rate town, and Beirut will thrive upon her lost prosperity.

From Beirut are imported bleached and unbleached cottons, iron, tin, copper, Italian marble, and hardware from Austria.

Damascus rates of exchange.—Turkish pound, 115.20 piasters; French pound, 100.20 piasters; Hungarian pound, 59 piasters; English pound, 126.20 piasters.

SLAVE-TRADE.

Last February the government forbade the public and private sale of slaves, and closed the slave-market. These orders are, however, privately disregarded.

N. MESHAKA.

Statement showing the commerce at Damascus for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
		<i>Piasters.</i>			<i>Piasters.</i>
Timbak, (tobacco)okes.	353, 741	4, 952, 374	Clocks and watches.number.	24, 443	1, 222, 150
Dates, drieddo..	160, 000	640, 000	Carpetsdo..	1, 629	325, 800
Coffeedo..	500	6, 250	Carpetsokes.	4, 640	693, 200
Tobacco, ordinarydo..	5, 457	65, 484	Silk head-handkerchiefs do..	468½	468, 500
Sundry drugsdo..	916	18, 320	Arabic reed pensdo..	1, 210	30, 250
dodo..	7, 906	30, 830	Stockings, hosierydo..	57, 906	31, 624
dodo..	1, 105	11, 050	Sheep-skinsdo..	200	700
dodo..	1, 241	18, 615	Sundriesdo..	150	2, 400
dodo..	500	2, 000	Pearlsdo..	91	27, 300
dodo..	1, 520	9, 120	Fire-armsdo..	1, 020	81, 600
Pepperdo..	400	2, 400	Sundry goodsdo..	340	2, 380
Gum-masticdo..	95	2, 375	Sundry goodsdo..	165	3, 300
Buffalo-hidesnumber.	4, 688	58, 600			
Sundriesokes.	3, 690	25, 830	Total		8, 642, 332

LATAKIA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

Commercial report for the year 1871.

TOBACCO.

This is the chief article of commerce at Latakia, and from it alone the government received, for the year 1871, \$83,166 customs. Tobacco which is sent to England is of an inferior quality, unless it be sent on commission, and it is on an average worth here 20 cents an oke. But the kind or quality sent to Egypt is, on an average, worth 28 cents per oke. It goes free to Europe, but a duty of 24 cents is paid on all tobacco sent to Turkish ports, and the duty is paid on it before it can be shipped. Other articles of merchandise shipped to Europe, as rags, bones, hides, &c., pay 1 per cent. The same articles, entering as imports, would have to pay 8 per cent. The value of tobacco shipped to England is only \$7,830, contrasting strangely with \$1,021,009.75 sent to Alexandria. Total, \$1,028,839.75.

The sale and culture has for the year 1872 been monopolized by the government, as in France, and it remains to be seen how it will prosper in its hands. The value of tobacco shipped from Latakia in 1869, according to statement given by custom officer, is only \$830,146.50. But I discredit the statement to some degree, for it seems to be out of proportion with the account of this year, which has been carefully compiled, and reads \$1,021,009.75, the duty of which, after subtracting the exports of tobacco to Europe, is \$83,166.75. At the end of these pages will be seen the table representing the trade for 1869. The "real" gold is calculated at \$4.50, somewhat less than its value.

OLIVE-TREES.

The immense number of olive-trees which have lately been planted in this district, promises good for the future. The Christians far surpass the Mohammedans in respect to planting olive-trees.

SOAP.

This article was exported to Turkish ports to the value of \$11,705.50. When made from olive-oil or bay-tree oil, and niter, &c., on which no duty has been paid, 8 per cent. duty is required. But when one of the constituents of its composition has paid duty, 6 per cent. duty is required. When *all* the constituents of soaps have paid duty, then the soap pays only 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. All manufactures are regulated as to duties by the same rule.

NITER.

This article is brought from Egypt, and also from Hama, on the Orontes Plain.

ASPHALTUM.

Asphaltum abounds here, but it is too far inland, beyond streams and high mountains, to be an article of trade, till roads be constructed.

D. METHENY.

Statement showing the commerce at Latakia for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sugar, loaf.....okes.	7, 851	\$2, 389 00	\$191 25	France.
Sugar, fine.....do..	122	35 25	3 00	Do.
Flour.....do..	3, 428	298 00	23 50	Russia.
Rice.....do..	39, 226	468 30	37 75	Italy.
Millstones, fragments.....pieces.	382	415 75	33 25	France.
Bags.....number.	1, 000	511 75	4 80	Do.
Maltese stones, paving houses.No.	1, 795	78 00	6 40	Malta.
Gum-cloth.....yards.	20	200 00	16 00	
Glazed leather.....pieces.	12			
Shoe-leather.....do..	24			
Muslin.....bale.	1			
Plow.....	1			
Engineering books.....	31			
Total		4, 396 05	315 95	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.	Remarks.
Sponge, white, or first quality.....okes.	654	\$5, 687 00	Not known	Hereto add 1 percent. export duty to Europe, &c.
Sponge, coarse.....do..	2, 456½	6, 408 25	France.....	Do.
Sponge, red.....do..	1, 421	1, 235 50	do	Do.
Rags.....do..	54, 225	1, 178 50	do	Do.
Goat-skins.....number.	9, 708	4, 221 00	do	Do.
Cotton.....okes.	178, 755	62, 175 50	France and England.	Do.
Cowhides.....number.	2, 344	3, 057 00	do	Do.
Mahmondi.....okes.	483	1, 030 00	France.....	Do.
Sesamum.....do..	55, 371	6, 620 00	do	Do.
Wool.....do..	21, 000	7, 305 00	France and England.	Do.
Hemlock bark.....do..	266, 525	1, 448 00	France.....	Do.
Cocoons.....do..	3, 535	1, 870 00	do	Do.
Wheat.....bushels.	792	775 50	do	Do.
Barley.....do..	5, 976	2, 858 00	England	Do.
Wax.....okes.	836	545 00	Not known.....	Do.
Bitter almonds.....do..	1, 234	13 00	do	Do.
Millet-seed.....bushels.	8, 257	4, 667 00	England	Do.
Castor-beans.....okes.	10, 599	921 50	Not known.....	Do.
Tobacco.....do..	36, 060	7, 830 00	England, and other parts of Europe.	Free of duty going out of Turkey.
Tobacco.....do..	335, 475	1, 021, 009 75	Egypt	Hereto add 24 cents per oke export duty to Egypt.
Bran.....do..	2, 270	24 50	Turkey	Hereto add for export duty collected. \$1 75
Eggs.....number.	71, 200	247 50	do	Do..... 19 75
Silk.....okes.	64	695 50	do	Do..... 55 50
Fresh cheese.....do..	870	293 00	do	Do..... 23 25
Cotton.....do..	2, 670	928 50	do	Do..... 74 25
Soap.....do..	53, 836	11, 703 50	do	Do..... 936 25
Goat-skins.....number.	967	420 50	do	Do..... 33 50
Dried figs.....okes.	15, 551	676 00	do	Do..... 54 00
Old brass.....do..	472	82 00	do	Do..... 6 50
Tanned goat and sheep skins.....number.	448	584 00	do	Do..... 46 75
Tanned goat and sheep skins, yellow.....number.	3, 302	354 00	do	Do..... 28 25
Barley.....bushels.	24, 376	11, 658 00	do	Do..... 932 50
Goat's hair.....okes.	569	198 00	do	Do..... 15 75
Clay pipes.....number.	4, 900	38 50	do	Do..... 2 75
Molasses made from raisins.....okes.	80	10 50	do	Do..... 75
Wheat hominy.....bushels.	478	519 50	do	Do..... 41 50
Beans.....do..	178	155 00	do	Do..... 12 25
Millet-seed.....do..	6, 847	4, 261 00	do	Do..... 340 75
Olive-oil.....okes.	32, 043	5, 682 00	do	Do..... 454 50
Wheat.....bushels.	85, 743	82, 015 00	do	Do..... 6, 501 00
Olives.....jars	10	5 00	do	Do..... 30
Bay-tree oil.....okes.	1, 076	140 00	do	Do..... 11 00
Nut-galls.....do..	66	8 50	do	Do..... 50
Sesamum seed.....do..	27, 607	3, 300 00	do	Do..... 264 00

Statement showing the commerce at Latakia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.	Remarks.
Honey .....okes.	97	\$34 00	Turkey	Hereto add for export duty collected. \$2 75
Pomegranate molasses...do..	266	58 00	...do	Do..... 4 75
Eels	2,950	513 00	...do	Do..... 41 00
Beeswax.....do..	182½	119 00	...do	Do..... 9 50
Cow-hides.....number.	72	94 00	...do	Do..... 7 50
Wool.....okes.	1,905	662 50	...do	Do..... 53 00
Morocco leather.....number.	50	22 00	...do	Do..... 1 75
Felt cloth.....pieces.	126	110 00	...do	Do..... 8 70
Sesamum-oil.....okes.	5,194	2,000 00	...do	Do..... 160 05
Licorice-root.....do..	575	6 00	...do	Do..... 50
Lemon and orange-flower water.....okes.	169	44 00	...do	Do..... 3 50
Cotton stockings.....pairs.	65	7 00	...do	Do..... 50
Samn, (melted butter) ..okes.	3,690	1,925 00	...do	Do..... 154 00
Boards, (hemlock)...number.	10,485	2,728 00	...do	Do..... 218 10
Resinous kindling-wood.okes.	35,550	386 00	...do	Do..... 30 75
Shirts.....number.	7	5 00	...do	Do..... 50
Melons.....okes.	28,580	310 50	...do	Do..... 24 75
Pease.....bushels.	650	850 00	...do	Do..... 68 00
"Cheat," (lime) .....do..	257	56 00	...do	Do..... 4 50
Fowls.....number.	1,850	80 00	...do	Do..... 6 50
Doves.....do..	467	26 00	...do	Do..... 1 75
Coriander-seed, (Mahleb)okes.	517	33 50	...do	Do..... 2 50
Old iron.....do..	958	21 00	...do	Do..... 1 75
Almonds.....do..	1,037	270 50	...do	Do..... 21 75
Live falcons for hunting..No.	2	20 00	...do	Do..... 1 75
Koussa, (squash) .....okes.	500	5 00	...do	Do..... 50
Garlic.....do..	834	35 00	...do	Do..... 275 00
Cucumbers.....do..	100	2 50	...do	Do..... 25
Farina.....do..	1,908	165 00	...do	Do..... 13 25
'Adice, (lentils).....bushels.	239	260 00	...do	Do..... 20 75
Bags.....number.	1,290	336 00	...do	Do..... 28 75
Pomegranate peels.....okes.	2,360	22 00	...do	Do..... 1 75
Pottery, (earthenware vessels).....number.	33,880	1,473 00	...do	Do..... 117 75
Sumach berries.....okes.	162	10 00	...do	Do..... 75
Flour.....do..	1,225	54 00	...do	Do..... 4 25
Total.....		1,277,599 00		Total 21,150 40

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Latakia, Syria, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian	Odessa.....	53	46,000	1	360	54	46,960	53	46,600	1	360	54	46,960
French	Marseilles	56	39,800	.....	.....	56	39,800	56	39,800	.....	.....	56	39,800
Egyptian	Alexandria	74	51,600	.....	.....	74	51,600	74	51,600	.....	.....	74	51,600
English * .....	.....	1	1,348	2	405	3	1,753	1	1,348	2	405	3	1,753
Greek .....	.....	.....	.....	4	483	4	483	.....	.....	4	483	4	483
Turkish † .....	.....	.....	.....	582	18,088	582	18,088	.....	.....	582	18,088	582	18,088
	Total.....	184	139,348	589	19,336	773	158,684	184	139,348	589	19,336	773	158,684
Compared with the following for the year 1865:													
French	Marseilles	74	68,200	.....	.....	74	68,200	74	68,200	.....	.....	74	68,200
British .....	.....	24	15,103	.....	.....	24	15,103	24	15,103	.....	.....	24	15,103
Russian	Odessa.....	41	33,640	.....	.....	41	33,640	41	33,640	.....	.....	41	33,640
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	2	315	2	315	.....	.....	2	315	2	315
Turkish † .....	.....	.....	.....	610	8,773	610	8,773	.....	.....	610	8,773	610	8,773
	Total.....	139	116,943	612	9,088	751	126,031	139	116,943	612	9,088	751	126,031

* Laid submarine telegraph from Latakia to Cyprus.

† Small coasters.

SIDON.

Statement showing the commerce at Sidon for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.*	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Husks kilograms..	5,200	\$75	Island of Cyprus.
Onions.....do.....	95,000	1,400	Do.
Garlic.....do.....	2,600	150	Do.
Salt.....do.....	975,000	18,000	Do.
Cheese.....do.....	4,000	680	Do.
Wine.....liters..	1,800	280	Do.
Arrack.....do.....	3,000	950	Do.
Vinegar.....do.....	1,200	120	Do.
Sole-leather.....number..	10,000	37,700	Egypt.
Leather.....do.....	45,000	20,400	Do.
Dates.....kilograms..	10,000	900	Do.
Rice.....do.....	37,000	3,300	Do.
Indigo.....do.....	5,500	15,800	Do.
Coffee.....do.....	2,600	900	Do.
Mats.....number..	2,000	1,500	Do.
Wood, beams.....do.....	55,000	17,000	Turkey.
Millet.....kilograms..	385,000	16,600	Egypt.
Wheat.....do.....	770,000	51,000	Turkey.
Total.....		186,755	

* These articles, all coming from ports of the Ottoman Empire, pay no duty.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Tobacco.....kilograms..	221,000	\$78,000	Egypt.
Red leather.....number..	4,000	1,300	Do.
Dyed silk.....kilograms..	10,000	60,400	Do.
Vitriolic earth.....do.....	13,000	200	Do.
Soap.....do.....	5,500	900	Do.
Olive-oil.....do.....	3,500	550	Do.
Olives.....do.....	3,500	140	Do.
Raisins.....do.....	14,000	830	Do.
Dried figs.....do.....	92,000	4,075	Do.
Sheets of dried apricots.....do.....	3,500	200	Do.
Dried apricots.....do.....	1,500	120	Do.
Fruit.....do.....	102,000	4,500	Do.
Cotton.....do.....	6,500	2,250	France.
Leather.....number..	8,000	6,000	Do.
Cocoons.....kilograms..	12,500	40,500	Do.
Silk, reeled by European machinery.....do.....	800	11,300	Do.
Wool.....do.....	6,500	1,300	Do.
Lemons.....do.....	630,000	9,500	Turkey.
Total.....		222,065	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Sidon for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Turkey.....			1	520	1	520
Greek.....	do.....			4	339	4	339
Ottoman.....	do.....			52	2,211	52	2,211
	Total.....			57	3,070	57	3,070

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Sidon, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Turkey			1	520	1	520
Greek	do			4	339	4	339
Ottoman	do			52	2, 211	52	2, 211
	Total.....			57	3, 070	57	3, 070

SHIBLY ABELA.

TRIPOLI.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received November 5.)

Commercial report for the year 1871.

The Tripoli markets for the year have been in about an average condition. All the crops have been better than those of the previous year. Had there been still more rain, they would have been unusually good.

The important products are as follows:

Oil, of which there were about three-fourths the average crop—the average being 2,600,000 okes. The demand being very limited, its market was inactive. Pure oil sold at 4½ piasters the oke. Almost the entire product is used for soap, very little being demanded for food or light.

Soap was inactive; almost the entire product remains in store. Ordinarily the larger portion is exported to Egypt and to Turkish ports, comparatively little being absorbed at home.

Silk.—This crop was average, though it was double last year's crop. There were 16,000 okes reeled silk, which sold for from 180 to 230 piasters the oke. The price was low and demand moderate.

Cocoons also were very low, the oke selling for from 15 to 17 piasters. The product, aside from what was reeled, was 300,000 okes, (green;) 3½ okes of green cocoons = 1 oke of dried and pressed cocoons.

Sponge.—The product was excellent, and the price low at the beginning of the year. But the merchants, buying at a low price, sold later in the season at very much advanced rates to European merchants, and made money more than usual.

There are three kinds:

	Piasters.
1. White and fine. The products sold for.....	900, 000
2. Large and coarse. The products sold for.....	600, 000
3. Red. The products sold for.....	300, 000
Total.....	1, 800, 000

Cereals.—Crops good; product 250,000 shimbuls, equal to 25,000,000 okes. A portion of the crop was exported to Egypt and other oriental ports. The price ranged from 100 to 130 piasters per shimbul of 100 okes.

Wool.—The product is very small, though large quantities pass through Tripoli *en route* for Egypt and Europe. The price was low early in the year, but nearly double before its close.

Cotton.—A very small crop; all used at home.

Oranges.—Crop very good; demand limited. Considerable quantities were shipped to Odessa, Constantinople, and Smyrna.

Tobacco.—Crop very fine; demand very good, and market active. There are many varieties. Prices ranged, according to the quality, from 10 to 60 piasters the oke.

Sesame-seed.—Product small, scarcely enough to meet the home demand. Hums and Hamah send large quantities here for export.

Potato crop was average.

ANTONIO YANNI.

Statement showing the commerce at Tripoli for the year ending December 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Piasters.</i>	<i>Piasters.</i>	
Grain.....	2, 870, 000	115, 000	9, 200	Turkey, Egypt.
Rice.....	200, 000	44, 600	3, 568	France, Egypt.
Soda.....	260, 000	15, 000	1, 200	Turkey, Egypt.
Salt.....	2, 000, 000	27, 200	.....	Turkey.
Wood.....	.....	12, 400	992	Do.
Sugar.....	38, 500	8, 910	712	France.
Iron.....	22, 000	2, 600	208	Do.
Coffee.....	6, 000	2, 400	122	Egypt.
Hides.....	.....	21, 200	1, 696	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Cloth.....	.....	3, 000	240	France.
Tissue.....	.....	6, 000	480	Do.
Fruits.....	.....	5, 600	448	Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Sponges.....	1, 000	5, 000	400	Turkey.
Different articles.....	.....	13, 200	1, 056	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Total.....	5, 397, 500	282, 110	20, 322	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Piasters.</i>	
Grain.....	500, 000	25, 000	England, Turkey.
Fruits.....	.....	80, 000	Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Sesame-seed.....	20, 000	3, 500	France, Egypt.
Sponge.....	45, 000	35, 000	France, Italy.
Flour.....	520, 000	50, 000	Turkey.
Wool.....	1, 010, 000	220, 000	France, Turkey.
Cotton.....	16, 000	4, 400	France.
Soap.....	180, 000	43, 000	Turkey, Egypt.
Soda.....	60, 500	3, 000	Turkey.
Tobacco.....	457, 000	400, 000	Turkey, Egypt.
Tissue.....	.....	45, 000	Do.
Cod.....	42, 000	44, 000	Turkey.
Cocoons.....	45, 000	37, 500	France, Turkey.
Silk.....	5, 000	44, 000	Turkey, Egypt.
Different articles.....	.....	44, 000	France, Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Total.....	2, 900, 500	1, 078, 400	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending December 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Egyptian	Turkey	61	36,600	.....	.....	61	36,600
Turkish	do .....	.....	.....	1,440	165,000	1,440	165,000
Russian	do	53	31,800	.....	.....	53	31,800
French and others	do	24	24,400	.....	.....	24	24,400
	Total	138	92,800	1,440	165,000	1,578	257,800

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Egyptian	Turkey	61	36,600	.....	.....	61	36,600
Turkish	do .....	.....	.....	1,410	162,200	1,410	162,200
Russian	do	53	31,800	.....	.....	53	31,800
French and others	do	24	24,400	.....	.....	24	24,400
	Total	138	92,800	1,410	162,200	1,548	255,000

TYRE.

Statement showing the commerce at Tyre for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Piasters.</i>	
Tobacco	50,000	750,000	Beirut, Damascus.
Salt	220,000	165,000	Cyprus, Tripoli, in Africa.
Coffee	3,000	42,000	Beirut, Egypt.
Petroleum	50,000	250,000	Beirut.
Sugar	150,000	900,000	Do.
Unbleached cotton	100,000	5,000,000	Do.
Manufactured cotton	100,000	5,000,000	Do.
Empty sacks	50,000	350,000	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	310,000	Beirut, Damascus.
Rice	400,000	1,200,000	Beirut, Egypt.
Gunny-bags	150,000	450,000	Egypt.
Cordage	20,000	240,000	Beirut, Damascus.
Sugar-plums, (confectionery)	1,000	15,000	Do.
Corn	50,000	1,800,000	Beirut, Egypt.
Iron	20,000	60,000	Beirut.
Copper	200	4,000	Do.
Zinc	200	4,000	Do.
Total .....	.....	16,540,000	

Statement showing the commerce at Tyre, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Piasters.</i>	
Tobacco .....okes..	200,000	2,200,000	Egypt, Beirut, in Syria.
Charcoal .....do...	3,000,000	750,000	Egypt.
Do.....do.....	1,000,000	250,000	Beirut.
Wood, fire.....pieces..	1,400,000	105,000	Beirut, Egypt.
beams .....do.....	25,000	37,500	Egypt.
Flour .....sacks..	1,200	360,000	Do.
Cocoons, silk.....okes..	12,000	260,000	Beirut.
Soap .....do.....	6,000	36,000	Egypt, Tarsus.
Figs, dried .....do...	200,000	300,000	Egypt, Cilicia.
Sesame-seed.....	40,000	120,000	Egypt, Beirut.
Wheat .....kilograms..	10,000	300,000	Beirut and other ports.
Barley .....do.....	15,000	210,000	Do.
Lentils.....do.....	2,000	72,000	Do.
Beans, dried.....do...	2,000	48,000	Do.
Pease.....do.....	2,000	48,000	Do.
Pease, (horse-beans) .....do..	500	11,000	Cyprus, Beirut.
Rags .....okes..	10,000	5,000	Beirut.
Bones .....do.....	20,000	5,000	Do.
Total.....		5,117,500	

J. ACAAD.

VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872. (Received October 30.)

The whole country of Venezuela is now again pacified after a revolution of two and a half years, that has devastated the republic and impoverished its people to a great extent. General Guzman Blanco, actual provisional president, is, at least apparently, taking measures to develop progress in many respects, to animate and patronize the various branches of industry, and especially to revive agriculture, proving thereby that peace is all that is required for the development of the country's resources, which are numerous.

Although the laboring classes, being freed from military persecutions, are returning to their avocations, many innocent persons are still deprived of their liberty on account of political opinions, and kept in filthy and unhealthy prisons, while there is over the whole country not one single man found in arms against the actual power.

The triumph of the Guzman party over "Blues" in the Apure during the month of February last, and the execution, which soon followed, of General Matias Salazar, who tried to form a reactionary warfare against Guzman, were the latest and most effective means of causing the consolidation of peace throughout the country. General Guzman is issuing decree after decree and resolutions, many of which remain merely in project, however, all tending to maintain his predomination.

Free elections have been proclaimed, yet the party that has been vanquished is not allowed to make use of its sacred rights in this line; the elections being only free for the predominating party, General Guzman Blanco will consequently be elected president. Congress will meet in February next.

Business in general is paralyzed at present, as it is so almost every year at this season, for the principal crops, both of coffee and cocoa, are generally over before August, and the greater part of it shipped and consumed ere this; but about November or December the new crops begin to enter, and then a strong commercial movement is expected to take place.

Statistics tend to show that from October 1, 1871, to the 30th of September, 1872, the following shipments have been made, viz:

Coffee	pounds..	15, 967, 768
Cocoa	do....	549, 514
Cotton	do....	3, 757, 631
Ox-hides	hides..	28, 849
Deer-skins	skins..	54, 713
Indigo	pounds..	79, 159
Sugar, muscovado	do....	1, 293, 532
Papelon	do....	1, 183, 345
Fustic	do....	96, 350
Cebadilla	do....	159, 168
Cochénilla	do....	680
Sarsaparilla	do....	1, 522

The exportation of the above articles of produce was as follows:

COFFEE.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	5,720,974
To Germany	7,110,123
To France	1,890,170
To England	258,976
To Spain.....	371,595
To Italy	285,320
To Austria	323,070
To the West Indies.....	7,540
	15,967,768

HIDES.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	8,633
To Germany	11,810
To France	7,698
To Spain.....	708
	28,849

COCOA.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	252,357
To Germany	22,660
To France	131,306
To Mexico	50,230
To England.....	1,181
To Spain.....	91,780
	549,514

DEER-SKINS.

	Number.
To the United States.....	46,452
To Germany	4,561
To Spain.....	3,700
	54,713

COTTON.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	404,702
To Germany	757,159
To France	417,484
To England.....	1,882,403
To Spain	295,883
	3,757,631

INDIGO.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	1,423
To Germany	12,095
To France	34,696
To England	6,637
To Spain.....	24,308
	79,159

SUGAR, MUSCOVADO.

	Pounds.
To the United States.....	1,202,824
To Germany	90,508
To England.....	200
	1,293,532

PAPELON.		Pounds.
To the United States		1, 183, 345
FUSTIC.		Pounds.
To Germany		34, 580
To France		61, 770
		96, 350
CEBADILLA.		Pounds.
To France		71, 040
To Spain		63, 281
To Italy		24, 847
		159, 168
COCHENILLA.		Pounds.
To France		680
SARSAPARILLA.		Pounds.
To the United States		644
To England		702
To Germany		176
		1, 522

The above-mentioned articles of produce, sugar muscovado and pape-lon, have no termination of crops, as the manufacture of sugar and rum continues. These shipments have been made successively on four lines of steamers, arriving here monthly, viz: Two German steamers, of 2,500 to 3,000 tons burden; one English, of 1,200 to 1,300 tons; and one French, of 1,200 to 1,500 tons; and, besides, in 141 sailing-vessels, being mostly barks, brigs, and brigantines, and divided among the nations as follows, viz: Thirty-eight British vessels; 18 French vessels; 24 Ger-man vessels; 21 Spanish vessels; 9 Danish vessels; 8 Dutch vessels; 6 Italian vessels; 4 Venezuelan vessels; 2 American vessels; 1 Norwe-gian vessel.

Shipments to the United States, Spain, Italy, and Austria, are gener-ally made in sailing-vessels.

The number of sailing-vessels coming to and going from this port has decreased by two-thirds since the monopoly of trade has been proffered to the mentioned steamers, that also serve as packet-vessels, and are, in consequence, exempt from the greater part of the port duties levied on sailing-vessels.

A sailors' hospital, which existed for several years back at this port, is now closed for want of sufficient means to continue the same, caused by the decrease in the number of sailing-vessels. The steamers, re-placing and compelling them to withdraw from our trade, do not re-quire the use of such an institution here, their stay being always within forty-eight hours, and the provisions made for their sick on board save these vessels the obligation of sending them on shore, should they have any.

The importation from England and Germany of cotton and linen goods, fabricated stuffs for hats, hardware, crockery, glass, and ma-chinery, has been extraordinary during these last months, each monthly steamer of the English and German line bringing its full complement

of stowage—that is, the space allotted in the several vessels to this port fully occupied.

Manufactured goods, wines, and preserves are beginning to arrive in abundance also from France; and Spain, as usual, finds a continued good market here for her wines, oils, almonds, olives, and raisins, perfumery, adamantine candles, masks, ladies' bonnets, and fancy articles, while Italy sends her macaroni, vermicelli, marble, straw and silk hats, figs, almonds, and jewelry with great profit.

There have been no arrivals direct from Denmark, but from Saint Thomas some, which are principally British manufactures, osnaburgs, French wines, liquors, and German linen goods.

The direct trade with the island of Curaçoa is far more important than the traffic with Holland, which is very insignificant. The articles imported thence consist of the productions of all countries, principally of Great Britain and Germany.

The imports from Hayti and San Domingo are few, and consist chiefly of wines, liquors, and rice.

Austria, not having been represented in last year's trade, sent this year one vessel under German colors.

The trade with Mexico is of little consequence. Although some cargo has been shipped to Vera Cruz, no vessel arrived here from that country.

In consequence of the high import duties the contraband trade between the West Indies (Trinidad, Martinique, Saint Thomas, and Curaçoa) and Venezuela is very active, but it is impossible to ascertain its extent or value.

The total amount of import duties during the past year was \$1,115,833. The merchandise on hand in this city of La Guayra may be valued at eight or nine millions of dollars.

Trade with the United States is concentrated into two lines of sailing-vessels, mostly British, though American built, viz: Two brigs from Philadelphia, and one brig with one bark from New York, whose proprietors are Messrs. Boulton & Co. These vessels bring wheat, wheat-flour, butter, lard, hams, petroleum, fire-crackers, furniture, stationery, biscuits, corn-meal, spirits of turpentine, tar, chewing-tobacco, plows, carts, wheelbarrows, salted beef, pork, seeds, staves, lumber, boards, rice, fruit, sperm candles, cotton-shirting, tallow, cod-fish, spices, sheet-iron, copper, twilled plain unbleached domestics, bunting, nails, sewing-machines, mill-works, sugar-boilers, tin and hardware, lamps, revolvers, scales, screens, sisal, manila, and New Zealand rope, matting, patent medicines, Florida water, cotton sail-duck, iron bars, coal, beans, pease, oysters, mackerel, shoes, brooms, machinery, &c.; load again with coffee, sugar, hides, deer-skins, and indigo; and on their return touch at Puerto Cabello to complete their home cargo.

The exportation to the United States was made in 39 vessels, of 8,351.99 tons; of which seven crafts, however, left this port without cargo, took part of inward to Puerto Cabello, and on their return touched at Bonaire, West Indies, for taking in salt.

Besides 5,720,974 pounds coffee, 8,633 hides, 252,357 pounds cocoa, 46,452 deer-skins, 404,702 pounds cotton, 1,423 pounds indigo, 1,202,824 pounds muscovado sugar, 1,183,345 pounds papelon, and 644 pounds sarsaparilla, there have been shipped from Venezuela to the United States cedar-wood, in logs, 2,878 cubic feet; bran, 110,981 pounds; tortoise-shell, 141 pounds; turtle-shell, 5 pounds; chocolate, 639 pounds; hide-cuttings, 33,297 pounds; goat-skins, 4,570; calf-skins, 9; drip-stones, or stone filters, 42; cocoa-nuts, 10,254, middlings, 7,000; old

copper, 1,471 pounds; old yellow metal, 586 pounds; sweetmeats, 116 pounds; cigars, 1,950; bitters, 32 cases; onote, 3,514 pounds; plants, 6 boxes; pictures, 1 box.

The total value of imports from the United States amounts to \$689,623; that of exports, \$3,069,507, United States currency, including all shipping expenses.

Exchange on London, 90 days, \$6.25 to \$6.50; on Paris, 90 days, 3.95 to 4.06 francs; on Hamburg, 90 days, 33 to 34½ banco. The Venezuelan dollar is worth $74\frac{42}{100}$ cents United States specie currency.

Average price-current of articles exported during the year ending September 30, 1872:

Coffee, washed, first quality, per quintal of 100 pounds	\$18.00 to \$19.00
Coffee, washed, regular, per quintal of 100 pounds	\$15.00 to \$17.00
Coffee, unwashed, fine, per quintal of 100 pounds	\$14.00 to \$15.50
Coffee, common, triage	\$13.00
Cotton, per quintal	\$16.50 to \$24.00
Hides, oxen, salted, per quintal	\$15.00
Hides, oxen, sweet, folded, per quintal	\$16.00 to \$20.00
Hides, oxen, washed, per quintal	\$20.00 to \$23.00
Cocoa, per fanega of 110 pounds	\$30.00 to \$42.00
Indigo, per pound	90 cents to \$1.00
Deer-skins, per pound	35 to 42 cents;
Sugar, muscovado, and papelon, per pound	16 to 19 cents;
Fustic, per ton of 2,000 pounds	\$18.00 to \$20.00
Lignum-vitæ, per ton of 2,000 pounds	\$15.00 to \$16.00

CHAS. H. LOEHR.

PUERTO CABELLO.

OCTOBER 30, 1872. (Received November 30.)

Commercial report for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The imports were effected by 155 vessels, measuring 85,785 Venezuelan tons. The total value, computed in Macuquina dollars, worth 74 42-100 cents United States specie currency, as entered, was \$1,952,806.26, and the duties paid were \$648,338.23.

Of the 155 vessels employed in these imports, 38 were English, measuring 21,511 tons; 36 were German, measuring 53,976 tons; 14 were French, measuring 4,487 tons; 13 were Spanish, measuring 2,117 tons; 34 were Dutch, measuring 1,289 tons; 9 were Danish, measuring 1,899 tons; 10 were Venezuelan, measuring 232 tons; 1 was Italian, measuring 274 tons.

The imports were from the following countries:

		Duties.
The United States	\$253,129 02	\$83,392 98
Germany	863,689 72	280,816 06
England	533,830 13	177,740 65
France	78,971 54	28,185 27
Spain	89,369 62	37,160 89
Curaçoa	131,227 98	40,064 51
Saint Thomas	2,588 25	977 87

The heavy tonnage presented by Germany and England proceeds from their lines of large steamers from Bremen, Hamburg, and Liverpool.

I will also remark that the imports from Germany include such car-

goes as their steamers carry from England and France, thus reducing the real amount imported direct from Germany at only about two-thirds, as far as it is possible to state, of the value of imports indicated from that country in the present report.

The same occurs respecting the products shipped here by the German steamers; part of their cargoes are for France and England, and at least one-third of the total amount of the exports for Germany should be calculated as having been carried by them to those countries. In fact, the Germans are flocking from all directions, and they will become before long the sole masters of the trade of this country.

The articles imported from the different countries are of the same sorts as indicated in my former reports, and will be found in my four last quarterly returns sent; their enumeration here would be a double repetition.

The exports were effected by 125 vessels, measuring 73,032 Venezuelan tons, and amounted to \$4,400,988.17, Macaquina currency, of which the sum of \$1,925,570.48 was for the United States, \$1,501,463.27 for Germany, \$524,661.68 for France, \$417,236.58 for Spain, and \$32,056.16 for England.

It will be remembered what was said above respecting the Hamburg and Bremen lines of steamers; as they take freights for France and England, the real amount of exports for Germany proper must be calculated at one-third less of the sum above indicated for that country.

The flags covering the exports were as follows: 26 vessels under British colors, 9,577 tons; 42 vessels under German colors, 49,418 tons; 17 vessels under French colors, 5,446 tons; 20 vessels under Spanish colors, 6,695 tons; 3 vessels under Dutch colors, 699 tons; 16 vessels under Danish colors, 3,949 tons; and 1 vessel under Norwegian colors, 248 tons.

The products exported were as follows: 2,651,203 pounds of cotton; 19,757,922 pounds of coffee; 430,971 pounds of cocoa; 1,540,238 pounds of sugar; 117,292 pounds of indigo; 38,007 ox-hides; 37,955 deer-skins; 403 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of fustic; 405 tons lignum-vitæ; 973 packages of vine-sticks; 540 blocks of hard lumber; 42 tons of hard lumber; 10 tons of mangrove-bark; 28,000 pounds of divi-divi; 500 pounds of sarsaparilla-root; 26,050 cocoa-nuts; 480 sides of sole-leather; 1,246 pounds of chocolate and prepared cocoa; 35 tons of bones; 7,020 pounds of old copper; 2,200 ox-horns; 4,100 pounds of beans; 7 packages of hide-cuttings; 9,200 pounds of tobacco; 10 barrels of sea-shells; 25 packages of old iron; 10 tons of guano; 10 barrels of orange-skin; 6 pounds of turtle-shell; 4,950 silver thalers.

Of the above, were shipped direct to the United States, on board of 36 vessels, measuring 7,875 tons, all under foreign flags, the following: 78,153 pounds of cotton; 9,298,809 pounds of coffee; 1,512,078 pounds of sugar; 32,244 pounds of indigo; 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of fustic; 719 ox-hides; 22,551 deer-skins; 13,000 pounds of divi-divi; 17,000 cocoa-nuts; 530 pounds of old copper; 486 pounds of prepared cocoa or chocolate.

During the year exchanges have varied between 6.20 to 6.55 for the pound sterling; 3.80 to 4.10 for francs; 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 for bancos, for 90 days bills, Macaquina currency.

Freights for the United States: for coffee, the quintal, 25 to 50 cents; for sugar, the quintal, 40 to 50 cents; for hides, one, 18 to 20 cents; for deer-skins, one, 3 cents, United States gold.

The value of the imports and exports are computed in the Macaquina dollar, worth 74 $\frac{42}{100}$ cents United States specie currency.

A. LACOMBE.

Statement showing the imports and exports at Puerto Cabello for the nine months ending September 30, 1872.

IMPORTS.

Number vessels.	Nationality.	Tonnage	Where from.	Cargoes.	Value entered.	Duties paid.
23	19 English, 3 Danish, 1 Spanish...	4,758	United States.	Flour, corn-meal, hams, butter, cheese, kerosene, tallow and tallow candles, cordage, lumber, machines, tobacco, provisions, soap, lard, resin, &c.	\$205,973 00	\$71,376 77
32	28 German, 3 Danish, 1 Dutch...	41,264	Germany	Dry-goods, hardware, beer, composition candles, straw paper, hams, butter, cheese, false jewelry, toys, adulterated wines, cotton and linen goods, haberdashery, ale, and provisions.	692,550 91	239,611 77
10	9 French, 1 Danish	2,963	France	Wine, oil, vermicelli, alimentary preserves, fancy goods, hats, shoes, medicines, perfumery, silk and fancy goods, fruits, preserves, composition candles, and pickles.	51,196 17	21,103 92
10	All English	12,669	England	Dry-goods, hardware, machinery, ale, port and sherry wines, iron bars, nails, crockery, copper and zinc sheets, iron, copper, &c., sheets.	472,674 38	157,147 12
11	10 Spanish, 1 Italian	1,879	Spain	Wine, oil, spices, stockfish, olives, preserved fruits, garlic, onions, spirits, preserves, sausages.	81,242 62	32,696 39
34	26 Dutch, 8 Venezuelan	822	Curacao	American provisions, Dutch butter and cheese, dry-goods, straw hats, American and Dutch provisions, flour, and butter.	113,223 23	34,028 03
2	2 Venezuelan	142	Saint Thomas.	American and Dutch provisions and dry-goods	2,588 25	977 87
122	.....	64,497	.....	.....	1,619,448 56	556,941 87

The amount of the imports and exports are in Venezuelan dollars, worth 74 42-100 cents United States currency.

Statement showing the imports and exports at Puerto Cabello, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Number Vessels.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Where bound.	Cargoes.	Value, includ- ing shipping expenses.
33	20 English, 6 German, 2 Spanish, 3 Danish, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian.	7, 006	United States.	78,153 pounds cotton, 9,210,809 pounds coffee, 1,262,431 pounds sugar, 28,944 pounds indigo, 719 hides, 22,551 deer-skins, 53½ tons fustic, 17,000 cocoa-nuts, 486 pounds prepared cocoa, 530 pounds old copper, 13,000 pounds divi-divi, 1 box sweatmeats.	\$1,894, 322 07
41	99 German, 11 Danish, 1 Dutch...	38, 511	Germany	927,580 pounds cotton, 7,318,658 pounds coffee, 1,400 pounds cocoa, 6,497 pounds indigo, 7,338 hides, 11,088 deer-skins, 32 tons lumber, 7 tons mangrove-bark, 20 tons bones, 272 tons lignum-vitæ, 5 packages hide-cuttings, 138 tons fustic, 200 pounds prepared cocoa, 200 pounds sarsaparilla, 2,200 ox-horns, 7,483 packages vine-sticks, 540 pounds old copper, 1,360 tons building-lumber, 15,000 pounds divi-divi, 190 sides sole-leather, 100 pounds chocolate, 80 tons hard lumber.	1, 381, 891 00
16	14 French, 2 Danish.....	4, 909	France.....	230,174 pounds cotton, 2,218,611 pounds coffee, 189,336 pounds cocoa, 27,840 pounds sugar, 30,631 pounds indigo, 4,666 hides, 4 tons lumber, 32 tons lignum-vitæ, 73 tons fustic, 6,050 cocoa-nuts, 50 sides sole-leather.	512, 615 68
14	All Spanish.....	2, 674	Spain	704,094 pounds cotton, 736,190 pounds coffee, 173,753 pounds cocoa, 2,400 pounds indigo, 8,850 hides, 6 tons lumber, 6 tons lignum-vitæ, 59 tons fustic, 2,000 cocoa-nuts, 300 pounds sarsaparilla, 250 pounds old copper, 4,100 pounds beans, 25 tons hard lumber.	260, 968 58
1	English.....	760	England	138,140 pounds cotton, 6,100 pounds indigo	24, 638 16
105	.....	53, 860	.....	2,078,141 pounds cotton, 19,484,268 pounds coffee, 364,489 pounds cocoa, 1,290,271 pounds sugar, 74,572 pounds indigo, 21,573 hides, 33,639 deer-skins, 42 tons lumber, 7 tons mangrove-bark, 20 tons bones, 310 tons lignum-vitæ, 5 packages hide-cuttings, 323½ tons fustic, 25,050 cocoa-nuts, 686 pounds prepared cocoa, 500 pounds sarsaparilla, 2,200 ox-horns, 7,483 packages vine-sticks, 1,320 pounds old copper, 1,360 tons building-lumber, 28,000 pounds divi-divi, 240 sides sole- leather, 4,100 pounds beans, 100 pounds chocolate, 105 tons hard lumber, 1 box sweetmeats.	4, 074, 435 49

The above amount is in Venezuelan dollars, worth 74 42-100 cents United States currency.

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